

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

The Victoria History of the
Counties of England

EDITED BY R. B. PUGH, M.A., F.S.A.

A HISTORY OF
SUSSEX

VOLUME IV

THE
VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE COUNTIES
OF ENGLAND
SUSSEX



PUBLISHED FOR
THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

REPRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL EDITION OF 1953

BY
DAWSONS OF PALL MALL

FOLKESTONE & LONDON

1973

*Published by the
Oxford University Press in 1953*

*Reprinted for the University of London
Institute of Historical Research
by
Dawsons of Pall Mall
Canon House
Folkestone, Kent, England
1973*

ISBN: 0 7129 0588 X



*Originally printed in Great Britain by
the Oxford University Press
Reprinted in Belgium by Soc. Adam, Brussels*

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY OF
HER LATE MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA
WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE
THE TITLE TO AND
ACCEPTED THE
DEDICATION OF
THIS HISTORY

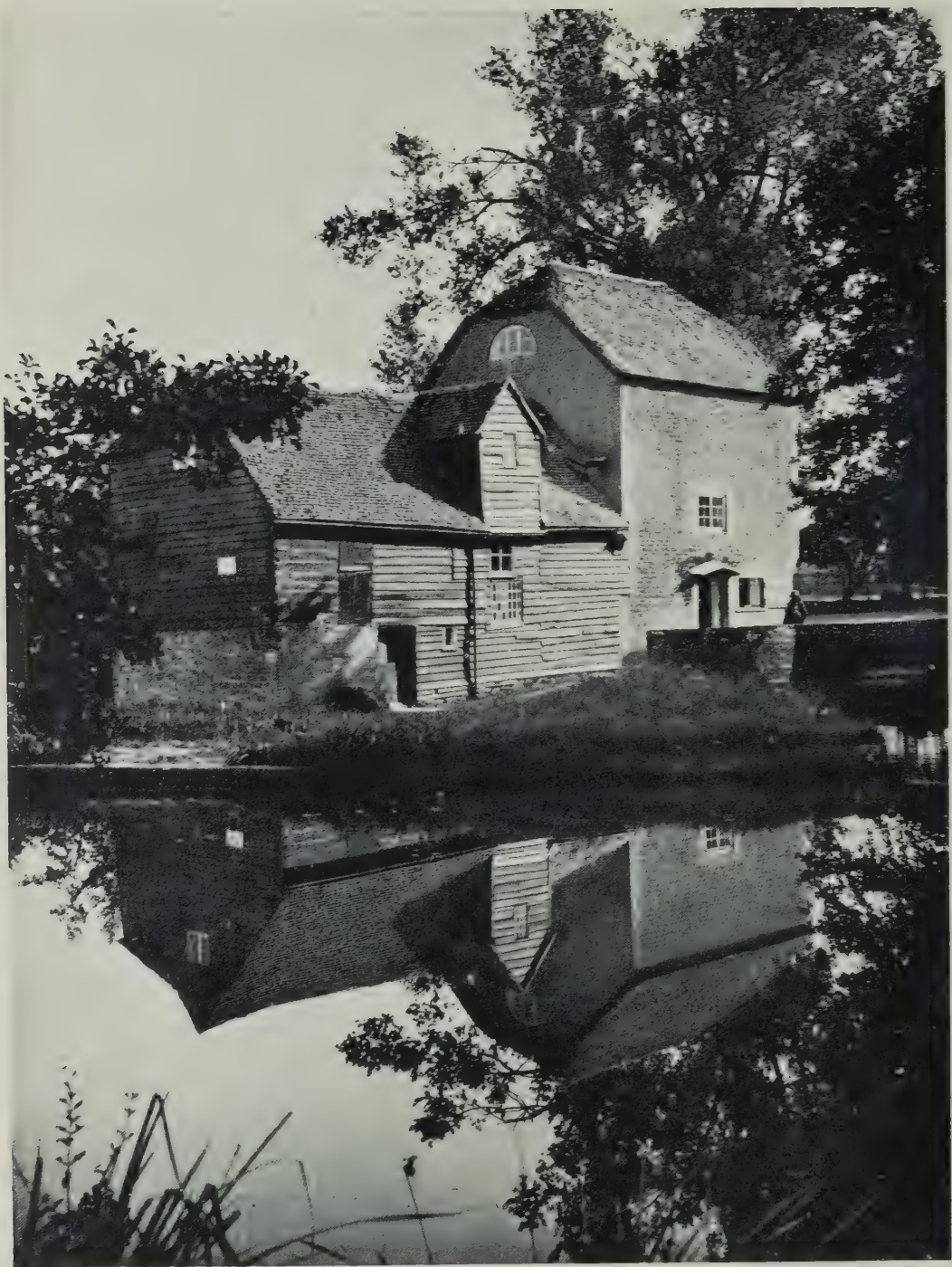


Photo E. M. Gardner

TERWICK MILL

THE
VICTORIA HISTORY
OF THE COUNTY OF
SUSSEX

EDITED BY L. F. SALZMAN, M.A., F.S.A.

VOLUME FOUR

THE RAPE OF CHICHESTER

PUBLISHED FOR
THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

REPRINTED BY
DAWSONS OF PALL MALL
FOLKESTONE & LONDON

6984



— 100 —

CONTENTS OF VOLUME FOUR

| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| Dedication | v |
| Contents | ix |
| List of Illustrations—Plates. | xi |
| Maps and Plans | xii |
| Editorial Note | xv |
| Topography | Where not otherwise stated, by the Editor; domestic architecture by J. W. BLOE, O.B.E., F.S.A.; ecclesiastical architecture by W. D. PECKHAM; Charities from information supplied by the Charity Commission |
| The Rape of Chichester | I |
| The Hundred of Dumpford | .By OLIVE M. MOGER 3 |
| Chithurst | .Architectural descriptions by MARGARET E. WOOD, F.S.A. 4 |
| Didling | " " " 6 |
| Elsted | " " " 8 |
| Harting | " " " 10 |
| Rogate | .Architectural descriptions by MARGARET E. WOOD, F.S.A. 21 |
| Terwick | " " " 28 |
| Treyford | " " " 30 |
| Trotton | .Architectural descriptions by MARGARET E. WOOD, F.S.A. 32 |
| The Hundred of Easebourne | 40 |
| Bepton | 41 |
| Cocking | .By HELEN M. BRIGGS 43 |
| Easebourne | 47 |
| Fernhurst | .Architectural descriptions by MARGARET E. WOOD, F.S.A. 54 |
| Grafham | 58 |
| Heyshott | .Architectural descriptions by MARGARET E. WOOD, F.S.A. 60 |
| Iping | " " " 63 |
| West Lavington | " " " 65 |
| Linch | .Architectural descriptions by MARGARET E. WOOD, F.S.A. 65 |
| Linchmere | " " " 67 |
| Lodsworth | " " " 71 |
| Midhurst | " " " 74 |
| Selham | .By HELEN M. BRIGGS 80 |
| Stedham | 82 |
| Woolbeding | 84 |
| The Hundred of Westbourne and Singleton | 88 |
| Binderton | 89 |
| Compton | 91 |
| East Dean | 94 |
| West Dean | 97 |
| East Lavant | .By BARBARA CROOK, B.A. 101 |
| Mid Lavant | " " " 104 |
| East Marden | " " " 107 |
| North Marden | " " " 108 |
| Up Marden | " " " 110 |
| Racton | " " " 113 |

CONTENTS OF VOLUME FOUR

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| The Hundred of Westbourne and Singleton (<i>cont.</i>) | |
| Singleton | 118 |
| Stoughton | 121 |
| Westbourne | 126 |
| The Hundred of Box and Stockbridge | 133 |
| Aldingbourne | 134 |
| Appledram | 138 |
| Boxgrove | 140 |
| Donnington | 150 |
| Eartham | 152 |
| New Fishbourne | 154 |
| Hunston | 156 |
| Merston | 158 |
| North Mundham | 160 |
| Oving | 165 |
| Rumboldswyke | 171 |
| Up Waltham | 174 |
| Westhampnett | 175 |
| The Hundred of Bosham | 181 |
| Bosham | 182 |
| Chidham | 188 |
| Funtington | 190 |
| West Stoke | 192 |
| West Thorney | 195 |
| The Hundred of Manhood | 198 |
| Birdham | 199 |
| Earnley | 201 |
| West Itchenor | 204 |
| Selsey | 205 |
| Sidlesham | 210 |
| East Wittering | 215 |
| West Wittering | 217 |
| The Hundred of Aldwick | 222 |
| Bersted | 223 |
| Bognor Regis | 226 |
| Pagham | 227 |
| Slindon | 234 |
| Tangmere | 237 |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

| PLATES | | PAGE |
|--|-------------|---------------------|
| Terwick Mill | | <i>frontispiece</i> |
| Chithurst Church, 1791 [Add. MS. 5678, fol. 3] | } | <i>facing</i> 10 |
| South Harting | | |
| Harting Church: The Roof | } | 11 |
| „ „ The Tower Stair | | |
| Rogate Church, 1791 [Add. MS. 5678, fol. 12] | } | 28 |
| Treyford Church: Ruins of the Chancel | | |
| Trotton Church and Bridge, c. 1790 [Add. MS. 5675, fol. 29] | } | 29 |
| „ „ Interior, looking West | | |
| Bepton Church, from the West | | 42 |
| Cocking Mill | } | 43 |
| „ Church: Interior, looking East | | |
| Easebourne Church and Priory, 1798 [from a drawing <i>penes</i> Mr. W. H. Godfrey] | } | 48 |
| Cowdray: The Hall and Great Court, 1786 [Add. MS. 5675, fol. 12] | | |
| „ The Hall, 1786 | „ „ fol. 14 | 49 |
| „ The Kitchen, 1786 | „ „ fol. 91 | |
| Fernhurst Church, 1790 [Add. MS. 5678, fol. 27] | } | 60 |
| Graffham Church: Nave Arcade | | |
| Heyshott Mill | } | 61 |
| „ Church | | |
| Iping Bridge | } | 66 |
| Shulbrede Priory, 1790 [Add. MS. 5675, fol. 2] | | |
| Midhurst: Market Hill | } | 74 |
| „ Red Lion Street, looking South | | |
| „ Church, 1790 [Add. MS. 5675, fol. 20] | | 75 |
| Stedham Church, 1791 [Add. MS. 5675, fol. 97] | } | 84 |
| Woolbeding Church and House | | |
| Binderton House, c. 1785 [Add. MS. 5675, fol. 34] | } | 90 |
| Compton Church, 1791 [Add. MS. 5678, fol. 15] | | |
| Up Marden Church | | 112 |
| Map of Singleton, 1798 [by permission of the Duke of Richmond] | | 118 |
| Stansted House, 1708 [from Kip's <i>Britannia Illustrata</i>] | | 119 |
| Westbourne Church | | 126 |
| Aldingbourne Church, 1791 [Add. MS. 5678, fol. 15] | } | 138 |
| Appledram: Ryman's, c. 1790 [Add. MS. 5675, fol. 48] | | |
| Boxgrove: Halnaker, 1781 [Add. MS. 5674, fol. 74] | } | 140 |
| „ Church: Interior, looking East, 1781 [Add. MS. 5675, fol. 81] | | |
| „ Church: the de la Warre Chantry | | |
| Eartham Church: Interior, looking West | | 156 |
| Merston Church | | 157 |
| Oving Church, c. 1785 [Add. MS. 5677, fol. 77] | | 172 |
| Rumboldswyke Church, c. 1785 [Add. MS. 5677, fol. 79] | } | 173 |
| Westhampnett Church, 1782 [Add. MS. 5675, fol. 66] | | |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

| | PAGE |
|--|------------|
| Bosham: The Old Vicarage, 1782 [Add. MS. 5675, fol. 46] | |
| „ Church: South Aisle and Entrance to Crypt | facing 184 |
| „ „ Interior, looking West | 185 |
| West Stoke Church | |
| West Thorney Church | 194 |
| Selsey Church, c. 1785 [Add. MS. 5675, fol. 71] | 208 |
| Sidlesham Church | 219 |
| Bersted Church, 1790 [from Fleming, <i>Hist. of Pagham</i>] | 226 |
| Bognor, from the Fox Hotel, 1823 [from Fleming, <i>Hist. of Pagham</i>] | |
| „ The Fox Hotel and Public Rooms, 1807 [from Fleming, <i>Hist. of Pagham</i>] | 227 |
| Pagham: Nytimber Barton, the Chapel | |
| „ Church, 1850 [from Fleming, <i>Hist. of Pagham</i>] | 228 |
| Map of Tangmere, 1798 [by permission of the Duke of Richmond] | 238 |
| Tangmere Church, 1776 [Add. MS. 5677, fol. 79] | 239 |

MAPS AND PLANS

| | PAGE |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Map of the Rape of Chichester | facing 1 |
| Chithurst Church | 6 |
| Didling „ | 7 |
| Elsted „ | 9 |
| Harting „ | 18 |
| Rogate „ | 26 |
| Terwick „ | 29 |
| Treyford „ | 32 |
| Trotton „ | 37 |
| Milland Chapel | 39 |
| Bepton Church | 43 |
| Cocking „ | 46 |
| Easebourne Priory | 48 |
| Fernhurst Church | 57 |
| Heyshott „ | 62 |
| Shulbrede Priory | 68 |
| Lodsworth Manor House | 71 |
| Selham Church | 81 |
| Woolbeding Church | 86 |
| East Dean „ | 96 |
| West Dean „ | 99 |
| East Lavant „ | 103 |
| Mid Lavant „ | 106 |
| East Marden „ | 107 |
| North Marden „ | 110 |
| Up Marden „ | 113 |
| Racton „ | 117 |
| Singleton „ | 119 |
| Stoughton „ | 125 |
| Westbourne „ | 130 |
| Aldingbourne „ | 137 |
| Appledram „ | 140 |
| Boxgrove Priory and Church | facing 141 |
| Donnington Church | 151 |
| Eartham „ | 154 |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

| | PAGE |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Merston Church | 160 |
| North Mundham Church | 164 |
| Oving „ | 169 |
| Rumboldswyke „ | 173 |
| Up Waltham „ | 175 |
| Westhampnett „ | 178 |
| Bosham „ | 186 |
| Chidham „ | 190 |
| West Stoke „ | 194 |
| West Thorney „ | 196 |
| Birdham „ | 200 |
| Earnley „ | 203 |
| West Itchenor „ | 205 |
| Selsey „ | 209 |
| Sidlesham „ | 214 |
| East Wittering „ | 216 |
| West Wittering „ | 219 |
| Bersted „ | 225 |
| Nytimber Barton Manor House | 228 |
| Pagham Church | 232 |
| Slindon „ | 236 |
| Tangmere „ | 238 |

EDITORIAL NOTE

WORK was begun on this volume in 1939, and much of it, including most of the architectural descriptions, was compiled during the first years of the War. Circumstances then made it necessary to lay it aside, and it has only recently been possible to complete it.

Thanks are due to Mr. W. D. Peckham, who not only undertook all the descriptions of ecclesiastical architecture, including the drawing of most of the plans of churches, but also read the proofs. Mr. B. Campbell Cooke, the County Archivist, also kindly read all the proofs and made many valuable corrections.

To the Council of the Sussex Archaeological Society we are indebted for the loan of blocks, and to the Council of the Sussex Record Society for permission to use many of the illustrations from the Burrell Collections reproduced in that Society's Jubilee Volume of *Sussex Views*. Mr. Walter Godfrey, C.B.E., F.S.A., generously put at our disposal the photographs in the collections of the National Buildings Record. To Miss E. M. Gardner, O.B.E., we owe our frontispiece; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon kindly allowed us to reproduce the maps of Singleton and Tangmere from the 1798 Book of Surveys of his estates; and Mr. Lindsay Fleming provided four illustrations from his *History of Pagham*.

To others who have given their help in specific instances acknowledgement is made in our footnotes.

THE RAPE OF CHICHESTER

THERE are very good reasons for believing that immediately after the Conquest King William gave to Earl Roger of Montgomery the whole of West Sussex,¹ that is to say the half of the county west of the River of Shoreham (the Adur, to use its modern name), corresponding to the ecclesiastical division of the Archdeaconry of Chichester. This constituted 'the Rape of Earl Roger' and centred upon Arundel where he established his castle. The term 'Rape', applied to the divisions of Sussex in and after 1086, is usually presumed to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *rap*,² a (measuring or delimiting) rope, and it is just possible that this word was already in use for some kind of territorial division, perhaps for East and West Sussex, though there is absolutely no evidence of this. At some date before 1086 an additional Rape had been formed for William de Braose, with its centre at his castle of Bramber, at the expense of Earl Roger to the west of the Adur and of William de Warenne to the east.³ At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) the Rape of Earl Roger covered what formed later the Rapes of Arundel and Chichester. In the Survey there is no trace of any castle at Chichester, the first known reference to one being in 1142;⁴ so it is probable that this castle (an essential feature of a Rape as originally constituted, apparently) was built by Henry I after Earl Roger's son Robert de Bellesme forfeited his estates in 1102. Nor does the Survey suggest any jurisdictional division between the two later Rapes: the order in which the Hundreds⁵ are entered being—Singleton (C), Dumpford (C), Easebourne (C), Rotherbridge (A), Westbourne (C), Stockbridge (C), Manhood (C), Easwrith (A), Poling (A), Bury (A), Avisford (A), Box (C). William de Aubigny, who acquired the honor of Arundel by his marriage with Adelize, widow of King Henry I, was styled indiscriminately Earl of Arundel or Chichester, or of Sussex after 1156, when Henry II gave him the 'third penny' of the issues of the county and confirmed to him the franchises belonging to 'the honor and castelry (or Rape) of Arundel',⁶ of which the knights' fees were scattered over West Sussex.

As late as 1248 when the Justices on circuit held the 'Pleas of the Crown',⁷ which were recorded under Hundreds, while these were duly grouped under their several eastern Rapes, the Hundreds in the (later) Rapes of Arundel and Chichester are jumbled together. Moreover, in 1237 a return was made that

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxii, 20-9.

² It is at least as likely that it derives from the Old Norse *reip*, a rope. It is said that when Rollo acquired Neustria (Normandy) 'suis fidelibus terram funiculo divisit' (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* xv, 150, quoting Guillaume de Jumièges). Ducange gives *funiculus* (literally 'a little rope') as meaning a division of land.

³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxii, 20-9.

⁴ The 'priest of the castle' is mentioned in that year: Liebermann, *Anglo-Norm. Geschichtesquellen*, 95. The chapel of the castle is mentioned in 1192: *Pipe R. Soc.* n.s. ii, 204.

⁵ The letters (A) and (C) indicate the Rape: of Arundel and Chichester.

⁶ W. Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 7, 8.

⁷ Assize R. 909.

THE RAPE OF CHICHESTER

William de Picheford held 'in the Rape of Arundel in the Hundred of Box' land called la Grave [Groves in Oving] of the king's gift.⁸

It seems, therefore, that before 1250 there was no such entity as the Rape of Chichester. For the 'Pleas of the Crown' in the Eyre of 1262 the Hundreds are definitely grouped according to the Rapes of Arundel and Chichester, the latter group being headed 'Bailiwick (*Balliua*) of Chichester';⁹ and in the Hundred Rolls of 1275 the Rape of Chichester makes its first appearance by name. It would seem likely that the creation of this new division was connected with the partition of the estates of Hugh de Aubigny, the last Earl of Arundel of his line, between his coheirs after his death in 1243. While John FitzAlan acquired Arundel, Robert de Mohaut obtained the overlordship of the twelve fees constituting the honor of Halnaker, and certain other estates in the neighbourhood. The unity of overlordship being thus lost, it may have appeared convenient to divide this district into two separate Rapes more consonant with those in the eastern parts of the county. Of any orders given or measures taken to bring this about no trace has been found.

The boundary between the Rapes of Chichester and Arundel started on the coast at the small stream dividing the parish of Pagham from that of Felp-ham; it ran roughly due north, except for a divagation eastwards to include the parish of Slindon, which was a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury and therefore attached to his Hundred of Pagham. Once established it remained unaltered, the only change in the contents of the Rape being in 1844, when the long narrow strip constituting North and South Ambersham, till then a detached part of the parish of Steep and county of Hampshire, was annexed to Sussex.¹⁰

⁸ *Feud. Aids*, v, 618. The compiler of the Index, missing the significance of this entry, points out that Box Hundred is in the Rape of Chichester.

⁹ Assize R. 912.

¹⁰ Under the Parliamentary Boundaries Act of 1832 (3 Wm. IV, c. 64) the Ambershams were to be considered as part of Sussex for election purposes; by the Counties (Detached Parts) Act of 1844 (7 and 8 Vic. c. 61) they became part of Sussex for all civil purposes; but it was not until 1890 that they were transferred, by Order in Council, from the diocese of Winchester to that of Chichester.

THE HUNDRED OF DUMPFORD

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

| | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|
| CHITHURST | HARTING | TREYFORD |
| DIDLING | ROGATE | TROTTON |
| ELSTED | TERWICK | |

IN the Domesday Survey this hundred figures as 'Hamesford'. The vill of Elsted was outside Earl Roger's Rape, being held by Bishop Osbern of Exeter as part of his manor of Bosham.¹ Rogate was evidently included in the 48 hides of Harting,² Diding in Treyford, and Terwick in Trotton. The meeting-place of the hundred was presumably at Dumpford in Trotton. For purposes of taxation and so forth Harting was divided into East, West, and South.³

The manor of Harting was held for many generations by the family of Husee, or Hussey, to one of whom the Earl of Arundel had granted the Hundred of Dumpford before 1244.⁴ It was held in 1275 by Henry Hussey of the earl by rent of 40s. and continued to descend with the manor of Harting (q.v.).⁵

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 393.

² *Ibid.* 422.

³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 83-4, 112-13, 236-7. Cf. Assize Rolls.

⁴ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 83.

⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxiv, 60.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

CHITHURST

This parish of 1,200 acres is very long and narrow, extending about 2½ miles from north to south, with an average width of about ½ mile. It contains about 360 acres of waste and woodland, the southern portion with Kingsham and Borden Woods being heavily wooded. The village is in the extreme south of the parish on the left bank of the Rother. The Hammer Stream passes from north to south through the parish and forms its eastern boundary for the last mile before joining the Rother, which is the southern boundary of the parish. A mill mentioned in 1086 does not otherwise occur in the records. A large pond called the Hammer Pond is partly in this parish and partly in Iping. Detached parts of Stedham, Steep, Trotton, and Terwick were added in 1879 to Chithurst, and a detached part of Chithurst was annexed to Iping.

Some 220 acres of Chithurst Common and Marsh were inclosed under an Act of 1859.¹

The old Manor House, now called Chithurst Abbey,² bought in 1951 by Mrs. d'Udy, lies west of the church. It is of T-shaped plan. A two-storied block, probably of 15th-century date, runs north and south, and a cross-wing of four bays projects east and west at the north end. The latter was added during the second half of the 16th century, and consists of two stories with cellar and attics; it is of cut sand stone with a chamfered plinth, and is the least-altered part of the house. Most of the original windows remain here; they have hollow-chamfered mullions and the square labels are chamfered with a hollow underside. In reopening one of these windows which had been blocked an interesting contemporary traceried ventilating panel of lead was found.³

At its east end the north wing has a window of five transomed lights to the ground floor, and a three-light above with 18th-century brick jambs. These show in Grimm's drawing of 'Chithurst Place' dated 1791,⁴ but in his time the attic three-light was blocked. This gable is tile-hung, and on this side the quoins are of stone. The part of the south wall here visible has a three-light window with label and restored mullion.

The north elevation shows two external brick stacks on a stone base, each with two rebuilt chimneys, diagonally set. Between there is a three-light window to each floor, and there are two others farther west. The first-floor windows have no labels, and are of wood with filleted-roll mouldings. Most of this upper floor is rough-cast, with stone walling below. The west face has a five-light window to both ground and first floors, a three-light in the gable, and a straight chamfered three-light with label to the cellar, which lies under the two west bays. The quoins here are of narrow brick. There are similar three-lights with labels on the south return of this wing.

The west front of the south block is apparently a rebuild of the late 17th or 18th century, in stone with brick

dressings. The ground-floor windows have elliptical relieving arches, and there is a blocked window and insertion over the doorway. The door has fleur-de-lis straps. The east front of this range still retains a slight overhang. Grimm's drawing shows many of the windows blocked, and applied foliated decoration or par-getting on the first floor. This is now rough-cast and the windows are apparently modern. The roof contains the medieval timbers of what was apparently the hall; two trusses, forming a narrow bay, were plastered as far as the tie-beams, making a funnel to convey the smoke to the louvre. The fine brick stack was inserted in this bay probably c. 1600: it has diagonal projections on each face. There are 18th-century and modern out-buildings at the south end.

The north wing consists of two rooms on each floor. There are four-centred fire-places on the north wall, some late-16th-century panelling, part with a carved frieze, timber-framed partitions in wide panels, and some original doors. Stop-chamfered beams are also visible in the south range, where there is a latticed cupboard dating from c. 1600. Straight windbraces show in the attic.

In the garden is a lead cistern dated 1727, and a stone and brick archway in a piece of old walling projecting from the north-east corner.

Chithurst, or Church, Farm, east of the church, is a late-16th- or 17th-century house of three bays, with later additions to north and east. It was altered in the 18th century, when the south bay was modernized and the sashes and door-hood added to the front. The interior shows wide fire-places to the central stack, stop-chamfered beams, and joists. There is a cellar under the south bay. Behind is a small wooden farm-building of some antiquity.

Before the Conquest Almar held *CHITHURST* of Earl Godwin as an alod. In 1086 Morin held it of Earl Roger, lord of Arundel. The manor was assessed for 4 hides and to it was attached a haw at Chichester.⁵ Chithurst manor was probably the knight's fee which Morin de Chithurst held of the Earl of Arundel in 1166,⁶ but it subsequently became part of the manor of Harting,⁷ and was held by the Huseses of the honor of Arundel⁸ until 1349 or later. It was said in 1614 and 1640 to be held of the manor of Wenham.⁹

Under the Huseses the manor was held by the family of Vesseler. In 1304 John le Vesseler, parson of the church of Chithurst, conveyed land there and the advowson of the church to William le Vesseler.¹⁰ John le Vesseler was holding the manor in 1316,¹¹ and in 1320 a messuage and 23 acres of land at Chithurst were settled upon John for his life with remainder to John, brother of Robert le Vesseler, and to Alice, sister of 'the said John', in tail successively, with contingent remainder to Richard de Slefhurst.¹² Another settle-

¹ 22 Vict. cap. 3. Inclosure Award 1862: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 151.

² *Suss. Co. Mag.* vi, 411-16.

³ *Suss. N. & Q.* iii, 93.

⁴ Add. MS. 5678, fol. 3.

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422.

⁶ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 201.

⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 106.

⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 102; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, 332; ix, 222.

⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccxli, 17; dcclii, 207.

¹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1176. This is presumably the William who was one of the

largest tax-payers in Chithurst in 1296: *ibid.* x, 85.

¹¹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 141.

¹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1564. While it is not clear to which John Alice was sister, it would seem to be the John upon whom the land was settled.

ment was made of the manor of Chithurst in 1330, on John le Vesseler for life. This John was probably the brother of Robert mentioned in the fine of 1320. After his death the manor was to pass under the settlement of 1330 to John de Elkham and Alice his wife (presumably the sister of John) and the children of Alice, with contingent remainder in tail to John, son of Richard de Slefhurst, or to Henry, son of Henry Husec.¹³ John le Vesseler seems to have died between 1327, when he was the chief tax-payer in Chithurst,¹⁴ and 1332, when none of the family figure in the Subsidy Roll.¹⁵

William Vesseler and John de Elkham held the knight's fee jointly in 1349.¹⁶ William's holding may have been the land conveyed to him in 1304, while John de Elkham held the manor, for in 1398 Agnes, widow of (perhaps a later) John de Elkham, was in possession of the manor, which was claimed against her by Robert, son of John Slefhurst, as kinsman and heir of John, brother of Robert le Vesseler.¹⁷ Robert claimed that the manor had belonged in the time of King Edward I to Sir Robert le Vesseler, who gave it to his son Robert: that the younger Robert had three sons Robert, Henry, and John who all died without issue. Richard de Slefhurst was son of Juliana, sister and heiress of John Vesseler, and grandfather of Robert, the claimant.¹⁸

In 1404 and 1405 John Hebbe presented to the church of Chithurst, and in 1408 William Duke *alias* Fraunceys was patron.¹⁹ They were probably holding the manor, as the advowson belonged to the lords before and after that time. The manor afterwards passed to Alice, wife of John Dene of Prinsted, and Elizabeth, wife of William Compton of Lavant, but they complained in 1423 that they had at Whitsuntide 1419 been ousted from the manor by Richard Buterley and John Lylve of Fittleworth.²⁰ Buterley and Lylve were trustees of Henry Hussey,²¹ and it seems probable that the manor had come to the Husseys through failure of heirs to the Vessellers and had been the subject of a series of grants for lives or for a term of years.

By 1494 the manor was in the hands of James Bartelott, who in that year bequeathed it to his nephew Thomas Burdeville (son of his sister Elizabeth and John Burdeville). In default of issue to Thomas or his brother Richard it was to revert to the testator's nephew, Thomas Bartelott.²² Thomas Burdeville conveyed it in 1532 to John Warde and others²³; but this was presumably in trust for a settlement, as in 1542 Thomas Bartelott sold it to Sir William Goring,²⁴ whose son George Goring,²⁵ and his wife Mary, sold it in 1579 to Peter Bettesworth.²⁶ Peter was third son of Peter Bettesworth of Fyning, and died seised of Chithurst manor in October 1613.²⁷ His son Peter, who suc-

ceeded, died in 1634, leaving an only son Arthur Bettesworth, then aged 19.²⁸ Thomas Bettesworth, grandson of Arthur, was joint owner of the manor with John Colebrook of Midhurst, clerk, in 1743,²⁹ and in 1758 Bettesworth's share was purchased by James Peachey of St. James's, Westminster.³⁰ By his will dated December 1769 James Peachey bequeathed his estates to his nephew Sir James Peachey, bart.,³¹ who was created Lord Selsey in 1794,³² and in 1802 Lord Selsey and his son John Peachey sold half the manor of Chithurst to James Piggott of Fitzhall.³³

John Colebrook bequeathed his half of the manor in 1772 to his wife Anne for life, and after her death to his son John, who in 1775 was holding the manor jointly with Sir James Peachey, bart.³⁴ The Colebrooks' moiety was also acquired by James Piggott, who was in possession of the whole manor in 1815, when he bequeathed it by his will to his only son James.³⁵ The latter died in 1822 and his elder daughter Jane married Simon Frazer Cooke, who took the name of Piggott.³⁶ From them it was bought by Capt. Henry King, R.N., who built Chithurst House in 1862 and was still lord of the manor in 1891 but had been succeeded by Anthony Montague King by 1895, after whose death, c. 1916, it remained in the hands of his trustees.³⁷

The church³⁸ (invocation unknown) *CHURCH* stands on a mound, probably artificial, north of the river Rother and west of the road; it consists of chancel and nave, both of the 11th century (evidently the very *ecclesiola* mentioned in Domesday Book),³⁹ and a modern west porch. It is built of rubble, with some herring-bone work, plastered, and roofed with tile.

The east window (14th-century) is of two ogee trefoil lights with segmental rear-arch; north of this is a plain image-bracket. On the south side is a piscina with round arch and deep V-shaped sink, the projecting part having been cut off. West of this is a lancet window with interior rebates and concentric splay, like the piscina, early-13th-century. On the north side is a plain recess with pointed arch and no door rebate, perhaps a credence and of the 14th century. Next is an 11th-century window with round-arched head, concentric splay, and no original provision for glazing. West of this is a (blocked) priest's door, probably 14th-century, but the outer stonework was removed in the 19th century and only the interior jambs remain. The chancel arch (11th-century) is semicircular, of one order, resting on square responds with plain impost; this, like much ancient work in the church, was re-tooled in the 19th century. North of it is a squint with square head, of doubtful date, perhaps 14th-century. The roof (ancient) has a plain tie-beam at each end and trussed rafters.

¹³ Ibid. 1753.

¹⁴ Ibid. x, 114.

¹⁵ Ibid. 238.

¹⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, 222. Their names appear in 1341 as two of the leading parishioners of Chithurst for assessing the subsidy of a ninth: *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 350. John de Elkham was aged 40 in 1363: *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, 549. William Vesseler still held property in Chithurst in 1358: *Coram Rege* R. 390, m. 39.

¹⁷ Add. MS. 39490, fol. 141, from De Banco R. Trin. 22 Ric. II, m. 140.

¹⁸ Add. MS. 39490, fol. 141.

¹⁹ Add. MS. 39404 A.

²⁰ Early Chan. Proc. 4, no. 87.

²¹ Ct. R. (P.R.O.), 126, no. 1882.

²² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxviii, 204.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 101. John Warde was kinsman and eventual coheir of Thomas Burdeville: *ibid.* xiv, no. 193.

²⁴ Ibid. dxix, 101.

²⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxii, 223.

²⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 101.

²⁷ Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 34; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxli, 17.

²⁸ Ibid. dcclii, 207.

²⁹ The division of the manor probably dates from 1634, when Peter Bettesworth conveyed a moiety thereof to Henry Smyth of Woodmans Green and Thomas Starkey of London: C.P. Recov. R. Hil. 9

Chas. I, m. 3 d.

³⁰ Add. MS. 39490, fol. 143; Elwes, *Manor Houses of West Sussex*, 64.

³¹ Recov. R., D. Enr. Hil. 42 Geo. III, m. 111.

³² G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, v, 80.

³³ Recov. R., D. Enr. Hil. 42 Geo. III m. 111.

³⁴ Add. MS. 39490, fol. 143.

³⁵ Ibid. fol. 148.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Kelly, *Directories of Sussex*.

³⁸ See a paper by P. M. Johnston in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lv, 97-107, from which much of this description is taken.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

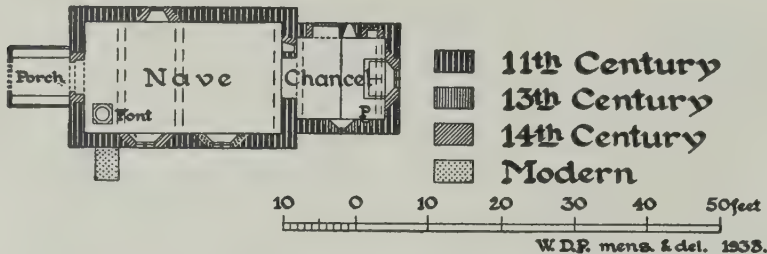
Till 1911 there were four modern raking buttresses at the western corners of the nave; all have now been removed except that to the south, which is partly of brick. In the south wall are two windows of two lights each, with ogee trefoiled heads, net tracery, and pointed rear-arches; the western is probably 14th-century, the eastern a modern copy of it.⁴⁰ In the north wall is a one-light cinquefoil-headed window with segmental

Outside the church are several ancient tombstones, some with double crosses,⁴¹ perhaps as old as the 12th century.

The registers begin in 1628.

There was a chapel or little church *ADVOWSON* (*ecclesiola*) at Chithurst in 1086. The advowson was conveyed, nominally, with the manor in 1542 when the latter was sold to

Chithurst Church



pointed rear-arch, also probably 14th-century. The west door, of the same date, has a plain pointed arch and segmental rear-arch; over this was at one time a round window, brought from Iping Church in about 1885, now blocked. There is a modern stone bell-cote on the west wall. The nave roof (ancient) has three plain tie-beams and trussed rafters.

The west porch (modern) is timber-framed.

The altar rails are perhaps 18th-century; on the south side of the nave are some ancient benches of the 16th century; the font (12th-century, but re-tooled in modern times) is tub-shaped on an octagonal base and square sub-base; the other fittings are modern.

On the west wall are the Royal Arms as borne 1810-37.

Sir William Goring;⁴³ but already, before 1482, the living of Chithurst was annexed to Iping,⁴⁴ and the advowson then descended with that of Iping (q.v.).

The church was omitted from the Taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291 because of its poverty, and in 1341 the rector had only glebe worth 20s., great tithes yielding 20s., and small tithes of the average yearly value of 26s. 8d.⁴⁵ In 1535 Chithurst was merely a chapel of Iping.⁴⁶

The priors of Pynham claimed a rent of 5s. due for tithes from Chithurst. In 1285 it was agreed between the prior and John le Vesseler, the rector of Chithurst, that these tithes were held by the rectors of Chithurst under the priors at a rent of 5s. a year, but from thenceforth the rent should be only 4s.⁴⁷

DIDLING

Didling is a small parish of 824 acres, 2 miles in length with an average breadth of $\frac{2}{3}$ mile, lying under Didling Hill. The land falls abruptly from 700 ft. on this hill to 260 ft. at the village, in the centre of the parish, and to less than 150 ft. in the north. By West Sussex Review Order (1933) the civil parish was added to Treyford.

The village is on a road leading from Treyford to Iping, the church lying above it to the south at the foot of the Downs. A wooded tongue of land stretching southward on to the Downs is part of Winden Wood, and there are two small woods called Bushey Wood, north of the village, and Didling Hanger, at the south-east.

The village is very small, consisting of a farmstead and a few other smaller buildings north of the church. Two small houses on the east side of the road to the

north are of the 17th century. The southern, 'Home Mead', is now mostly of stone and flint rubble, but the north side shows a little timber-framing in the upper part. The west end, on a steep declivity above the road, is of squared stone rubble and has 17th-century brick angles to the upper story. A plain square chimney-shaft is of 17th-century bricks. The other, 'Hillside', close north of it, has a north front of 17th-century square framing with gabled dormers to the upper story in the tiled roof. There is also a little framing at the back. The west end towards the road is tile-hung. The central chimney-stack is of rebated type. The fire-places are reduced, but there are old open-timbered ceilings.

The manor of *DIDLING* was a member of the manor of 'Trotton' (q.v.), and descended with it to Sir Roger Lewkenor. On his death in 1546 Didling manor was assigned to

(Cott. MS. Claud. A. vi, fol. 128). In 1258 a rent of 9s. 4d. yearly was due from Didling manor to the heirs of Sir Gilbert Baseville (*Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 454), and the manor was assigned with the guardianship of Margaret, daughter of John de Gatesden, to Robert Waleraund *ibid.* 706; *Cal. Close*, 1268-72, p. 35.

⁴⁰ Grimm's drawing of 1791 (Add. MS. 5678, fol. 3) shows one only, about in the middle of the wall; perhaps this was refixed farther west when the second was added.

⁴¹ Illustrated *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lv, 104.

⁴² *P.C.H. Suss.* i, 422.

⁴³ Feet of F. Suss. Trin. 34 Hen. VIII.

⁴⁴ Add. MS. 39404 A.

⁴⁵ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 350.

⁴⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 324.

⁴⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xi, 99-100.

¹ *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. ii), 451; Chan. Inq. p.m. 46 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 15. In 1248 the Prior of Boxgrove put in his claim to the manor of Didling (*Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. ii), 451, and it was given by the prior to John de Gatesden

his widow Elizabeth,² who married Richard Lewkenor.³ The manor passed to Katherine, daughter of Sir Roger and Elizabeth, and her husband John Mill, of Great-ham. Their grandson John Mill, and his wife Anne, in 1616 joined with Constance Glemham (Katherine's sister)⁴ and her son Anthony Foster in conveying the whole manor to trustees.⁵ This John Mill was created a baronet in 1619.⁶ He was M.P. for Southampton 1624–6 and Sheriff of Hants in 1627–8. As a Royalist he petitioned to compound in 1648, but he died in July of that year, and composition was not effected till after his death.⁷ His son John had died before him and he was succeeded by a young grandson, John Mill.⁸ John married, about 1660, Margaret, daughter of Colonel Henry Sandys, and after his death in 1670, Margaret held the manor till her death in 1707.⁹ Her only son John had died about 1697, and her grandson Sir John in 1706, and she was succeeded at Didling by her grandson Sir Richard Mill, bart.¹⁰ He died at Wolbeding in 1760 and was followed successively by four sons.¹¹ The youngest, the Rev. Sir Charles Mill, died in 1792, having sold Didling manor shortly before his death to Lord Robert Spencer.¹² Before 1860 the manor had been purchased by Lord Leconfield,¹³ whose grandson is now lord of the manor.



MILL. Six pieces argent and sable with three sitting bears sable muzzled collared and ringed or.

no chancel arch. The roof has two modern tie-beams; there is plaster ceiling under the rafters and collars.

In the south wall of the nave is a square-headed single-light window of perhaps the 16th century; west of this is another single-light window of which the jambs may be 14th-century, the roughly circular, but asymmetrical, head is probably much later. In the north wall is a doorway, the opening of which has the form of a rectangle with rounded upper corners; the head of it being a lintel, not an arch; it is of the 16th century. The west wall is in brick, the bricks themselves being perhaps of the 17th century, but possibly not in their original places; in this wall is a modern single-light window with four-centred arch head. There is a modern stone bell-cote on the wall. The nave roof has two tie-beams; a third close to the west wall, which perhaps formerly supported a timber bell-cote, has been cut away; the rafters are ceiled in plaster.

The porch (modern) is of wood on a brick base.

The font, perhaps 12th-century, is tub-shaped on a round base. The benches are of pre-Reformation date, but modern solid backs have been substituted for the original open back rails; the altar rails and pulpit incorporate much woodwork of the 17th century.

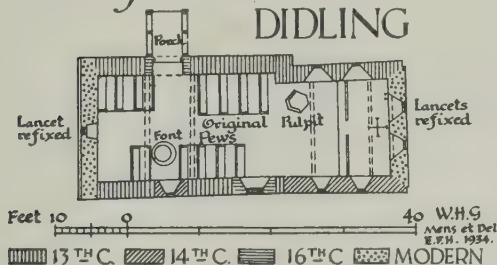
There is one bell, dated 1587.¹⁵

The registers are included with those of Treyford (q.v.).

The church of Didling seems to *ADFOUWSON* have been built by Alan de St. George about 1220, at which time he endowed it with a croft beside the Midhurst road containing 6 acres, and another 2 acres, to support a resident chaplain who should serve the church and also celebrate thrice weekly at the chapel of Dumpsford (in Trotton). He also gave to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, as patrons of the church and chapel, an inclosed garden to build on and a strip of land for their barn.¹⁶ By another charter he granted a meadow to the church and to Sir William, the vicar.¹⁷ The rectory, therefore, must from the first have been held by the dean and chapter. In 1291 the benefice was among those untaxed, because of their poverty;¹⁸ and in 1340 the great tithes were valued at 40s. and the rector (? vicar) was said to have glebe and small tithes and offerings also worth 40s.¹⁹ The dean and chapter were still presenting to the vicarage in 1402, 1405, and 1411,²⁰ but already in 1356 Didling was referred to as a chapel,²¹ as it was again in 1481,²² and in 1535.²³ By this last date the benefice had in fact been united to that of Treyford,²⁴ an arrangement which still continues.

In 1647 the inhabitants of Didling and neighbouring parishes petitioned the Committee for Compounding to allow them the salary of a minister from the estates of John Lewkenor, a delinquent who farmed the tithes from the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. They stated that the revenues of the vicarage were so small that it was impossible to support a preacher from them.²⁵

PARISH CHURCH of ST. ANDREW'S DIDLING



The church of *ST. ANDREW*¹⁴ consists of chancel and nave, both originally of the 13th century, and a modern porch. It is built of rubble, plastered, with ashlar dressings; some modern repairs are in brick, the roofs are tiled.

In the east wall, which is of modern brickwork, are refixed a pair of 13th-century lancet windows with exterior rebates and pointed rear-arches; north of them is a plain image-bracket. Two similar lancets in the north wall have segmental rear-arches. In the south wall, which appears to have been rebuilt in the 14th century, are two single-light windows with trefoil heads and segmental pointed rear-arches. There is

² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxxv, 48.

³ Suss. Arch. Coll. lxx, 2.

⁴ Ibid. 3.

⁵ Feet of F. Suss. Hil. 14 Jas. I.

⁶ G.E.C. Complete Baronetage, i, 132.

⁷ Cal. of Com. for Comp. 1831, 1832.

⁸ G.E.C. loc. cit.

⁹ Ibid.; Feet of F. Suss. East. 16 Chas. II; Add. MS. 39491 under Didling; Suss.

Arch. Coll. lxxvi, 112–13.

¹⁰ G.E.C. loc. cit.; Feet of F. Suss. Hil.

¹¹ Geo. I.

¹² G.E.C. loc. cit.

¹³ Add. MS. 39389, fol. 88.

¹⁴ Add. MS. 39491, fol. 83.

¹⁵ Suss. Rec. Soc. xlii, 79; xlv, 334.

¹⁶ Suss. Arch. Coll. xvi, 207.

¹⁷ Suss. Rec. Soc. xlv, 334.

¹⁸ Ibid. 1114.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 313.

²⁰ Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.), 351.

²¹ Suss. Rec. Soc. xi, 270, 282, 316.

²² Ibid. xlv, 1111.

²³ Ibid. 735.

²⁴ Ibid. 784.

²⁵ Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i, 324.

²⁶ Cal. S.P. Dom. 1645–7, p. 588.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

ELSTED

Elsted is a large parish of irregular shape containing 1,840 acres, 2½ miles from north to south, with an average width of 1 mile from east to west. Elsted station on the Southern Railway is in the north of the parish and from it Elsted Road leads to the village. The church, now disused and in ruins except for the chancel, is north of the village near the Manor Farm, and the parishioners attend services at Treyford.

The highest part of the parish is about a mile south-west of the village at Beacon Hill, where a height of 795 ft. is reached inside a supposed British camp. Near by also, at Pen Hill, 700 ft. is reached, whereas Elsted Marsh in the north is less than 150 ft. above sea-level.

The parish abounds in scattered copses and moorland. Mill Pond Bottom may possibly mark the site of the mill which existed here in 1086;¹ but there is no trace of a stream there now and it seems more likely that the mill was on the stream which divides the parish from Treyford.

Part of the parish was inclosed under an Act of 1797,² the inclosure then made of 272 acres extending into the parish of Trotton.³

The village is a small group of buildings south of the church at cross-roads. A cottage, south of the church on the east side of the road, has stone walls with brick dressings and a 17th-century central chimney-shaft of brick with square pilasters on two faces above the tiled roof. Another east of it has stone walls with 18th-century brick angles, &c., and a thatched roof, above which is a 17th-century chimney-shaft with a square pilaster on each of its four faces. A third, south of it, on the south side of the road to Midhurst, has flint-rubble walls with early-17th-century brick angles and window dressings. The roof is thatched and has a plain chimney-shaft. Almost all the others are probably post-1700.

Osbern, Bishop of Exeter, held *EL-MANOR STED* of King Edward the Confessor, and the manor remained in his hands after the Conquest. Of the manor Richard held 1 hide, Osbern the clerk half a hide, and Ralph the priest 1 hide which pertained to the church.⁴ In the time of King Edward the manor was assessed for 13 hides, and in 1086 for 5½. Osbern died in 1103, and Elsted manor passed to the see of Exeter, the overlordship of the bishops being recognized until 1421. It was held of the manor of Chidham by the service of 2 knights' fees.⁵ In 1443 it was not known of whom the manor was held.⁶

Bartholomew, son of Robert de Elsted, in 1230 granted to the priory of Boxgrove pasture for 7 beasts in his park of Elsted,⁷ for the salvation of himself and his wife Clemence. In 1240 Bartholomew conveyed to Philip de Croft a carucate and 4 virgates in Elsted, with

the advowson of the church, at a rent of 2s.⁸ Philip was holding 2 fees⁹ at Elsted in 1242 directly of the Bishop of Exeter.¹⁰ Hugh de Croft, brother and heir of Philip, gave his interest in Elsted with the advowson to the Prior of Boxgrove,¹¹ and this grant was confirmed by Bartholomew de Elsted.¹² Bartholomew died before 1249, when Robert de Croft agreed to pay to Clemence, widow of Bartholomew, 1 mark yearly for her life from half of 3 virgates in Elsted which Clemence claimed as dower.¹³

At some date previous to 1242 Bartholomew had granted to John de Gatesden 2 virgates and 3 acres of land and a rent of 8s. from his demesne land of Elsted,¹⁴ and John agreed with the prior that all the land of Elsted which the prior had acquired from the Crofts should be held by John in fee tail, with reversion in default of issue of John to the prior.¹⁵ The church, advowson, and tithes of 3 acres were to be held by the prior.¹⁶ John also agreed to pay Clemence £10 a year from Elsted as her dower.¹⁷ She survived John de Gatesden and the annuity was confirmed to her by the king in 1262.¹⁸ Half a carucate of land in Elsted was part of the jointure of John's widow Hawise,¹⁹ but the manor itself appears to have passed with Trotton before John de Gatesden's death to his son John, as it was among his possessions when he died in 1258.²⁰ With the other Gatesden estates, Elsted passed to Margaret, daughter and heiress of the younger John de Gatesden. She and her husband John de Camoys in 1280 recognized the right of the Prior of Boxgrove to certain land and a mill in Elsted which John de Gatesden had held for his life by a lease from a former prior, and 17½ acres in Elsted in the vale of Marden. They also gave him an acre in Tulonde, and the advowson of the church, while the prior recognized their right to 22½ acres of land in Kerswell furlong and 3 acres of wood lying to the south of this land.²¹

Sir John Camoys leased the manor in 1279 for 20 years to Henry Husee of Harting, who paid the rent of £25 to Queen Eleanor on behalf of Sir John de Camoys. After Henry's death, though there were 9 years of the lease yet to run, Sir John entered into the manor, and took fealty of the tenants. Thereupon Sir William Paynel, who was then in possession of all the Gatesden manors,²² came to Elsted and chased away Sir John's servants, until he too was ousted by the sub-scheator in the king's name.²³ In 1329 the Bishop of Exeter wrote to Sir Ralph Camoys (son of Sir John) stating



SEE OF EXETER. *Gules a sword in pale surmounted by two keys in saltire or.*

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 393.

² 38 Geo. III, c. 3. Inclosure Award, 1801.

³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 148.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 393.

⁵ *Bk. of Fees*, 690; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 454; ii, 779; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 46 Edw. III (1st nos.), 15; *ibid.* 9 Hen. V, no. 29.

⁶ *Ibid.* 21 Hen. VI, no. 34.

⁷ *Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI*, fol. 93, 124 v.

⁸ *Suss. Fines* (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii), 369.

⁹ Elsewhere the manor was said to be held for ½ fee (*Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 454), and for 1 fee (*ibid.* ii, 779).

¹⁰ *Bk. of Fees*, 690.

¹¹ *Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI*, fol. 146.

¹² *Ibid.* 125 v.

¹³ *Suss. Fines* (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii), 509.

¹⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 265.

¹⁵ *Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI*, fol. 128, 129.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, fol. 130.

¹⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 454.

¹⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1261-4, p. 78.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 62.

²⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 454.

²¹ *Suss. Fines* (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii), 916. Land in Elsted, yielding 324, belonged to the priory of Boxgrove at the Dissolution: *Valor. Eccl.* (*Rec. Com.*), i, 306.

²² See Trotton.

²³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 779.

that the Prior of Boxgrove claimed that he held the manor of the bishop and that Sir Ralph was his tenant; the bishop contradicted the prior's claim and told Sir Ralph that his service should be rendered to himself as for 2 knights' fees of his manor of Chidham.²⁴

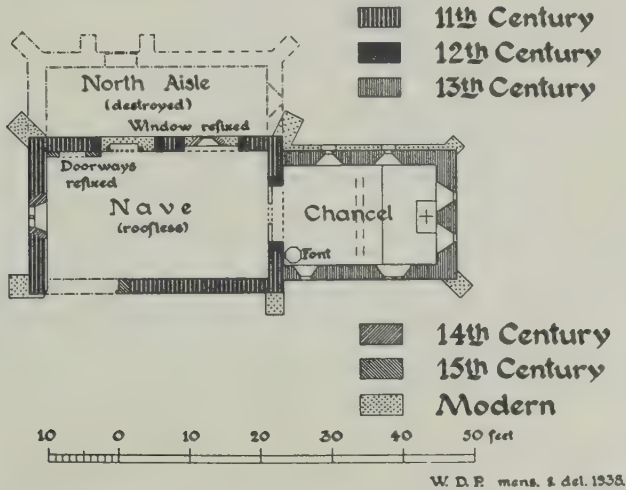
The manor descended with Trotton (q.v) to the coheirs of Sir Roger Lewknor,²⁵ passing with Didling to the Mills,²⁶ and being sold with it in 1791 to Lord Robert Spencer.²⁷ It was probably purchased at the same time as Didling by Lord Leconfield who was lord of the manor in 1876.²⁸

The land is now divided into farms.

window consisting of a pair of lancets under a common rear-arch; west of this is a single lancet like the one opposite. A moulded string-course runs round the north, east, and south sides of the chancel. The chancel arch is semicircular, of one order, with square jambs and plain imposts, of the 12th century; it is now filled by modern boarding, in which is the present doorway. The roof has a single moulded tie-beam with a king-post, braced all four ways, and a collar purlin; the rafters and collars are ceiled in plaster.

The ruined nave has modern buttresses at all four corners. The Sharpe drawing shows that it had in the

Elsted Church



W. D. R. mens. & del. 1938.

The present church of *ST. PAUL*²⁹ CHURCH (officially a chapel of ease to Treyford) consists of a single chamber, formerly the chancel; it is built of stone, repaired in modern times with brick, and is roofed with tile.

The church mentioned in Domesday Book³⁰ seems to have consisted of a single chamber, to which were added, soon after, a chancel and a north aisle; in the 13th century the chancel was rebuilt; a south porch was added in 1662.³¹ In 1872 the church was 'in a dilapidated condition',³² but it was restored in 1873, at which time, apparently, the aisle was destroyed and the arcade blocked;³³ and later the porch was destroyed and the nave unroofed, though most of its walls still stand.

The chancel has modern diagonal buttresses at both east corners, and a pair of plain 13th-century lancets with pointed rear-arches in the east wall. In the north wall are two similar lancets; this wall has been faced with brick in modern times, presumably owing to settlement of the foundations. In the south wall is a

south wall a two-light window with segmental arched head and Perpendicular tracery; this has entirely disappeared and the wall is now only about 5 ft. high. The east jamb of the south doorway³⁴ remains; west of this the wall has been demolished. The north wall is intact; like the south and west walls it is built of local greensand laid herring-bone fashion. The two arches of the arcade closely resemble the chancel arch, with which they are coeval; each appears to have been inserted separately. They are now blocked; in the blocking of the eastern one has been inserted a single-light window with pointed trefoil head, perhaps of the 14th century; this is probably the former east window of the aisle.³⁵ In the blocking of the western arch is a re-used doorway with a semicircular head, over this is a short window, in modern brickwork, resembling the head of a 13th-century lancet. Against the west respond there has been re-erected a plain doorway with four-centred arch head, perhaps the former south doorway. In the west wall is a two-light window with pointed trefoil heads and no tracery, perhaps 14th-century. The

²⁴ *Exeter Epis. Reg. Grandisson* (ed. Hingeston-Randolph), i, 209.

²⁵ *Feud. Aids*, v, 141. *Chan. Inq.* p.m., 46 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 15; 9 Hen. V, no. 29: (Ser. 2) lxxxv, 48; Feet of F. Suss. Hil. 14 Jas. I.

²⁶ Feet of F. Suss. Hil. 14 Jas. I; East. 16 Chas. II; Recov. R. Hil. 26 Geo. III, ro. 305.

²⁷ Elwes, *Manor Houses of W. Sussex*, 88.

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ This dedication dates only from the present century. In the 13th century it was St. Michael: Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 130.

³⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 393.

³¹ *Ibid.* ii, 379. This would seem to imply that the porch was still standing in 1907.

³² Sir Stephen Glynne's Diary (26 July 1872), at St. Deiniol's Library.

³³ Kelly's *Directory of Sussex* (1887) mentions the restoration and describes the church as consisting of 'chancel and nave, south porch and a turret containing one bell'.

³⁴ Sir Stephen Glynne describes this as having 'a round arch'.

³⁵ The splay of this is visible in the Sharpe drawing of the interior of the church.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Sharpe drawing shows a small timber bell-cote over the middle of the nave; the bell now hangs from a beam in the north-west corner of the ruin.

The former north aisle was 9 ft. 10 in. wide internally, and had diagonal buttresses at both corners, besides two others flanking the north door.³⁶ It has now completely disappeared.

The font and other fittings are modern.

There were two bells in 1864, one without any inscription, the other, inscribed *SANCTE PAULE ORA PRO NOBIS*, by John White of Reading, c. 1520.³⁷

The church plate includes a silver chalice and paten of 1701, and a flagon of 1692.³⁸

The registers begin in 1571.

A church at Elsted is mentioned in *ADVOWSON* 1086, and Ralph the priest held a hide of land appurtenant to the church.³⁹

As already mentioned, the advowson came into the hands of Boxgrove Priory in the 13th century. It remained in the possession of the priory until the Dissolution⁴⁰ when it passed to the Crown. The church was never appropriated, and the rectory, which was valued at £10 in 1291,⁴¹ was returned in 1535 as worth £10 or. 2d., clear of payments of 6s. 8d. to the archdeacon and 3s. 2d. to the bishop.⁴²

In 1341 the rector held 4 virgates of arable land and had pasture for 2 horses and 6 oxen with the lord's animals and pasture for 100 sheep and pannage for 6 pigs.⁴³

The advowson and rectory were granted in 1560 to Thomas Reve and Nicholas Pynde,⁴⁴ and in 1579–80 Thomas Dering obtained licence to sell the advowson to Thomas Hanbery,⁴⁵ who presented in 1598.⁴⁶

Philip Burton of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, presented in 1618 for that turn, and the Crown in 1625 and 1647.⁴⁷ Mr. Hutchinson presented in 1672,⁴⁸ and in 1709 the Rev. Charles Hutchinson conveyed the advowson

to John Colebrooke, the younger.⁴⁹ Colebrooke presented in 1718, and Walter Rainstorp in 1739. Robert Islip was patron in 1773 and 1785,⁵⁰ and in 1800 Walter Islip, clerk, and Mary his wife conveyed the advowson to Lord Selsey.⁵¹ After the death of the last Lord Selsey in 1838 the advowson passed to the Vernon Harcourt family, from whom it was acquired in 1873 by the Marquess of Clanricarde.⁵² He sold it to James Turvey, who conveyed it in 1881 to Miss Mary Dorothy Newton,⁵³ who appears to have vested the advowson in trustees. It was acquired before 1915 by J. A. S. P. Moffatt, the rector, and was held between 1917 and 1934 by Mrs. Moffatt, shortly after which date it was conveyed to the Bishop of Chichester.⁵⁴

The churches of Elsted and Treford were united in 1485, but this arrangement lasted only till 1500.⁵⁵ The living is now a rectory held with Treyford and Didling, the church being at Treyford until the latter was pulled down in 1951, Elsted becoming the church of the united benefice.

The rectory of Elsted was granted by Henry VIII to Richard Roberts, the incumbent, who leased it to Richard Durante of Petersfield, Edmund Ford, and John Randolph in 1549. This lease came into the hands of Erasmus Ford. Roberts resigned the living in 1550, and much bad feeling arose between the new incumbent, John Lewes, and Erasmus on account of the lease. The latter refused to give John possession of the parsonage house, and when the Court of Requests decreed that John should have occupation of the fairest chamber in the house, Erasmus refused to give him the hall or parlour, which had been accounted the parson's chamber, but wanted him to have the chamber over the hall. The parties were ordered to meet in London in 1552 for a settlement, but it is not known whether agreement was ultimately reached.⁵⁶

HARTING

Harting is a large parish of 7,946 acres on the Hampshire border of Sussex, consisting largely of down and woodland. The River Rother divides it from Rogate on the north, and the southern border is on the South Downs. The northern part of the parish was originally heath land, West Heath and Ryefield being rabbit warrens belonging to the lords of Harting and the Abbots of Duford, respectively. The Midhurst branch of the Southern Railway crosses this part of the parish, with Rogate station just on the Harting side of the boundary, close to the hamlet of Nyewoods and West Harting village. East Harting is on rather higher ground near Elsted. The church is at South Harting, under the Downs, and on the Downs behind it are the two parks of Up Park and Lady Holt. Torbarrow or Tarberry Hill, an isolated conical hill, rising steeply

from under 300 ft. to just over 500 ft., between West and South Harting, is mentioned in 1582 as a pasture called Tarberie Hill.¹

The earliest park at Harting was called Inlonde and stood upon the hills. It was made by Henry Husee before 1274² with the permission of his lord John Fitz Alan, lord of Arundel. From that time the lords of Arundel no longer had free passage, when hunting, through the land of Harting.³ When Richard Fitz Alan was a ward of the king, an attempt was made to dispossess Henry Husee.⁴ This park was stocked with deer in 1332, and there was then a second park at Harting known as Tullecombe.⁵ In 1350 the park of Harting to the north of the town, called le Netherpark, was assigned to Katherine, widow of Henry Husee, and her son Henry was to make an inclosure between

³⁶ Plan by Henry Petrie in B.M., Add. MS. 6738, fol. 128. This does not show windows.

³⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 208; lvii, 66–8.

³⁸ *Ibid.* liv, 184.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 393.

⁴⁰ *Reg. of Bp. Praty* (Suss. Rec. Soc. iv), 136; Add. MS. 39404 B.

⁴¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 324.

⁴² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 324.

⁴³ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 360.

⁴⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1558–60, p. 301.

⁴⁵ *Pat.* 22 Eliz., pt. xii, m. 31.

⁴⁶ Add. MS. 39406 A.

⁴⁷ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ *Feet of F. Suss.* Trin. 8 Anne.

⁵⁰ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁵¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 152.

⁵² *Clergy Lists.*

⁵³ Add. MS. 39469, fol. 102–3.

⁵⁴ *Clergy Lists.*

⁵⁵ Add. MS. 39404 B.

⁵⁶ *Ct. of Req.*, bdle. 14, no. 83, bdle. 15,

nos. 15 and 118.

¹ Add. Chart. 18864. Excavations made in 1947 point to the top of the hill having been surrounded by ditches in the Early Iron Age: *ex inf.* Mr. H. Brightwell.

² *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 212.

³ *Plac. de Quo. Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 752.

⁴ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, 1326; *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 210.

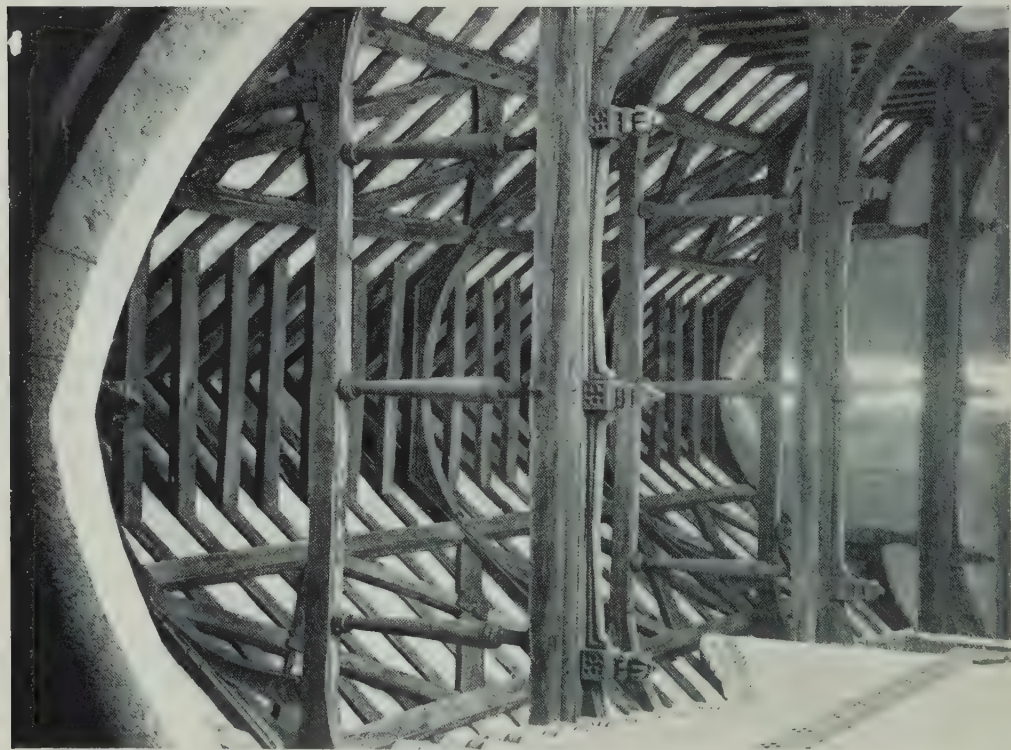
⁵ *Cal. Close* 1330–3, p. 441; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 468.



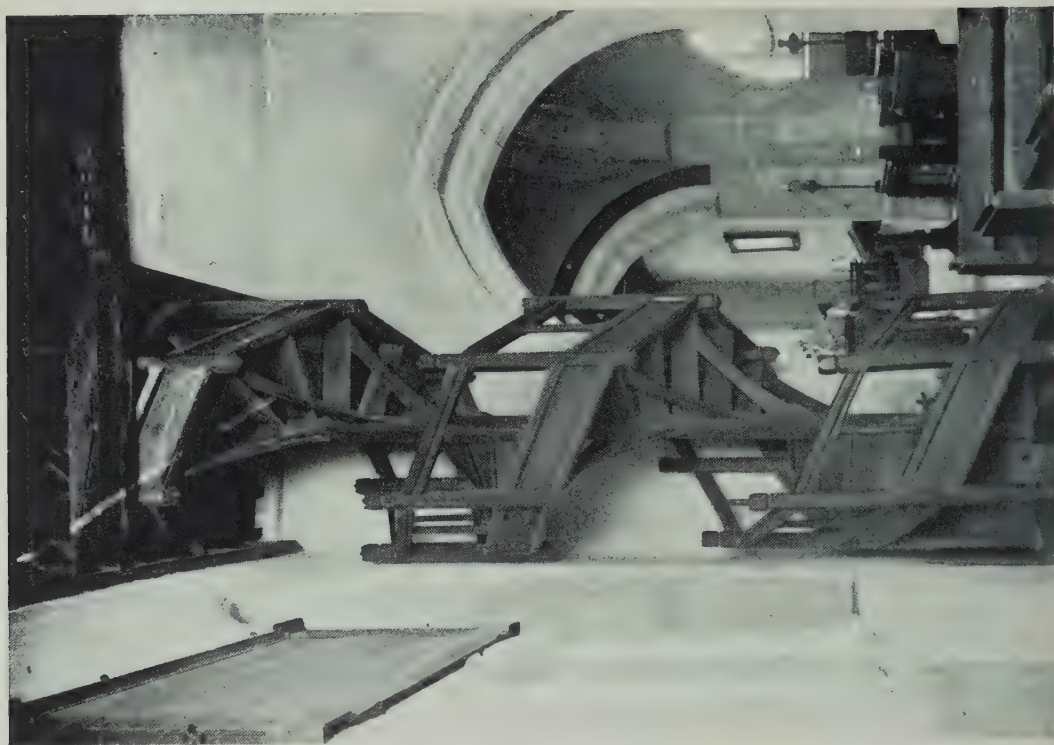
CHITHURST CHURCH, 1791



SOUTH HARTING



HARTING CHURCH: THE ROOF



HARTING CHURCH: THE TOWER STAIR

the park and the pond near the water-mill, which remained in his possession. The reference to the mill seems to prove that Tullemcombe and le Netherpark were the same, as there was a water-mill in Tullemcombe. Katherine also had estover in the park called le Overpark in the south of the town of Harting.⁶ This park was called Uppepark in 1370, and Netherpark occurs as Downpark in 1464.⁷ When Nicholas Husee's lands were divided, Uppepark was assigned to Henry Lovell and Constance, and Down Park to Reynold Bray and Catherine.⁸ The Lovells also had Lady Holt in West Harting, but there was no park there at that time.

Half the Down Park formed part of the jointure of Frances, wife of Thomas Ford, only son of Edmund Ford,⁹ and it was eventually assigned as the Fortescues' share of Edmund Ford's land. The Fords had Up Park and Lady Holt or West Holt,¹⁰ but must subsequently have exchanged Lady Holt with the Carylls, who, after the building of Lady Holt House, made it their principal seat and made a park there. An inclosed ground called Middle Park was part of West Harting manor in 1630.¹¹ The old manor-house of Edmund Ford, called Harting Place, was, after the building of Lady Holt, used as a school and poor-house. It was taken down before 1800.¹²

Up Park,¹³ on Harting Hill about a mile south of the church, was built in 1685 and is a good example of a mansion of that period. The original plan was a half-H facing south, the wings, extending northwards, being almost as long as the main south front. The greater part of the court between the wings, behind the Saloon which occupies the south range, is filled in with the entrance hall and staircases. It is probable that, although the stairs are of the late 17th century, this was done at a later date, perhaps about 1760 when the interior was entirely remodelled and redecorated. In 1810 there were further additions of less height to the north containing the kitchen and offices and having a main entrance in the middle with a colonnaded portico.

The house is of two main stories, basement, and attics. The upper walls are of a bright-red brick with rusticated angle dressings of white stone, moulded stone plinth, string-course, and cornice with enriched brackets. Below the plinth the basement walls are of a browner brick.

The south front has a slightly projecting middle bay with a pediment of similar mould to the cornice and containing an achievement of the Featherstonhaugh arms.¹⁴ The projecting bay contains the original main doorway, flanked by Corinthian shafts that carry an entablature and a scrolled-ogee broken pediment and a scrolled blank cartouche. The lintel below the entablature is carved with a cherub and foliage. This doorway opens into the Saloon. In the middle of the east front is another doorway with a curved pediment. The main windows are tall and narrow, with stone architraves. That above the south entrance is eared and flanked by tall consoles and pendants of fruit and flowers. The basement has small windows, those to the middle south bay being circular. The roofs are covered with slates and have dormer windows with curved pediments. The chimney-shafts finish with moulded stone cappings.

The lower north extension is of stone and has a portico with six Doric columns between two narrow wings in which are round recesses intended for statuary.

The white marble chimney-pieces, doorways, ceilings, &c., of all the principal rooms are of c. 1760, but in the basement below the Saloon are four square vaulted bays of 1685, with columns having moulded capitals and bases similar to those at Stansted Park of the same period. The north wall of these bays appears, however, to be of earlier masonry and may be a survival of the Elizabethan house which is said to have stood on the site. In the large former entrance hall north of the Saloon is the late-17th-century main staircase with twisted balusters, &c., and next east of it a secondary staircase of the same period with turned balusters. The north room of the east wing was a chapel and had a north window in which is some late-17th-century Flemish glass.

North-east and north-west of the house are two separate symmetrical outbuildings (the present stables, &c.) of the 18th century with brick walls, stone windows, &c., and open colonnaded lanterns with leaded domes. The original great stables are said to have stood east of the house.

The principal group of buildings is the village of South Harting, which has a main street, east of the church, running approximately north and south. Against the north side of the church-yard are preserved the ancient stocks and whipping-post: the latter has iron straps for three pairs of wrists at varying heights.

Many of the buildings are of local white stone with brick dressings of the 18th century and later. A few retain 17th-century features. Among these may be mentioned 'Rosemary Cottage', near the north end on the west side; but it has been so much altered as to have almost lost its identity as a Jacobean house. The north wall shows the original stone wall with brick dressings, but the east front is faced with 19th-century tiles in imitation of 18th-century brickwork. The original central chimney-stack of the usual rebated type is cemented above the tiled roof. 'The Malt House', farther south on the same side, has a long back wing, the former malt house, now a tea-room; it is of stone with brick dressings. Inside are 17th-century first-floor beams, raised higher than the original level.

Opposite the last, a house with plastered walls has a central chimney-stack, as has the next to the south, which is of stone with a rebuilt front of 19th-century bricks. The next shows some timber-framing in the west front and has a massive projecting chimney-stack at the north end. The next but one, opposite the churchyard, is an almost completely timber-framed house with a newly tiled roof and rebuilt central chimney-stack.

Farther south a block of cottages of L-shaped plan is mainly of brick and stone, but the south wing projecting to the west shows 17th-century timber-framing in its north wall, with infilling of local white stone.

Beyond the village, to the south, on the west side of the road are two attractive thatched cottages of timber-framing. The northern has plain square framing on stone foundations and with whitened brick infilling. The central chimney-stack, of 17th-century bricks, is of

⁶ *Cal. Close* 1349-54, 153-5.

⁷ *Add. Chart.* 18762; *Chan. Inq.* p.m. 44 Edw. III (1st nos.), 74; H. D. Gordon, *Hist. of Harting*, 46.

⁸ *Early Chan. Proc.* 84, no. 20.

⁹ *Add. Chart.* 18853.

¹⁰ *Add. Chart.* 18864.

¹¹ *Pat.* 6 Chas. I, pt. iii, no. 33.

¹² H. D. Gordon, *op. cit.* 202.

¹³ See *Country Life*, xxvii, 702; lxxxix,

520, 540, 562; *Suss. Co. Mag.* ix, 337-44.

¹⁴ The original achievement of Lord Tankerville's arms is now on the front of a cottage in Rake where it was reset.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

rebated type. The southern is the earlier and has some ogee-curved brace-timbers in the framing. The internal chimney-stack has a modern shaft.

A cottage at the north end of the village, north of the Elsted road, is possibly of 16th-century date but much renovated. It has a jettied upper story on curved brackets but the whole front of the lower story, including the brackets, is covered with rough-cast cement and the upper story with tile-hanging.

At Turkey Island, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of South Harting, are two thatched houses with walls partly of 17th-century timber-framing and partly of later stone and brick; another has stone walls and a central chimney of 17th-century bricks.

East Harting, north of Turkey Island, is a small colony of dwellings around a rectangular loop of roads. One of the largest houses is Penn Farm, near the north-west corner of the loop. It is perhaps of 17th-century origin and is of L-shaped plan, facing north-west with the wing at the north-east end projecting behind. The end of the wing, on the front, has a jettied upper story. The front and sides of the house are faced with false timber-framing painted red. The back of the main block is of stone and brick. The roofs are tiled and have hipped ends. A central chimney-shaft of rebated or panelled type, probably of the 17th century, is covered with cement. A thatched cottage on the east of the loop has similar false timbering but the central chimney-stack, which is similar, is of 17th-century thin bricks.

At West Harting, about a mile north of the church, are several ancient houses. One cottage on the west side of the main road has been largely reconditioned. It retains in the upper story of the east front, and the north end, much of the original late-16th-century timber-framing with curved braces to the angle-posts. The lower story is of local stone with brick dressings and has reduced window openings. The roof is tiled and has a rebated chimney-shaft above it covered with cement. Inside is a wide fire-place and chamfered ceiling-beams. Another, north of it, has its lower story of modern brick and the upper of 17th-century square framing and has flush dormer-windows in the thatched roof. The north gable-head also shows timber-framing.

A third, farther north, mostly refaced with modern brick, shows a little 17th-century framing: the roof is tiled.

Upperton Farm, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of the above, is a house of rectangular plan facing south, with a small wing and low additions behind. The east wall, inside, is dated 1634 but it is probable that the house is of earlier origin, perhaps late 15th century, and was altered and enlarged in 1634. It had the usual one-storied hall, into which an upper floor was inserted, with the central chimney-stack, in the 16th or 17th century. The north end of the inserted cross-beam is supported by a moulded bracket and the ceiling-joists are stop-chamfered. Although the roof-trusses have suffered in later alterations the heavy timbers that remain suggest a medieval origin. There is a beam in the lower story across the west face of the chimney-stack, that bears no relation to the inserted ceiling. The stack has wide fire-places of stone, the eastern with a stop-chamfered cambered bressummer. The cross-partition in the east half is of ancient timber-framing in both stories and may have been the original east end. The outer walls are of old coursed stone rubble with angles

and windows of thin bricks (probably 1634). The front entrance has an ancient oak frame and triangular arched lintel: the door, of moulded feathered battens, is also ancient but was brought from elsewhere and the frame of the doorway reduced to fit it. The western-most bay was heightened late in the 17th century and its interior modernized. A rain-water head between this part and the lower part is dated 1650. An upper room has early-17th-century panelling adapted to fit the room. The short back wing probably contained a staircase, now removed. It is built of stone rubble with angles of bricks thinner than those of the main block and probably earlier. The central chimney-shaft above the tiled roof is of rebated or panelled type.

There is also an ancient barn of black timber-framing and brick.

Weston's Farm, on the west edge of the parish, north of the Petersfield road, is a house, facing north, of 17th-century square timber-framing with straight struts below the wall plates. The tiled roof has hipped ends and a rebated central chimney-shaft. The interior is said to have had chamfered beams, and the fire-places have been reduced.

The 'Old Manor House', once known as Woodman's Cottages, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile west of West Harting, is a mid-late 15th-century building of timber-framing. Although it has been much renovated and enlarged in recent years the front preserves its original form externally. The old part is of rectangular plan, facing north-east. It had a hall of one 12½-ft. bay, and solar and buttery wings, with jettied upper stories in front carried on brackets and the ends of wide, flat joists. The eaves of the middle part is supported by moulded curved braces from the sides of the wings. The screens-passage was in the north-west buttery wing and has a front entrance with a moulded frame and three-centred arch in a square head with sunk spandrels. Most of the timber-framing is replaced in the lower story with brickwork, and the bressummers of the overhangs are covered with modern boarding; the windows are modernized. Internally the hall-site retains, in its end walls, original moulded beams, and the upper parts of the partitions (the sides of the wings) have very heavy cambered tie-beams with king-posts and curved struts above them. Below them are curved struts to the outer posts. There was no middle truss. The usual upper floor was inserted in the hall in the 16th century with a chimney-stack in the 12½-ft. bay, leaving the screens-passage intact behind it. It has a wide fire-place with an oak bressummer. The roof, once thatched, is now tiled, and the chimney-shaft has been rebuilt.

Nearby, to the east, are two or three 18th-century cottages of stone, one dated 1731 with the initials $\frac{M}{RH}$; also two old timber-framed barns with weather-boarded walls; one is thatched.

On the north boundary of the parish is a bridge¹⁵ across the River Rother, probably of early to mid-16th-century date. It runs north and south, the roadway being just over 11 ft. wide, and has four semicircular arches of about 12-ft. span with three broad square ribs in the soffits and with an extra chamfered order to the two middle bays on the east face. The piers, about 6 ft. wide, have V-shaped cut-waters on both faces and are built of rough ashlar with chamfered plinths. The walls above the arches are of irregularly squared stone rubble. The parapets, 14 in. thick, have cham-

¹⁵ The bridge of Wenham called Northbrugge was recorded in 1288 as broken, and the vill of West Harting was responsible for its repair: Assize R. 924, m. 67 d.

fered copings. One arch has a date 1924 in cement in the soffit.

In 1086 there were 9 mills, yielding £4 1s. 6d., in Harting,¹⁶ which at the date of the Domesday Survey included Rogate. In the 14th century there were two mills attached to the manor; in 1332 one of these was described as being in the park of Tullescombe.¹⁷ This is referred to again in 1350, as being in, or close to, 'le Nether park',¹⁸ mention being also made of 'the garden of Gonnnyldesmele'.¹⁹ Both occur again, as Gonnemelle and Parkemelle, in 1402, when there is also a reference to Hurstmelle in West Harting,²⁰ where there is still a large mill-pool on the stream that runs along the western edge of the parish and then through Down Park to join the Rother. 'Gunnyns mill', as it was called in 1453,²¹ was probably the mill at the end of Mill Lane, a short way north-east of South Harting village. It is mentioned by the same name in 1582²² and 1660.²³ In 1585 a mill called the New Mill at Harting was supposed to be detrimental to the Queen's Mill at Durford, as the people of Harting had been accustomed to grind at Durford, when water failed at Gunning Mill. The New Mill was at that time a grist-mill, but it had been erected about 1525 as a fulling-mill by John Hall of Petersfield, a clothier, and converted into a grist-mill about 1563. Very old inhabitants of Harting thought there had been a grist-mill on the same site before the fulling-mill was built.²⁴ This may possibly have been a reconstruction of Hurst Mill, which is mentioned in a mortgage of 1697, which also includes a fulling-mill.²⁵ The mill has been adapted in recent years for powering electric lighting.

Parts of the waste called Westheath and Durford Warren were inclosed by Sir John Caryll and Sir William Ford before 1642, when they granted the inclosures to Elizabeth Aylwin of West Harting, widow.²⁶ There are also references in 1658 to land lately inclosed out of West Harting Common,²⁷ and in the following year to four meadows called Wilds Nywood and Bartons Nywood inclosures.²⁸ These seem to be referred to in a deed of 1664 concerning land by Wicks Bridge (at Weeks Common) in East Harting between the new trench carrying water to Sir Edward Ford's Nywood Meades and the old Brooke.²⁹

Reynold Pole, afterwards Cardinal Pole, was presented to the rectory of Harting in 1526 by Henry Pole, Lord Montacute, who was patron for that turn by grant of Sir Roger Lewkenor and his wife Constance.³⁰ Harting has had other incumbents of renown. In 1554 Edmund Ford appointed Dr. John Seton, who figures in Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*. He was one of the chaplains of Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and drew up the articles of recantation signed by Benbridge.

Later he endured much persecution as a Papist and died at Rome in 1567.³¹ James Bramston, the poet, became vicar in 1725. He published the *Art of Politics*, an imitation of *Ars Poetica* of Horace, in 1729, and this was followed by *The Man of Taste*.³² James Cookson, divine and writer, was presented to the vicarage in 1796.³³

Arthur Phillips, a musician who served Queen Henrietta Maria as organist in France, later served as steward to John Caryll the elder at Harting.³⁴ The Rev. Gilbert White of Selborne, father of modern natural history, lived at East Harting from 1754 to 1792. He was related to the Fords, and the bulk of his property was at Woodhouse and Nyewood³⁵ on the northern slope of East Harting.³⁶ This estate is said to have come to him from his great-uncle, Oliver Whitby, founder of the Blue Coat School at Chichester and donor of the chalice in Harting Church.³⁷

Emma Hamilton lived for a time in 1781 under the protection of Sir Henry Fetherstonhaugh at Up Park.³⁸

John Rickman, clerk of the House of Commons, who drew up the plan for the first census, married Susanna Postlethwaite of Harting in 1803, and was buried here in 1840.^{38a}

Anthony Trollope, the novelist, lived for some time at Harting at the end of his life;³⁹ and H. G. Wells spent much of his boyhood at Up Park, as described in his autobiography.

Coins and other objects of Roman date have been found at various points, but the evidence for any settlement of that period in the parish is very slight.⁴⁰

Sixty hides of land at Harting were ex-MANORS changed by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in 970 with King Edgar, for the minster land of Ely.⁴¹ According to the Chronicle of Ely, Harting had been given to Ethelwold by his lord, King Ethelstan.⁴² Countess Gida, Earl Godwin's wife and mother of King Harold, held HARTING of King Edward the Confessor, and it was then assessed at 80 hides. In 1086 Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, held it in demesne and it was assessed for 48 hides.⁴³ Attached to it were 11 haws at Chichester yielding 15s. When Earl Roger's son Robert forfeited his estates Harting came into the king's hands, and in 1130 Payn de Clairvaux accounted for £81 6s. 8d. for two years' farm of Harting, of which William de Pontarche seems to have been the tenant.⁴⁴

Between 1156 and 1166 William, Earl of Arundel, gave to Henry Husee 2 knights' fees⁴⁵ which were evidently in Harting, and were subsequently held of the honor of Arundel.⁴⁶ On the death of Hugh d'Aubigny, last Earl of Arundel of his line, in 1243 the overlordship of Harting passed to his eldest sister Maud and her husband Robert de Tateshall,⁴⁷ of whose son Robert the manor was held in 1253.⁴⁸ His grandson Robert in 1303

¹⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422.

¹⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 468; *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 441. In 1582 there is reference to a close called 'Mylle Mersh, lately taken out of Nywod', which adjoined Down Park: *Pat. R.* 24 Eliz. pt. 9.

¹⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1347-54, p. 154.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* p. 153.

²⁰ *Ct. R. (P.R.O.)*, 126, no. 1870.

²¹ *Add. Chart.* 18752.

²² *Ibid.* 18864.

²³ *Suss. Arch. Trust D. (Lewes)*, K. 60.

²⁴ *Exch. Dep. East.* 27 Eliz., no. 9.

²⁵ *Suss. Arch. Trust D. (Lewes)*, K. 198.

²⁶ *Ibid.* K. 28.

²⁷ *Ibid.* K. 51, 52.

²⁸ *Ibid.* K. 55.

²⁹ *Ibid.* K. 84.

³⁰ *Add. MS.* 39404 A.

³¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; Gordon, op. cit. 55.

³² *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ Called Iwoode in 1332; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 468.

³⁶ Gordon, op. cit. 206.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 164.

³⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

^{38a} Gordon, op. cit. 197. His son Thomas Rickman, architect, drew up a Report on

Harting Church (now in the County Record Office) in 1846.

³⁹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* iii, 57.

⁴¹ Kemble, *Codex Dipl.*, nos. 563, 564.

⁴² Gale, *Historiae Britannicae*, iii, 465.

⁴³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422.

⁴⁴ *Pipe R.* 31 Hen. I (H.M. Stat. Off.), 42.

⁴⁵ *Red Bk. of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 202.

⁴⁶ *Pipe R.* 7 Rich. I (Pipe R. Soc.), 37;

Bk. of Fees, 688; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 285;

ibid. vii, 468; *Rot. Hundr.* (Rec. Com.),

ii, 214.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, p. 248.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 285.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

inherited 3 knights' fees in Harting and Chithurst held by Henry Husee,⁴⁹ and in 1341 these fees were held of Alice, widow of William de Bernake,⁵⁰ who was daughter of the eldest of Robert's coheirresses. By 1409, however, Harting manor was said to be held of the Earl of Arundel as of his manor of Walderton,⁵¹ and it was still held of that manor in 1555.⁵²

Henry Husee, first lord of Harting, or his son Henry, had remission of Danegeld in Sussex in 1154.⁵³ The younger Henry founded a leper hospital at Harting and also (before 1169) the Abbey of Duford.⁵⁴ He is said to have died about 1174 in the Holy Land.⁵⁵ A third Henry Husee, in 1190-6, confirmed gifts to Duford Abbey made by his father,⁵⁶ and in 1194 he made an agreement with the Abbot of Séez about the advowson of the church of Harting.⁵⁷ Land in Sussex given to him by the king was taken away in 1205,⁵⁸ but in 1208 the patronage of the Abbey of Duford was restored to him, as well as the land of his brother Hubert.⁵⁹ He died about 1213, when his son Henry paid 100 marks for his patrimony in Wiltshire.⁶⁰ This Henry was in arms against the king in 1216 but returned to his allegiance in 1217,⁶¹ and died before 1 April 1235.⁶² He was succeeded by a son Matthew, called his heir,⁶³ though there had been an elder son Henry who died before his father, leaving a daughter Maud, who in 1239 unsuccessfully sued Matthew for 3 knights' fees in Harting.⁶⁴ Matthew was in possession in 1242,⁶⁵ and in June 1252 he obtained a grant of free warren in his manor of Harting.⁶⁶ He died early in 1253,⁶⁷ and his young son Henry succeeded.⁶⁸ At the instance of Prince Edward the king granted licence to Henry Husee in 1266 to build a crenellated house at Harting, inclosing it with a dyke and a wall of stone.⁶⁹ In 1268 Maud, mentioned above, with her husband William Paynel confirmed Harting manor to Henry.⁷⁰ He obtained in 1271 a grant of a weekly market on Wednesday at Harting and a yearly fair⁷¹ there on the eve, day, and morrow of SS. Simon and Jude, and a grant of free warren there.⁷² He died in 1290, when Henry his son, afterwards Lord Husee, succeeded.⁷³ He was visited at Harting in September 1302 by Edward I.⁷⁴ He died in 1332, when seisin of his land was given to his son Henry,⁷⁵ with whose consent a third of the manor of Harting was assigned as part of the dower of Isabel, widow of Sir Henry.⁷⁶ A settlement of the manor was made in 1347 upon Sir Henry for life, with remainder to his younger son Henry and his wife Elizabeth daughter of John de Bohun of Midhurst and their issue,⁷⁷ Mark the eldest son of Sir Henry having

died in 1346, leaving an infant son Henry. Sir Henry Husee died in 1349 and Harting manor passed under the settlement to his son Henry,⁷⁸ a third of the manor being assigned as dower to Katherine⁷⁹ widow of Sir Henry, and a very detailed account exists of her share.⁸⁰ She had all the chambers near and over the west door and a garden near these rooms to the west, all the chambers near and over the east gate, except the prison, the gates being held in common, and the right to use Henry's bakery and kitchen until he should build another for her near the west gate. Katherine was also to enjoy parts of several gardens, a third of two dovecotes, the part of the park to the north of the town called Nether Park, a third of the woods and warrens and of the yearly fairs. The well called Typut was held in common.

Henry's land was extended for debt in 1370, and the inquisition then taken gives a detailed account of his part of the manor. The land was divided into that above the down and that below the down.⁸¹ Sir Henry Husee died in 1383, and the manor passed to his son Henry, then aged 22.⁸² Ankaretta widow of Sir Henry married⁸³ as a second husband Sir Andrew Hake, and she had a third of the manor as dower. On her death in 1389 this passed to Sir Henry Husee.⁸⁴ Just before her death Sir Andrew and Ankaretta were sued by Henry son of Mark Husee, mentioned above, for a third of the manor, and in 1393 this Henry sued Sir Henry Husee for the same. He claimed it under the grant made by William and Maud Paynel to Henry Husee in 1268.⁸⁵ He was not successful in his claim to the manor, but he seems to have obtained from Henry an annuity of 40 marks from Harting in perpetuity.⁸⁶ On the death of Sir Henry Husee in 1409 Harting manor was delivered to his widow Margaret, who had held it jointly with him.⁸⁷ She complained in 1412 that her son Sir Henry Husee came to Harting manor when she was in the parish church at High Mass on the feast of St. Lawrence, and stole a chest of muniments.⁸⁸ She married before 1412 Richard Biterley, with whom she was at that date holding a third of Harting manor and an annuity from the other two-thirds.⁸⁹ Sir Henry in 1430 obtained a confirmation of the grant of free warren made to Matthew Husee his ancestor.⁹⁰ He settled Harting in 1434 upon Constance his wife for life, with remainder



HUSEE. *Barry ermine and gules.*

⁴⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 260.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* viii, 332.

⁵¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. IV, no. 17.

⁵² *Ibid.* 9 and 10 Edw. IV, no. 47; *Add. Chart.* 18838, 18839.

⁵³ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 83.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 84.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ *Pipe R. 7 Ric. I* (Pipe R. Soc.), 243; *Suss. N. & Q.* iii, 158.

⁵⁸ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 39.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 110.

⁶⁰ *Rot. de Oblat. et Fin.* (Rec. Com.), 500; *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 170.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 295, 302.

⁶² *Exc. Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 278.

⁶³ *Ibid.* 279.

⁶⁴ *Curia Regis R.* 120, m. 18.

⁶⁵ *Bk. of Fees*, 688.

⁶⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 393.

⁶⁷ Between 9 Jan. and 14 Feb.; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* (2nd edit.), vii, 10.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 285; *Exc. e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 152, 154.

⁶⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, p. 580.

⁷⁰ Feet of F. Div. Cos. Mich. 53 Hen. III; *Add. MS.* 38133, fol. 54. A certain William Husee was apparently in possession of West Harting at this time: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 67.

⁷¹ The lepers of the hospital of Harting had obtained from Hen. II a grant of a three-day fair at Harting at midsummer: *Dugdale, Mon.* vi, 938.

⁷² *Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 176.

⁷³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 779.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, pp. 58, 62, 91.

⁷⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 468; *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 441.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 469.

⁷⁷ Feet of F. *Suss. Mich.* 21 Edw. III;

Cal. Fine R. v, 458.

⁷⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, 222; *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 117.

⁷⁹ She afterwards married Sir Andrew Peverel and died before 23 May 1376: G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* (2nd edit.), vii, 4.

⁸⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, pp. 153-5.

⁸¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 44 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 74; Gordon, *op. cit.* 46.

⁸² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 7 Ric. II, no. 47.

⁸³ Before 19 May 1384 without licence: *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, pp. 401, 555.

⁸⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 13 Ric. II, no. 22.

⁸⁵ *Add. MS.* 39375, fol. 66; Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from Plea R.* 195.

⁸⁶ This annuity was paid regularly to his son Mark and his grandson John Husee: *Add. MS.* 28529, fol. 1.

⁸⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1409-13, p. 18; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 10 Hen. IV, no. 17.

⁸⁸ *Early Chan. Proc. bde.* 16, no. 35.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 134.

⁹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, p. 79.

in tail male to his sons Henry and Nicholas.⁹¹ He died on 30 January 1449–50, when it was said that he held no land in Sussex, as he had granted all his estate to trustees in 1434.⁹² His son and successor Sir Henry, in May 1451, with the trustees, granted the demesne land of the manor⁹³ for Sir Henry's life to John Husee, in satisfaction of the annuity of 40 marks from the manor.⁹⁴ In 1453 he settled the manor upon himself in fee tail with remainder to his brother Nicholas in tail.⁹⁵ He again conveyed the manor to trustees in July 1460⁹⁶ and died without issue soon after. His trustees leased the manor in August 1464 to John, Earl of Worcester, for his life. The earl shortly after assigned the lease to Nicholas Husee, reserving to himself the two parks, Up Park and Down Park, and the site of the manor when he should choose to visit it; during these visits, Nicholas Husee was to have two rooms in the manor-house.⁹⁷ Nicholas Husee obtained a pardon in 1467 for all debts to the king, incurred while he served the offices of buyer, receiver, and keeper of victuals and equipment provided for the defence of Calais, the lieutenancy of the castle of Guynes, and sheriff of Surrey and Sussex.⁹⁸ Before July of the following year he had been outlawed for treason and his lands forfeited,⁹⁹ but he evidently again obtained pardon, for on his death in 1472 he held the manor of Harting. His heirs were his daughters Constance aged 12, and Catherine aged 10.¹ Constance married firstly Henry Lovell and afterwards Sir Roger Lewkenor, and Catherine married Reynold Bray.

In 1478 Thomas Husee sued Sir Roger Lewkenor, Thomas Hoo, and Thomas Bassett for the manor of Harting.² Thomas claimed it as great-grandson of the Henry son of Mark Husee, the claimant in 1389, and recovered the manor against Sir Roger Lewkenor,³ but immediately took part in a conveyance of the manor to trustees to the use of the coheirs of Nicholas Husee,⁴ and the manor was divided between them. Reynold Bray and Catherine had land held by certain tenants in East Harting, land in Rogate, Wenham, and Chalecroft in Harting with 15s. 2½d. from the Up Park, and the hamlet of West Harting, except Bakersholt, Ladyholt, and Mereland. The rest of the manor was assigned to Henry Lovell and Constance, the hundred of Dumpfard, the wood called Harting Combe and the fair and advowson being held jointly.⁵ From this time the manor became divided into West, East, and South Harting.

By Henry Lovell Constance had two daughters, Elizabeth and Agnes.⁶ Agnes married John Empson, and Elizabeth married firstly Sir Edward Bray,⁷ and afterwards, before 9 February 1509, Sir Anthony

Windsor,⁸ brother of Andrew, Lord Windsor,⁹ by whom she had two children Henry and Constance.¹⁰

Catherine and Reynold Bray had no children, but Reynold appears to have acquired some title to the manor of West Harting and land in Harting, in his own right. This he left by will to his nephew Edmund Bray in tail male, with contingent remainder to his niece Margery wife of William, Lord Sandes, in fee tail.¹¹ Sir Anthony Windsor before 1520 purchased the rights of the Brays in *WEST HARTING* manor, and apparently also those of John Empson and Agnes,¹² for in 1548 half that manor and the estate acquired from the Brays was settled upon Sir Anthony and Joan his wife,¹³ with remainders to his younger son Anthony and to Honora and Edith Windsor, sisters of the younger Anthony.¹⁴ Sir Anthony died in July 1548.¹⁵ Anthony his son, 'a man of much simplicity', had no children, and was persuaded to sell his right in West Harting to Edmund Ford, in spite of the protests of his sister Edith wife of Henry Mervyn, who was next in remainder under the settlement of 1548.¹⁶ The sale to Ford was made in 1559 by Anthony and his wife Joan, and Lady Joan widow of Sir Anthony, who was in actual possession.¹⁷

The other half of West Harting with the manors of South and East Harting belonged to Constance Lewkenor, and was settled in 1524 on her and her grandchildren Henry and Constance Windsor, with contingent remainder to Sir Henry Husee and Henry Husee, esq., in tail.¹⁸ Henry Windsor and his wife Eleanor sold these manors in 1549 to Edmund Ford.¹⁹ Henry Windsor was an idiot from birth, and in 1550 an inquisition was made as to the king's rights.²⁰ Henry died three years later,²¹ and special licence was given to Edmund Ford to take possession of the manor of Harting and half of West Harting.²² In order to secure his possession Edmund obtained in 1560 a release of these manors from Henry Windsor's sister and heir, Constance wife of Thomas Rythe, and also from John Hussey,²³ the remainder man in the settlement of 1524.

Edmund Ford died in 1568 leaving two daughters Magdalen and Dorothy, his coheirs, since his only son Thomas predeceased him.²⁴ Magdalen married²⁵ a cousin, John Ford, afterwards Protonotary of Court of Common Pleas, and Dorothy married Francis Fortescue of Fawkesbourn in Essex. Edmund had just before his death granted the manor of West Harting to John Ford,²⁶ probably for the marriage settlement, and in 1575 John Ford obtained a release from William, Lord Sandes, who claimed the interest of Margery, Lady Sandes, under the will of Reynold Bray.²⁷ When,

⁹¹ Add. Chart. 18726.

⁹² Chan. Inq. p.m. 28 Hen. VI, no. 35.

⁹³ Reserving Up Park and Down Park and the pasture of Harting Combe.

⁹⁴ Add. MS. 28529, fol. 17 a.

⁹⁵ Add. Chart. 18752.

⁹⁶ Add. Chart. 18758. Constance, his mother, was still holding land in Harting at this date.

⁹⁷ Add. Chart. 18762.

⁹⁸ Cal. Pat. 1467–77, p. 20.

⁹⁹ Ibid., p. 104.

¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 and 10 Edw. IV, no. 47.

² Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from Plea R.* 443. Possibly this claim was raised on account of the non-payment of the annuity.

³ Add. MS. 38133, fol. 946. Thomas Husee's widow Jane sued Richard Husee

nephew and heir of Thomas for her dower in Harting: Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 10, no. 80; *Visit. of Suss.* (Harl. Soc.), 121.

⁴ Add. MS. 28529, fol. 24.

⁵ Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 84, no. 20.

⁶ Cal. Pat. 1494–1509, 396, 542.

⁷ According to *Visit. of Suss.* (Harl. Soc.), 121, Elizabeth was divorced from Sir Edward shortly after marriage.

⁸ G.E.C. loc. cit.

⁹ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xiv (2), 113 (10).

¹⁰ *Visit. of Suss.* (Harl. Soc.), 121.

¹¹ Add. MS. 28529, fol. 8, 10 v.; Auct. D. (P.R.O.), D. 1156.

¹² Add. MS. 28529, fol. 9.

¹³ She appears to have been his third wife, as his wife Anne is named in 1542: *ibid.*

¹⁴ Ibid.; Feet of F. Suss. Trin. 2 Edw. III.

¹⁵ *Suss. Wills* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xlii), Harting.

¹⁶ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), 124, no. 23.

¹⁷ Feet of F. Suss. East. 1 Eliz.; Add Chart. 18842.

¹⁸ Add. MS. 28529, fol. 8, 9.

¹⁹ Feet F. Suss. Mich. 3 Edw. VI.

²⁰ *Suss. Inquis.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xiv), 1105.

²¹ Ibid. 1106.

²² Fine R. 1 Mary, no. 40.

²³ Feet of F. Div. Cos. Mich. 2 and 3 Eliz.

²⁴ Gordon, *Hist. of Harting*, 63.

²⁵ A few days after her father's death.

²⁶ Add. MS. 28529, fol. 10; Feet of F. Suss. East. 10 Eliz.

²⁷ Add. MS. 28529, fol. 10; Recov. R. Trin. 17 Eliz. rot. 1619.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

however, a division of Edmund's land was made in 1582, the Fords took East and South Harting (including Up Park and Ladyholt) and the Fortescues West Harting, the capital mansion of Edmund Ford (called Harting Place), and the advowson.²⁸

John Ford died in 1583 leaving a son William aged 12.²⁹ Magdalen survived him and married Henry Knyvett. In 1593 she assigned her life interest to Edward Caryll, and a similar conveyance was made in 1598.³⁰ William Ford in 1597 married Anne daughter of Sir Edward Caryll³¹ and these conveyances may have been for marriage settlements. Sir William Ford was sequestered as a Royalist in 1645. He was imprisoned for 10 months in London House, but finally recovered his estates.³²



FORD. *Azure three crowned lions or.*



FETHERSTONHAUGH. *Gules a chevron between three ostrich feathers argent with a roundel sable on the chevron.*

He was succeeded by his son Sir Edward Ford, who had been twice taken prisoner during the Civil War. He was imprisoned in the Tower in 1644 but escaped to the Continent. He was fined a third of the value of his estates for his delinquency, but part of this was afterwards remitted.³³ He was an engineer of note and in 1656 devised an engine for raising the Thames water into the higher parts of the city. Sir Edward died in Ireland in 1670, and was buried at Harting.³⁴ His only daughter Catherine married Ralph, Lord Grey of Warke, and died in 1682.³⁵ Her son Ford Grey who succeeded to Up Park was in June 1695 created Earl of Tankerville. He died in 1701 at Harting leaving an only child Mary who married Charles Bennet, Lord Ossulston. Mary died in 1710; her husband was created Earl of Tankerville in 1714, and her son Charles, who succeeded as Lord Tankerville in 1722,³⁶ sold East Harting manor, otherwise called Up Park, in 1747 to Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, bart., the sale including the engine house and engine, with its leaden pipes for supplying water to the house,³⁷ and the timber in the park, being computed to be worth the whole of the purchase money.³⁸ Sir Matthew's son Henry who succeeded him in 1774 died without issue at Up Park

in 1846,³⁹ and his widow bequeathed the estate to her sister Frances Bullock, who took the name of Fetherstonhaugh. When she died in 1895 she left Up Park to the Hon. Keith Turnour, who added Fetherstonhaugh to his name, as did Admiral the Hon. Sir Herbert Meade when he succeeded him in 1930 under the will of Miss Frances Fetherstonhaugh.⁴⁰

West Harting manor with the capital mansion which had been Edmund Ford's chief residence passed on the death of Francis Fortescue in 1588 to his son Edmund.⁴¹ Edmund sold it in 1590⁴² to Edward Caryll of Shipley. Caryll also obtained conveyances of the manor from John Fortescue in 1592,⁴³ and from William Cressweller son and heir apparent of William Cressweller of Chichester in 1599 and again in 1605.⁴⁴

Sir Edward settled West Harting manor in 1604 upon his youngest son Richard,⁴⁵ to whom it passed on the death of Sir Edward in 1610.⁴⁶ Sir Richard had no children, and on his death in 1616 his elder brother Sir Thomas had the manor. He also died without issue male in January 1617,⁴⁷ and Harting then passed, under a settlement made in 1613, to Sir John Caryll of Warnham, grandson of Sir Edward's brother Thomas.⁴⁸

The Carylls⁴⁹ were Roman Catholics and Sir John and his wife Mary were indicted at Sussex Assizes in 1627-8 for not having attended the parish church for 3 months.⁵⁰ Sir John forfeited two-thirds of his estates as a recusant, but West Harting manor had formed part of the marriage settlement of his son John and Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Petre, and was confirmed by the king to Caryll's trustees in 1630.⁵¹ Sir John compounded for the whole of his estate before the beginning of 1637, and special protection was extended by the king to his son John, also a Roman Catholic.⁵² John Caryll, the son, was fined heavily for his part in the Civil War, though he stated that he was forced by Sir Ralph Hopton to go to Arundel, where he was taken at the time of its surrender, though not in arms. Harting Place was sacked, having been made a garrison for the king by Hopton,⁵³ and apparently he was eventually fined £2,980. His father had died in 1652,⁵⁴ and John himself died in 1681.⁵⁵



CARYLL. *Argent three bars and in chief three martlets sable.*

His son John, who was baptized at Harting 2 November 1625, had some fame as a man of letters, but is chiefly noted for his loyalty to James II and his family. He became Secretary to Queen Mary, second

²⁸ Add. MS. 28529, fol. 10; Recov. R., D. Enr. East. 25 Eliz. m. 12; Mich. 32 and 33 Eliz. m. 21; Feet of F. Suss. Hil. 25 Eliz.; East. 25 Eliz.

²⁹ *Suss. Inq.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xiv), 412.

³⁰ Feet of F. Suss. Hil. 35 Eliz.; Hil. 40 Eliz.

³¹ Gordon, op. cit. 63.

³² *Cal. of Com. for Comp.* 932.

³³ *Ibid.* 869; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* (2nd edit.), vi, 169.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Suss. Arch. Trust D.* (Lewes), K. 509, 510.

³⁸ Shoberl, *Topog. and Hist. of Suss.* 67.

³⁹ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, v, 94.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Co. Mag.* ix, 344.

⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxix, 83.

⁴² Recov. R., D. Enr. Mich. 32 and 33 Eliz. m. 20. Caryll borrowed £1,000 for its purchase from John Brown of Chichester, who bequeathed £500 of the debt to his son Francis in 1592: P.C.C. 87 Harrington.

⁴³ Feet of F. Suss. East. 34 Eliz.

⁴⁴ Recov. R. Mich. 41 and 42 Eliz. m. 29; Feet of F. Suss. Hil. 2 Jas. I. The Creswellers' estate was probably not part of the Ford Manor of West Harting but a freehold in West Harting. Burrell mentions a large mansion house which was

the seat of Cressweller: Add. MS. 5689, fol. 287.

⁴⁵ Add. Chart. 18899.

⁴⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxv, 179.

⁴⁷ *Suss. Inq.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xiv), 216.

⁴⁸ Comber, *Suss. Gen. Horsham*, 48; Add. MS. 28529, fol. 47-9.

⁴⁹ A large number of the family letters and accounts are preserved at the British Museum (Add. MSS. 28224-54).

⁵⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* cxix, 119.

⁵¹ Pat. 6 Chas. I, pt. iii, no. 33; 10 Chas. I, pt. xiii.

⁵² *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1636-7, 470.

⁵³ Gordon, op. cit. 77.

⁵⁴ *Cal. of Com. for Comp.* 916-18.

⁵⁵ Comber, *Suss. Gen. Horsham*, 48.

wife of James II, and followed James to St. Germain's after the Revolution. He was in 1701 created by the titular James III Lord Caryll of Durford. His estate at West Harting was, at James's special request, exempted by William III from confiscation, until it was found that Caryll was implicated in the plot to assassinate William III. West Harting was then forfeited, and Caryll's life interest was granted in 1695-6 to John, Lord Cutts, Baron Gowran.⁵⁶ This was redeemed by John Caryll's nephew and eventual heir, John son of Richard Caryll, who had been administering the estate during his uncle's exile.⁵⁷

The elder John Caryll died in France in 1711,⁵⁸ but John his nephew entered into possession of West Harting in 1697. By his correspondence with Pope, covering the period 1710-35, Caryll's name is inseparably connected with that poet,⁵⁹ who made frequent visits to Lady Holt, a mansion built by Lord Caryll about 1689.⁶⁰ John Caryll died in 1736 and the manor passed to his grandson, another John Caryll,⁶¹ who ran into debt and had to sell Harting. John Jolliffe purchased the manor of West Harting in 1757,⁶² apparently by foreclosure of a mortgage,⁶³ and in 1761 Jolliffe sold it to Charles, Duke of Richmond,⁶⁴ who before the purchase was complete assigned his rights in 1761 to Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh,⁶⁵ who already owned East Harting and had purchased from Caryll the Bohemia lands in 1755, and in 1761 the Home Park, Foxcombes, the disparked park near the church, and Tarberry Hill, the capital mansion of the manor of West Harting, the mill and mill pond. It was not until 1766-7, after the death of his wife and daughter, that Caryll sold Lady Holt to the Duke of Richmond, who assigned it to Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh.⁶⁶ Before 1770 Lady Holt had been completely demolished.

The land held by the Abbey of Durford in Harting was sometimes known as the manor of Harting, though it never seems to have included more than about 100 acres at Ryefield, Upperton, Cannonland, and Millcroft.⁶⁷ William, Earl of Gloucester (whose mother was granddaughter of Earl Roger), and Hawise his wife gave the monks the part of the moor which lay between their tenement of Petersfield and the vill of Harting.⁶⁸ The estate at Upperton was acquired from the lazear hospital at Harting, to which it had been granted before the Husees held Harting;⁶⁹ and another 4 acres in 'Upton' had been given to the lazars by Agnes wife of Hugh Gundeville about 1171.⁷⁰ Abbot Valentine bought all the land of the Prior of Burton Lazars,⁷¹ and made good his claim to it in 1248 against Walter de Upton heir of Robert de Upton, a tenant of the land.⁷² In 1252 the abbot obtained a grant of free warren in his manor of Harting.⁷³ It was said in 1279

that the abbots had never used free warren at Harting though they had the right if they wished to do so.⁷⁴

About 1270 Abbot John added various small estates to the abbey's holding at Harting, partly by purchase and partly, it would seem, by encroachment, for in 1270, after receiving of William Husee half an acre in West Harting, the abbot agreed to stop all complaints against William, if he would quitclaim all the encroachments they had made by the ditch round their garden on the south side of the water of Durford and by the ditch near his meadow. Husee also granted them the sheep farm they had made upon the hills at West Harting. Another encroachment made by 'a ditch round the East ryefelde' was also allowed by William Husee.⁷⁵ This was probably a ditch formed beyond the bank on the east side of East Ryfield which later records show was the boundary between the lands of the abbey and the lords of Harting. Here, at a place called Fower Oaks, the abbots held their courts, requiring their tenants at Durford to do suit there.⁷⁶

The abbot's estate in Harting was valued at £6 16s. 9d. in 1291, and the same in 1380.⁷⁷ At the Dissolution it was called the manor of Harting, valued at £19 8s. 7d. a year, besides perquisites of court.⁷⁸

It was granted in 1537 to Sir William Fitz-William, Great Admiral of England, in tail male.⁷⁹ He died seised of it in 1542,⁸⁰ but left no legitimate sons, and the manor lapsed to the Crown. The site of the abbey was granted in 1544 to Sir Edmund Mervyn, justice of King's Bench, and though the manor is not mentioned in the grant, land in Harting and the woods called Durford Wood and lez Shrubbes (8 acres) parcel of Durford Heath and West Harting Heath are specifically mentioned.⁸¹ After Edmund Mervyn's death Edmund Ford, who was then acquiring the different interests in Harting, claimed Durford Heath, also called West Heath and East Ryfield, as part of his manor of Harting, and tried to prevent the Mervyns from taking rabbits there.⁸² This led to lawsuits between him and Henry Mervyn, son of Edmund Ford prevailed upon Henry to renounce his claim to it, by unfair means, as Henry stated in 1585.⁸³ When Edmund was required in 1562 to show his right to the manor of Harting he mentioned this manor which had belonged to Durford Abbey, but did not show how he acquired it, saying it was not the same manor as that to which he had to show his claim.⁸⁴ The controversy continued between Henry Mervyn and Francis Fortescue. A commission was ordered in 1585 to look into the matter.⁸⁵ It appeared that East Ryfield was the abbot's rabbit warren in Harting, and had been included in the grant to Edmund Mervyn.⁸⁶ It was separated from West Harting Heath by a bank. No

⁵⁶ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*; G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* (2nd edit.), iii, 70.

⁵⁷ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵⁸ The inscription on his tomb in Paris is given in full in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xix, 191.

⁵⁹ Copies of these letters are now at the British Museum: Add. MS. 28618.

⁶⁰ Gordon, *op. cit.* 122.

⁶¹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶² Feet of F. *Suss. East.* 30 Geo. II.

⁶³ Gordon, *op. cit.* 202.

⁶⁴ Add. MS. 39495, fol. 116.

⁶⁵ Gordon, *Hist. of Harting*, 202.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 29.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 130.

This was probably Ryefield.

⁶⁹ Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, fol. 138.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 58.

⁷¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 103. See also *Suss.*

Arch. Coll. xlvii, 7.

⁷² Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, fol. 138.

⁷³ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 391.

⁷⁴ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 756.

⁷⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 66, 67.

⁷⁶ Exch. Dep. Mich. 27 and 28 Eliz.

no. 33.

⁷⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 69, 79.

⁷⁸ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 939: *Valor Eccl.*

(Rec. Com.), vi, app. xiii, i, 321.

⁷⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), 1008

(19).

⁸⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxx, 28.

⁸¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), 610

(109). Rent from land in Harting which had belonged to Durford Abbey was

granted in 1546 to George Ryth and Thomas Grantham (*L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (1), 504 (1)) and they in 1548 had licence to grant Holt land and Holt Wood to Thomas Trygge: *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, p. 361.

⁸² *Star Chamber Proc.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xvi), 53, 100.

⁸³ Exch. Dep. Mich. 27 and 28 Eliz.

no. 33.

⁸⁴ Add. MS. 28529, fol. 31.

⁸⁵ Exch. Dep. Mich. 27 and 28 Eliz.

no. 33.

⁸⁶ A field called the Ridgefeld, possibly the same as East Ryefield, was included in the demesne land of the Abbey at the Dissolution: *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), vi, App. xiii.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

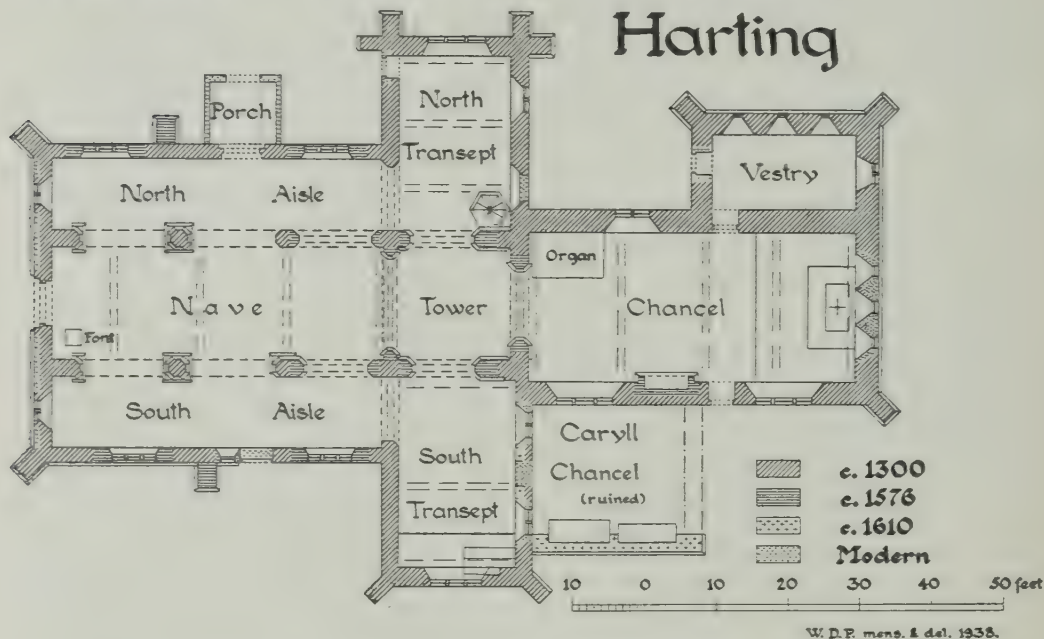
more is found of this manor as a separate estate, and it probably became merged in the manor of West Harting.

The church of *ST. MARY THE CHURCH VIRGIN*⁸⁷ stands on a knoll at the south end of the village street. It consists of chancel with north vestry, central tower with spire, transepts, nave with north and south aisles, and north porch; it is built of local sandstone ashlar and flint rubble and is roofed with tile; the south face of the tower is tile-hung and the spire sheeted with copper.

of this is a recess in the form of a niche tomb; this has a semicircular head and panelling of Elizabethan design; in the back are several brass inscriptions commemorating members of the Ford family. In the north wall is the vestry door with a pointed head of two orders, the inner moulded; the mouldings are continued on to the jambs without impost; the woodwork of the door is in part ancient. West of this is a two-light window with tracery of a design resembling that of the south windows.

The roof (which bears the date 1577)^{90a} is in four un-

Parish Church of St Mary Harting



The whole existing fabric, except the porch, was built *c.* 1300; a destructive fire in *c.* 1576 occasioned extensive repairs and a complete new roof;⁸⁸ early in the 17th century a south chancel, or rather tomb-house, was added, but it became ruinous in the 19th. Early, perhaps, in that century a brick north porch was built, which was replaced by the present stone one in 1938.

The chancel⁸⁹ has a diagonal buttress of two gabled stages at the south-east corner. In the east wall, over an interior wall arcade, is a lancet triplet in 13th-century style; both were inserted in 1858 into a wall previously blank; above them in the gable is a single lancet of *c.* 1300 with moulded segmental pointed rear-arch. In the south wall⁹⁰ are two three-light windows with intersecting tracery and moulded rear-arches; between them is a priest's door with pointed head of one moulded order resting on shafts with moulded capitals and bases, the rear-arch is semicircular. West

equal bays, and has five trusses. The four western are all of like design; there is a tie-beam braced to wall-pieces, these do not rest on corbels but have ornamental endings; on the tie-beam are a king-post and a pair of queen-posts of turned baluster form; under each of these is a pendant, and they give rather needless support to a collar; the principals are little larger than the common rafters, all of which are trussed with collars; there are two lines of purlins on each side with X-shaped wind-braces between them; there is also a large moulded wall-plate. The eastern truss has neither collar nor posts, but otherwise resembles the rest. While the roof is approximately Gothic in form the ornamental details are Elizabethan.

The vestry has at each north corner a diagonal buttress of one stage with gabled head. In the east wall is a window of two trefoil-headed lights under a quatrefoil diamond; in the north wall are three single lights

⁸⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 268; the modern added invocation of St. Gabriel seems due to a misunderstanding of *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xii, 72.

⁸⁸ A memorandum of 1601 in the Parish Register speaks of 'the burning of our church' as a past event; and a presentment

of about 1579 says 'Our chorch beinge brent . . . [is] not yet fully reedyfied, we lak seates.' Add. MS. 39454, fol. 30.

⁸⁹ Unless otherwise stated, all work is of *c.* 1300.

⁹⁰ In a church of this size a piscina, sedilia, and a large east window are to be

looked for; possibly all once existed but were done away with after the fire.

^{90a} The date is above the altar in the chancel and is repeated on a bracket in the south transept: *ex inf.* Mr. H. Brightwell.

with ogee trefoil heads. In the west wall is a modern exterior doorway with plain pointed arch.⁹¹ There is a flat plaster ceiling.

Flanking the chancel on the south formerly stood a building of early-17th-century date⁹² designed to hold the Caryll monuments. It was still roofed in the early 19th century, being used as the village school, but is now ruinous. The east wall has completely disappeared, and the south, against which stand the remains of the two Caryll monuments, is only about 6 ft. high.

The original east arch of the tower was of two moulded orders, the nail-head moulding of the outer being still visible on the west side. Later, probably as part of the reconstruction after the fire, a crutch⁹³ was inserted; this has semi-octagonal responds with very plain bases; on them rests directly a pointed arch of two chamfered orders. The north and south tower arches are of the same design, and are probably crutches themselves, but no sign of the earlier arches is visible. East of the southern is a rood-loft piscina with round trefoil head. The west tower arch is of two moulded orders, the outer dying away into the wall, the inner probably originally carried on corbels, now resting on responds of the same form and date as those of the crutch of the east arch; possibly it was originally intended to crutch this arch also. The floor joists of the second stage of the tower are visible from below.

The upper stage of the tower has two (modern) pointed quatrefoil openings on the east side. On the north are two similar modern openings and, immediately over the ridge of the transept roof, an oblong opening with segmental arch; as the transept roof was lowered after the fire this must originally have opened into it. Lower down and near the north-east corner is a small lancet. On the west side are two small round sound-holes, of uncertain date; between them, cut into by the present roof ridge, is a trefoil-headed opening; the south side is hung with red tiles, its only visible opening resembles the central one on the north side. The other three faces of the tower are now plastered; remains of the weather-moulds of the pre-fire roofs exist under the plaster. The broach spire is covered with copper.

The south transept has a diagonal buttress of one stage with sloping offset at each exterior corner. In the east wall are two modern two-light windows copied from the north window of the chancel. Between them is the (17th-century) blocked doorway formerly leading to the Caryll Chancel; this has a very depressed arch on the west side, the stonework of the east side has been removed. In the south wall is a three-light window^{93a} with intersecting tracery and chamfered segmental pointed rear-arch. The opening into the south aisle is a half-arch, acting as a flying buttress, of two chamfered orders dying away into a plain respond on the south side. The roof (1577) has three tie-beams, a single line of purlins with straight wind-braces, and trussed rafters.

The north transept has a pair of buttresses, each of two stages with sloping offsets, at each outer corner. The southern of the two former windows in the east wall has been blocked;^{93b} the northern, of two lights, and the three-light window in the north wall, have heads of geometrical tracery; each has a moulded rear-arch, and that of the north window rests on slender wall-shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The doorway in the west wall has a modern pointed arch with mouldings of poor design, resting on moulded jambs with nook-shafts (which carry nothing but a hollow moulding); the rear-arch (c. 1300) is moulded, of segmental pointed form. The opening into the north aisle has the form of a very asymmetrical pointed arch, its crown being only about a foot from the south side of its span. It is of two moulded orders; the north springing is from a semi-octagonal respond with moulded impost and plain base; on the north side it butts directly against the wall. The tower staircase stands in the south-east corner of the transept and is of oak, the steps being bracketed out from a central newel which rises from floor to roof; this was made in about 1848.⁹⁴ The roof resembles that of the south transept, but with different spacing of tie-beams and stiffer trussing of rafters; it is of 1577.

Each arcade of the nave originally consisted of three similar arches, of one order and of pointed equilateral form. The piers were octagonal, the sub-bases square, the bases octagonal over bold chamfer-stops; instead of capitals there were chamfer-stops in the form of pointed trefoil arches; the responds had the form of half-piers. The two western bays on each side preserve this form; but into the eastern arch on each side a crutch has been inserted, the arch being pointed, of two chamfered orders, dying away into a semi-octagonal respond.⁹⁵ The west doorway has a pointed arch of two orders, the outer chamfered, the inner moulded, resting on similar jambs without imposts; the rear-arch is pointed. Above this is a (modern) window of four lights with geometrical tracery.⁹⁶ The roof (1577) has trussed rafters, a collar-purlin, braced king-posts, and tie-beams. Its ridge is slightly higher, and its pitch somewhat flatter, than that of its predecessor, the weather-mould of which is visible on the east wall; the alteration was due to the alteration of the aisle roofs.

The north aisle has a diagonal buttress at the west corner and another (of 1577) opposite the second pier of the arcade; each is of two stages with sloping offsets. In the north wall are two square-headed windows of three cinquefoil-headed lights each; they have extremely depressed four-centred rear-arches and are evidently of c. 1576. Between them is the north doorway, a pointed arch of two orders with hood-mould; the jambs are of like section to the arch and have no imposts. In the west wall is a window of two lights with uncusped pointed heads surmounted by a quatre-foiled diamond; the rear-arch is carried on wall-shafts with moulded capitals and bases. On the east wall is

⁹¹ Henry Petrie's plan of c. 1820 (Add. MS. 6738, fol. 127) shows no doorway here. It was made in 1902.

⁹² It was 'newly built' in 1616: Gordon, *History of Harting*, p. 67.

⁹³ This, and the other works to strengthen the crossing, may possibly be of earlier date.

^{93a} In 1846 this window was 'completely gone, replaced by a wretched wooden frame': T. Rickman's Report.

^{93b} It was 'quite destroyed, to form a doorway to the children's gallery in the central tower': *ibid.*

⁹⁴ *Ex inf.* Rev. A. J. Roberts, late rector, who had known the son of the craftsman who made it.

⁹⁵ In the first pier on the south side the unaltered square sub-base is still traceable; elsewhere much of the base mouldings have been cut away. It is to be presumed that these crutches are of the

same date as the crossing crutches, but the ashlar used is not from the same beds.

⁹⁶ The whole of the west wall was presumably rebuilt in 1875, when a faculty was obtained to take down the west wall, put in foundation, and rebuild; refix and repair nave window and north aisle window; fix new two-light window to south aisle like that on north; rebuild buttresses, &c.: Add. MS. 39224, fol. 149.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

the weather-mould of the original roof which, like the present, was continuous over nave and aisles, but was of steeper pitch and had its eaves some 5 ft. lower; the object of the change evidently being to make larger aisle windows possible. The present roof (1577) has a single line of purlins, strutted against the wall above the arcade, wind-braces, and rafters.

The north porch (1938) has a pointed outer doorway to the north and a trefoil-headed light in each of the east and west walls; it replaces a plain porch of brick.

The south aisle resembles the north save that the weather-mould of the former roof is only visible at its extreme south end; the south door (now blocked) is of smaller dimensions than the north and the design of its jambs is simpler; west of it a modern lancet window has been inserted.

The font (12th-century) has a square basin with shallow panelling of round arches, resting on five columns.

In the ruined Caryll Chancel are the remains of the monuments, with badly damaged effigies, of Sir Edward Caryll, 1609, and Sir Richard Caryll, 1616.⁹⁷ In the south transept is a monument with a kneeling effigy of a man and recumbent effigies of a man and a woman, apparently commemorating John Cowper of Ditcham, *ob.* 1620, his son John, *ob.* 1618, and the wife of one of them.

The six bells are by Chapman & Mears, 1782.⁹⁸

The communion plate includes a silver paten, apparently of 1638, with the arms of Ford, given to the church in 1671 by Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Ford and wife of Ralph, Lord Grey;⁹⁹ also a chalice of 1675, given by Oliver Whitby.

The registers begin in 1567.

The clerks of St. Nicholas of Arundel held 6 hides of land in Harting in 1086 and had done so in the time of King Edward.¹ They possibly served the church of Harting. Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, converted these secular canons into a priory subordinate to the abbey of St. Martin of Séez, and gave the church of Harting to the abbey, for a brother of the Countess Mabel, who was a monk there.² The Abbot of Séez released the advowson in 1194-5 to Henry Husee, reserving a payment of 100s. which the abbot was accustomed to receive yearly from the parsons of Harting and Rogate,³ of which 75s. came from Harting.⁴ From that time the advowson of the rectory descended with the manor,⁵ and was assigned with West Harting manor to the Fortescues.⁶ It was sold to Edward Caryll,⁶ and Richard Caryll presented in 1611 and 1613.⁷ The advowson remained in the possession of the Carylls,

though presentations were seldom made in their names on account of their religious views; Oliver Whitby presented for one turn in 1697.⁸ In 1716 John Caryll granted the presentation to an old friend, John Trevanion, intending the conveyance to be in trust for the Carylls. The younger John Caryll, believing that the advowson belonged to him, sold the next presentation in 1738 to Lord Clancarty, but when the incumbent died in the following year Trevanion appointed the Rev. John Seager, prebendary of Salisbury, who relinquished another benefice in favour of Trevanion's brother. The suit between Seager and Clancarty's nominee lasted several years, but was finally lost by the latter.⁹

The advowson was purchased with the manor by Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, and has since passed with the manor.

The rectors of Harting appointed vicars who served the cure.¹⁰ In 1291 the rectory was worth £33 6s. 8d., and the vicarage £5 6s. 8d.¹¹ In 1341 the rector had a house and garden worth 30s., arable land worth 20s., with meadow worth 10s., and pasture for 12 oxen in the lord's meadow worth 12s., and tithes, among which the tithe of cider was that year estimated at the surprising figure of £10. The vicar had a house and garden worth 13s. 4d., arable worth 12s., and mortuaries and oblations estimated at £3 6s. 8d. In addition he received of the rector a pension of 20s. and 5 quarters of wheat, and as much of barley.¹² By 1535 the vicarage was rated at £9 and the rectory at £26 13s. 4d. clear of payments of £4 to the vicar, £1 6s. 8d. to the college of Arundel, and £3 10s. to the Abbess of Syon¹³ (who had received the Sussex estates of Séez Abbey).

Sir George Carewe, the rector, in 1537 granted a lease of the rectory for 75 years to Henry Polsted at a rent of £26 13s. 4d. In 1550 this lease came into the hands of Edmund Ford, lord of the manor of Harting,¹⁴ and in 1554 it was agreed between him and John Seton, the rector, that Ford should do all repairs to the chancel and retain £6 13s. 4d. of the rent.¹⁵ In 1568 Ford assigned this lease to Thomas Femer, by whom it was assigned in the same year to Edward Bellingham of Nyntimber. Edward gave it by will to his wife Elizabeth. She sold it in 1596 apparently to Edward Caryll.¹⁶ This lease ended in 1614, and in 1616 the trustees of Sir Richard Caryll leased the parsonage at a rent of £120 to William Ford, retaining the tithes of the Warren or Middle Park and of the demesne lands occupied by Sir Richard at his death.¹⁷ About 1658 it was agreed between Sir Edward Ford and John Caryll that Ford should have the great tithes of South and East Harting, and Caryll the great tithes of West

⁹⁷ There are drawings of these when intact in Add. MS. 5675, fol. 31; the inscriptions are given in Add. MS. 5699, fol. 232.

⁹⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 211.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* liv, 185. The donor's initials are there given as 'R. G.', but the facsimile shows the first initial as 'K'.

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422. These 6 hides seem later to have been divided between the rectory of Harting (Gordon, *Hist. of Harting*, 25), and an estate called Cannonland in Harting which passed to the Bettesworths and may have been part of the rectory of Rogate (Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxlv, 58), and the manor of the priors of Arundel in Rogate, afterwards known as Rogate College. A pension was

paid from Harting Rectory to the college of Arundel at the Dissolution: *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.) i, 313.

² *Cal. Doc. France*, 233, 234; *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 376.

³ *Pipe R. 7 Ric. I* (Pipe R. Soc.), 243; *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. ii), 3.

⁴ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 141.

⁵ Add. MSS. 39404 A; 39406 B. The king presented in 1290 on account of the lands of Henry Husee being in his hands (*Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 380). In 1348 Henry Husee obtained licence to grant the advowson of Harting to the Abbey of Durford (*Cal. Inq. a.g.d.* p. 435), but the grant was apparently never made. In 1568 Edmund Ford granted three presentations to Thomas Fenner of

Chichester, from whom they passed to the Bellinghams of Nyntimber: Add. MS. 28529, fol. 43.

⁶ Gordon, *op. cit.* 63.

⁷ Feet of F. Suss. Trin. 8 Jas. I.

⁸ See Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.); Add. MS. 39406 B.

⁹ Gordon, *op. cit.* 181.

¹⁰ Add. MS. 39404 A.

¹¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

¹² *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 364.

¹³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 325.

¹⁴ Add. MS. 28529, fol. 41-3; Add. Chart. 18831.

¹⁵ *Suss. N. and Q.* vi, 242.

¹⁶ Add. MS. 28529, fol. 43.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, fol. 50.

Harting.¹⁸ It was found in 1668 that the rector had leased the tithes to Sir John Caryll and had made no provision for the vicar: 'The bishop ordered that this lease should be cancelled and a new one granted for 3 lives at the ancient rent of 40 marks,¹⁹ the vicar to receive £76 a year during the life of the present rector and £86 thereafter, with the small tithes valued at £10.²⁰

From 1835 onwards the sinecure rectory and the vicarage were held in conjunction by the incumbent; and on the death of the Rev. A. J. Roberts in 1949 the sinecure rectory was abolished and the vicarage was changed to a rectory.

There was a female anchorite at Harting in 1182, when she received 43s. 4d. in payment of an allowance of 2d. a week for that year and four years in arrear, from the issues of the honor of Arundel.²¹ She occurs again next year but not later.²²

George William Frisby on 29 March 1934 conveyed a piece of land in this parish to the Hackney and New College of Finchley Road, London, upon trust for an extension of the Harting Congregational Church Burial Ground.

The charity of Frances Bullock Fetherstonhaugh for a Nurse is now regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 14 June 1935. The scheme constitutes trustees to administer the charity and provides that the income, amounting to £61 6s. 8d. shall be applied towards payment of the salary of a trained female nurse for the sick poor of this parish and that if and so long as it is not practicable to apply the income in such

manner then to apply the same under one or both of the heads specified in the scheme for the benefit either of the poor of the parish generally or of such poor persons resident therein as the trustees shall select.

The charity of Frances Bullock Fetherstonhaugh for Poor Men. The endowment of this charity now consists of a sum of £265 3s. 4d. 2½ per cent. Annuities, producing an annual income of £6 12s. 8d. which, in accordance with the will of the testatrix dated 7 February 1894, is applicable for the benefit of four poor men resident in this parish. The charity is administered by trustees appointed in accordance with the provisions contained in a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 21 November 1916.

Feoffee charity. It is stated in the printed Parliamentary Reports of the Commissioners for Inquiring Concerning Charities dated 1836 that in an Indenture dated 19 June 1747 it is recited that divers messuages cottages land and tenements had theretofore been given and conveyed 'by certain pious and charitable persons' to sundry other persons deceased, in trust that the rents and profits thereof should for evermore be applied to the use of the poor of the parish of Harting. The endowment of the charity now consists of a sum of £3,252 14s. 5d. 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock producing an annual income of £81 6s. 4d. which is applied for the benefit of the poor of the parish. The charity is administered by a body of trustees consisting of life trustees appointed by Order of the Charity Commissioners and four representative trustees appointed by the parish council of Harting.

ROGATE

Rogate is a large parish of 4,873 acres, on the Hampshire border of the county, consisting of a main block some 3 miles from north to south, with a breadth of 2½ miles, and a narrow projection at the north running for another 2 miles from Rake. The Rother divides it from Harting on the south and the high road from Petersfield to Godalming, here the county boundary, forms part of its western boundary. The north of the parish is chiefly woodland, including Langley and Coldharbour Woods and Harting Combe, which was an outlier of Harting manor. The village is in the south, on a road leading to Midhurst. From it a road crossing the Rother at Haben leads south to Harting.

About 1190 Henry Husee gave to Durford Abbey a rent of 25s. from the mill of Haben (*Haggebeden*).¹ In 1590 there was an iron hammer-mill at Haben and an iron furnace in Harting Combe. It was found that the wood required by these iron-workings was making serious inroads upon the woodland at Harting Combe and New Wood.² In 1273 when Robert de Rogate intended to build a mill an inquiry was held which stated that its construction would not injure anyone.³ This, however, was opposed by Henry Husee and Richard le Jay, who said that the mill, pool, and sluices

obstructed the ford beside Rogate Bridge; and they seem to have interfered with his building it. A compromise was reached by which two bridge-wardens were to be appointed, one by Henry and the other by Robert, who should keep the bridge in repair, collecting contributions from persons using it and from others in the neighbourhood.⁴ This, which may have been a reconstruction of an older mill,⁵ was probably the mill at Haben mentioned in 1585,⁶ but the principal mill in Rogate was Durford mill. This had been granted to the abbey by the first Henry Husee, and confirmed to them by Henry II.⁷ It belonged in 1585 to the queen, and was leased by Henry Mervyn. It was on the Rother about 2 miles west of Haben, and stood upon a strong stream and 'would be often overflowen with great waters and stand in great charges and reperation'. It was, however, often still working when many of the neighbouring mills were at a standstill for want of water.⁸ Durford mill and the mill-house were granted in 1609 to Edward Ferrers and Francis Phillips,⁹ and had been acquired by Sir Edward Morley before 1620, when he bequeathed the mill to his son John.¹⁰

The manor of Wenham was inclosed about 1820,¹¹

¹⁸ Exch. Dep. Trin. 15 Chas. II, no. 3; subsequently, about 1706, the tithes belonging to East and South Harting were purchased by John Caryll (Gordon, op. cit. 113, 164).

¹⁹ The rent in 1655 was £186 13s. 4d. Add. MS. 39407 A.

²⁰ Pipe R. Soc. xxx, 145.

²¹ Ibid. xxxi, 91.

²² Suss. Arch. Coll. viii, 52. This and Durford mill were presumably two of the

nine mills which the Domesday Survey mentions under Harting, of which Rogate then formed part.

² Spec. Com. 2305.

³ Inq. ad q.d. file 4, no. 2.

⁴ Coram Rege R. Hil. 4 Edw. I, m. 10; Abbrev. Plac. (Rec. Com.), 189.

⁵ In 1275 Nicholas del Keyne acknowledged that certain land and a mill in Rogate had been given by his father to

Robert's father: Suss. Fines (Suss. Rec. Soc. vii), 857.

⁶ Exch. Dep. 27 Eliz. East. 9.

⁷ Dugdale, Mon. vi, 938.

⁸ Exch. Dep. 27 Eliz. East. 9.

⁹ Pat. 7 Jas. I, pt. xiv.

¹⁰ P.C.C. 37 Soame.

¹¹ Act, 1 Geo. IV, c. 11. Award of 1825 at West Sussex County Record Office, Chichester.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

and another 830 acres in Harting Combe, including Fyning Wood, were inclosed in 1856.¹²

A detached part of Bramshott (Hants) was transferred to the civil parish of Rogate under the Local Government Act of 1894.

The stone bridge over the Rother, south of the village and half-way between it and Rogate station, which is just over the parish boundary, in Harting, was built probably in the 16th or early 17th century. It is of four spans with round arches, the two southernmost being of two chamfered orders, the northernmost having key-stones and possibly representing an 18th-century repair. There are cut-waters up and down stream, the former triangular in plan, the latter square. The parapets are chamfered but the eastern one seems to be a repair.

Haben Farm lies north of the bridge. It is a late-16th-century house of two bays with central stack and outshot aisle.

There are several old farms off the south side of the Petersfield Road. Lower Farm is a house of two stories, with gabled dormers, built c. 1600. It consists of three bays with outshot aisle, and is built of stone and brick with a moulded brick plinth. The attic windows are blocked. Stop-chamfered ceiling-beams are exposed internally.

Wenham lies farther west. Externally it shows Georgian or modern features, rough-cast and sash windows, but some of the original late-16th-century work is visible inside. It was a house of three bays with a central stack between the two eastern. A modern addition to the east links the house with an 18th-century brew-house which projects north, as does the modern porch. The chief feature of interest is the number of original doors with strap or fleur-de-lis hinges and moulded styles. One leading down to the cellar has a removable flap in the top left-hand corner. On the first floor stop-chamfered beams can be seen in the central bay, also an ovolo-moulded wooden fender, apparently original. In this room the floor is original with wide baulks, and also in the attics, where a filleted roll-moulded two-light window remains in the east wall.

A thatched barn, north-west of the house, is contemporary. It is weather-boarded, on a stone base, and contains 10 bays with curved queen-post struts, brick footings to the posts, and curved wind-braces and thatched tester to the transepts.

After the suppression of Durford Abbey parts of the monastic buildings were incorporated in Durford Farm, as shown in drawings made by Grimm in 1782.¹³ All this, however, was swept away when Lord Stawell acquired the property and built the present house in 1784 (which date occurs on the range projecting southwards). The north front is of stone, with a wooden door-hood of that period and sash windows with key-stones. The cellar windows, chamfered two-lights, are of an earlier type; but sash windows would anyhow not be practicable there. In the garden are moulded fragments of the abbey—capitals, bases, and a carved head. A tombstone¹⁴ is set in a wall on the south side of the house, and there are medieval tiles¹⁵ in a summer-house.

There are stone stables and a barn of c. 1600, weather-boarded on a stone base, with brick footings to the braced posts, and queen-post struts.

Commonside lies north-west of the village. The house is of two stories with cellar and attics: the walls of sandstone with gargetting, brick dressings, and tile-hanging; the roofs are tiled. It was built on an L-shaped plan early in the 17th century, but is considerably modernized externally: no original windows remain and additions on the north include a heightened out-shot aisle. The central stack, partly old, serves wide lintelled fire-places with stone jambs: in the dining-room a chimney-seat and cooking-hooks remain, and a 'Jesus' fireback (with the sacred monogram IHS and a figure of St. Ignatius Loyola) in the drawing-room. Chamfered beams are exposed on both floors,¹⁶ and contemporary panelling is re-used in the south room.

There are some thatched cottages in the hamlet of Slade. One, north of the lane, probably dating from c. 1600, is of two bays with a central stack and outshots to the east and west. The south front is of sandstone in rough ashlar with garretting, and the side walls of rubble, but original timber-framing is visible on the north side; with brick nogging and some wattle and daub. The windows are modern. South of it is another, of similar date, timber-framed on a stone base, with weather-boarding above. Near it is a thatched range of farm-buildings, part timber-framed and part stone.

Slade Farm lies farther west; the house is of L-shaped plan, built in stone, with brick dressings. It belongs to the late 16th century. The windows are modern, and the side walls seem to be refaced, as the east end still displays timber-framing in close studding with stone filling, and tile-hanging over the wattle and daub above; there is a moulded beam and brackets with leaf ornament. The main range is of three bays lying east and west and a central stack, with renewed top, between the two western, and a timber-framed partition, in wide panels, east of it. There is an outshot aisle on the north side of the west bay, and a stone wing to the south may be somewhat later; certainly the end, which has a straight joint. Ovolo-moulded ceiling-beams are exposed in the two west bays, and there are plainer beams, also with stop-chamfers, on the floor above. The drawing-room (middle bay) shows a wide lintelled fire-place with stone jambs, but the others are blocked by modern grates. On the first floor, however, the old chamfered lintels are visible above, and on one of these a fleur-de-lis leaf ornament has been carved. An old stair leads to the attic.

West of the house is a contemporary barn, weather-boarded on a stone base, with a gabled transept, of nine bays with queen-post struts and braced posts on brick footings. The woodshed has a date-stone w.m. 1729.

Carrols, in the fields to the north-west, is a slate-roofed cottage with two rooms on each floor. It shows no features earlier than the 18th century, the date of some farm-buildings near.

Fyning preserves some interesting houses. Fyning House lies south of the Petersfield road. It has an imposing mid-Georgian frontage,¹⁷ painted white with green shutters, a Doric portico, dentilled cornice and pediment, and sash windows. Windows of an earlier type, chamfered two-lights, remain in the cellars, but sashes would be impracticable here, and no feature earlier than the 18th century is visible in this west

¹² 19 Vict. cap. 11. Award, 1861.

¹³ Add. MS. 5675, fol. 28, 29; re-produced in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 94, 95.

¹⁴ Ibid. 96.

¹⁵ Ibid. 61.

¹⁶ Original floor-boards from the first floor have been re-used in the drawing-room.

¹⁷ Add. MS. 5678, fol. 12. Grimm's drawing of 'Fyning House'. Front view very much as to-day.

block, though the chimneys, of brick with sunk arcading, are of a late-17th-century form. The long back wing, projecting east, apparently represents the 17th-century house, but is much altered. It has four gables facing north and a Georgian door-hood, and some stop-chamfered beams are visible internally. The west block contains mid-18th-century fire-places, door-frames, and panelling, and there is a decorated plaster ceiling over the staircase.

Across the road are thatched and weather-boarded farm-buildings, including a barn, probably of 17th-century date.

Fyning Manor was probably built in the second half of the 16th century. It is of three bays with an outshot aisle to the eastern. The south extension is probably of 18th-century date. The south front is timber-framed with rough-cast, on a stone base; the other walls are of stone. Recent additions have included the porch, bay-window, and a northern extension of the drawing-room. The chimney-stack between the two west bays may be an early-17th-century insertion, for the rafters are said to be blackened above the central bay, suggesting an open hearth originally. The wide fire-places have chamfered lintels and stone jambs. Stop-chamfered ceiling-beams are exposed internally, those in the east bay apparently of slightly earlier type; carpenters' marks are visible on the timbers. Inside the entrance is a large stepped fireback dated 1594, which was found in the kitchen: its ornament includes a reversed shield with a falcon over a saltire (perhaps a blundered form of Michelgrove), and a crescent in the setting sun. There is a cellar under the east bay.

Fyning Cross is a thatched cottage of three bays with an outshot to the south-west. It dates probably from the second half of the 16th century. The timber-framing, with brick nogging in wide panels, is on a stone base and exposed chiefly on the south-east front. Original ceiling-beams show on the first floor but are cased below. The staircase, with renewed treads, is in its old position between the front door and the stack. The chimney is modern.

Langley Court, a large stone-built house, incorporates a small Elizabethan house, of which some of the windows, in the centre of the present building, appear to be original.

It seems probable that Rogate was originally part of Harting, and that it was given by William, Earl of Arundel, to Savaric son of Cane, ancestor of the Bohuns of Midhurst, or to Ralph son of Savaric, his son. Ralph's lands were divided after his death, in 1158, between his brothers Geldwin and Savaric.

Geldwin had the land in Harting and Westbourne (Burne) held by William de Chesney (*Caineto*), Gernagod, Richard Ruffus, and Thomas de Aseville.¹⁸ Apparently each of these estates became a separate manor in Rogate.

William de Chesney's land became known as the manor of *ROGATE BOHUNT*, held of the Bohuns of Midhurst.¹⁹ Enjurer de Bohun, grandson of Geldwin, was in controversy with Richard Chesney in 1207 about land at Rogate.²⁰ The Chesney estates passed by the marriage of Maud, sister of William de Chesney, and William Sanzaver, to her son Ralph Sanzaver.²¹ Ralph's son Hugh in 1229 was disputing the possession of a hide of land in Rogate with John de Chesney.²² Hugh died about 1250, and his son Ralph in 1262 had a grant of free warren in his land of Rogate, then described as a hamlet in his manor of Bignor.²³ This land passed with Bignor manor to the Earls of Arundel.²⁴

Henry, Earl of Arundel, made a grant of part of the manor in 1565 to — Turner, and in this conveyance it is called for the first time Rogate Bohunt.²⁵ In 1583 the earl's son-in-law, John, Lord Lumley, conveyed it with Rogate College on a lease for 10,000 years to Thomas Bettesworth of Trotton.²⁶ Thomas died seized of it in 1594.²⁷ On the death of his son and successor Sir Peter Bettesworth of Milland in 1635,²⁸ the manor passed to his fourth son Charles.²⁹ Charles held a court for the manor in 1638, but seems to have died in that year, for his father's trustee, John Bellamy, and widow Elizabeth, then wife of John Herries, sold the estate in that year to Humphrey Stewart.³⁰ Humphrey died in 1662 leaving it to his eldest son John Stewart, lord of the manor in 1684. John was succeeded before 1701 by Thomas Stewart who with his wife Abigail made a conveyance of the manor in that year.³¹ Thomas Stewart assigned it in 1719 to John Reeves, who sold it in 1723 to Thomas Ridge of Portsmouth. It passed from him in 1729 to his eldest son Humphrey, and from him in 1732 to his brother Thomas (afterwards Sir Thomas Ridge). He became a bankrupt and the estate was sold in 1770 to William Richardson. Richardson became a bankrupt in 1781 and the manor was sold to Mr. John Utterson. He died in November 1804. Sir Charles Taylor, bart., purchased Rogate Bohunt,³² and the estate was sold in 1866 by Sir Charles's son to Sir John Hawkshaw, who was the owner in 1875.³³

The manor of *ROGATE COLLEGE* probably originated in part of the 6 hides held in 1086 by the clerks of St. Nicholas of Arundel.³⁴ In 1280 the Prior of Arundel leased land in South Harting and Rogate to William son of Henry de Westebroke, for which William was to do suit at the prior's court of Arundel or Rogate at the prior's choice.³⁵ The estate consisted in 1380 of land bringing in a rent of £4 10s., and was then granted by the prior to Richard, Earl of Arundel,³⁶ who refounded the priory as the College of the Holy Trinity of Arundel, granting to the new foundation the land at Rogate.³⁷ The holding of the college at the Dissolution comprised rents of assize of tenants valued at £4 7s. 8d. yearly.³⁸ It was granted with the college in 1544 to Henry, Earl of Arundel,³⁹ and it afterwards

¹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1358-61, p. 535; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 56.

¹⁹ *Cal. Sep. p.m.* ii, no. 320. The name Bohunt may have come from a tenant's name. Peter Beghounne was holding land in Rogate in 1309 and 1330 (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 115, 208, cf. *Ibid.* 85). Robert le Bohuns put in his claim to land in Rogate in 1312: *Suss. Fines* (*Suss. Rec. Com.* xxiii), no. 1359.

²⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 34; *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (*Rec. Com.*), i, 93.

²¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 44.

²² *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 235.

²³ *Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 45; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 44.

²⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, p. 506; *Chan. Inq.* p.m. 2 Hen. VI, no. 38; *Cal. Pat.* 1420-9, p. 281; 1452-61, p. 203; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 107.

²⁵ *Add. MS.* 5690, fol. 128 v.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccccxxxiii, 61.

²⁸ Will proved 25 Mar. 1635: *P.C.C.*

²⁹ Sadler.

³⁰ *Add. MS.* 39501.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *Ibid.*: Feet of F. *Suss. Hil.* 13 Will.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Add. MS.* 39501.

³⁵ *Elwes, Castles and Manor Houses of West Suss.* 182.

³⁶ *F.C.H. Suss.* i, 422.

³⁷ Feet of F. *Suss. Mich.* 8 Edw. I.

³⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 62.

³⁹ *Dugdale, Mon.* vi, 1377, 1378.

⁴⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (*Rec. Com.*), i, 313.

⁴¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix, (2) 800 (35).

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

became attached to the manor of Rogate Bohunt and followed the same descent.

Gernagod's holding later became known as the manor of *WENHAM*, described as a member of Harting in 1195,⁴⁰ and was held of the Bohuns of Midhurst.⁴¹ Gernagan and his wife Basile gave to the Abbey of Durford Alwin Bulluc and his land.⁴² Ralph son of Gernagan gave the abbey the tithes of his mill at Wenham,⁴³ and in 1195 land of Ralph Gernagan at Wenham was an escheat.⁴⁴ In 1263 Wenham belonged to Simon de Ferring and Amice his wife, who agreed with the Abbot of Durford to overlook an encroachment made by the abbot upon the moor near Durford, if permission could be obtained for Simon to have an oratory in his house at Wenham. Permission for this was obtained in November 1263, on condition that Simon and his wife should attend the parish church of Rogate four times a year.⁴⁵ In the time of Edward II John de Ferring granted a messuage and a carucate of land in Rogate to Richard de Ferring and Agnes his wife, and this land was in 1327 claimed by Henry Husee and his wife Isabel.⁴⁶ Henry and Isabel were apparently successful, for Henry died in 1332 seised of land in Wenham⁴⁷ which was settled in 1347 upon Sir Henry Husee, son of Henry and Isabel.⁴⁸ This land, afterwards known as the manor of Wenham, descended with Harting to Edmund Ford,⁴⁹ and was settled by him upon his only son Thomas on his marriage with Frances, daughter of John Knottesford. Thomas died before his father; his posthumous child also died, and Frances married Thomas Kyrril of Grays Inn. She and her husband, who held the manor for her life under the settlement, leased it in 1569 to Francis Blackwell.⁵⁰ It subsequently reverted to John Ford and Magdalen (sister of Thomas Ford) and was held by John when he died in 1583.⁵¹ It was delivered in 1606 to John's son William,⁵² but passed within a year to Edmund Ford second son of John,⁵³ who with his wife Mary conveyed it in 1607 and 1608 and 1618 to Peter and Benjamin Beconsawe.⁵⁴ Peter died in 1641⁵⁵ and the manor was probably bought by George Duncombe, as in 1650 he conveyed it to John Stynt,⁵⁶ presumably on the marriage of George's son John with John's daughter Jane.⁵⁷ It was sold in 1692 by George, son of John, Duncombe and Martha his wife to Lewis Buckle,⁵⁸ and passed to his brother Christopher's son Lewis, who died in 1785, in whose family it remained until 1832.⁵⁹ It was then sold by the trustees of William Buckle, a lunatic, to George O'Brien, Earl of Egremont.⁶⁰ By a codicil to his will 7 November 1837⁶¹ the earl bequeathed 'the Rogate Estate' including Wenham manor to his third natural son Charles Wyndham Hive for life, with remainder to Charles's son George Hugh Wyndham.⁶² Charles died

in 1866 and George Hugh Wyndham was owner of the manor in 1876.⁶³ The manor passed to his son Sir Percy Charles Hugh Wyndham, who died in 1944.



BUCKLE. *Sable a chevron between three chaplets argent.*



BETTESWORTH. *Azure a lion per fesse or and argent.*

The overlordship of the manor of *FYNING* may have been given by one of the Bohuns of Midhurst to the abbey of Durford, for Fyning was said in 1421 to be held of the manor of Durford.⁶⁴ It probably originated in the land held in 1158 by Richard Ruffus, for half a hide in Fyning was given in 1229–30 by Nicholas son of Ruffus to Robert son of Walter for a rent of 7s., on condition that Robert son of Henry de Hurst should hold for his life half the land with the capital messuage, except two crofts lying upon La Tye, this half lying to the south of the road from La Rogate to Trotton.⁶⁵ A virgate of land and 30 acres of moor in Rogate were sold in 1311–12 by Robert de Fyning to William de la Rogate, and this was probably the land known later as the manor of Fyning held by the Camoys family, brought to them by the marriage of Ralph de Camoys and Elizabeth daughter of William de Rogate.⁶⁶ Thomas de Camoys died seised of the manor in 1421,⁶⁷ and it seems to have passed with Trotton to the Lewkenor family, by the marriage of Eleanor Camoys and Sir Roger Lewkenor. It then seems to have passed to a younger branch of the family, for in 1544 Edmund Lewkenor,⁶⁸ grandson of Sir Roger and Eleanor, died seised of the manor, leaving a son Thomas, aged 6.⁶⁹ Thomas settled the manor in 1563 upon himself and his wife Bridget, and they sold it in 1572 to Peter Bettesworth.⁷⁰ Peter was succeeded at Fyning by his second son Richard Bettesworth,⁷¹ who died in 1613.⁷² He was succeeded by a son Peter, whose only son Peter died in his father's lifetime.⁷³ The younger Peter left two daughters, eventually coheiresses of their grandfather, Elizabeth who died without issue, and Edith who married in 1640 Thomas Bilson of Mapledurham.⁷⁴ Edith and Thomas made a conveyance of the manor in 1647 to his brother Leonard Bilson,⁷⁵ whose grandson Leonard died in 1715 and left his Rogate estates to Thomas son of Thomas Bettesworth of Fyning on condition that he took the name of Bilson.⁷⁶

⁴⁰ *Pipe R. 7 Ric. I* (Pipe Roll Soc.), 37.

⁴¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 468; ix, 222.

⁴² Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, fol. 99.

⁴³ *Ibid.* fol. 100.

⁴⁴ *Pipe R. 7 Ric. I* (Pipe R. Soc.), 37.

⁴⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 62.

⁴⁶ De Banco R. 270, m. 36.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 468.

⁴⁸ *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xxiii), 2062.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, 222; *Cal. Close*, 1349–54, p. 155; Add. Chart. 18726, 18752, 18758; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 9 and 10 Edw. IV, no. 47.

⁵⁰ Add. Chart. 18853.

⁵¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccxxii, 76.

⁵² *Fine R.* 4 Jas. I, pt. ii, no. 7.

⁵³ *Visitat. of Suss.* (Harl. Soc.), 203.

⁵⁴ Feet of F. Suss. East. 5 Jas. I; Hil.

⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 279.

⁵⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 472.

⁵⁷ Lipscombe, *Bucks.* ii, 127.

⁵⁸ Feet of F. Suss. Trin. 4 Will. and Mary.

⁵⁹ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 331; Gamekeepers' Deputations (1785–1823).

⁶⁰ Add. MS. 39501, fol. 67, 68.

⁶¹ The earl died 11 Nov. 1837.

⁶² Add. MS. 39501, fol. 67.

⁶³ Elwes, *Castles and Manor Houses of West Suss.* 181.

⁶⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 9 Hen. V, no. 29.

⁶⁵ *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. ii), 207.

⁶⁶ See Trotton.

⁶⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 9 Hen. V, no. 29.

⁶⁸ He was son of Sir Roger Lewkenor of West Dean: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iii, 96.

⁶⁹ *Suss. Inq.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xiv), 653.

⁷⁰ Feet of F. Suss. Trin. 14 Eliz.

⁷¹ Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 34.

⁷² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccxlv, 58. The manor was then said to be held of John Coldam as of his manor of Waverley.

⁷³ Berry, loc. cit.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*; Elwes, op. cit. 181.

⁷⁵ Feet of F. Suss. Mich. 23 Chas. I.

⁷⁶ Add. MS. 39493, fol. 195.

He was grandson of Susan, who was either sister⁷⁷ or daughter⁷⁸ of Thomas Bilson (husband of Edith) and had married Thomas Bettesworth, great-grandson of Richard Bettesworth of Fyning.⁷⁹ Thomas Bettesworth Bilson made a conveyance of Fyning manor in 1731,⁸⁰ and died in 1754,⁸¹ having bequeathed his estates to Thomas Bettesworth of Chithurst.⁸² Thomas had no children, and Fyning was sold in 1757 by his sisters to John Unwin,⁸³ who may have been a trustee for Sir Thomas Ridge, who is said to have bought the manor from the coheirs of Thomas Bettesworth.⁸⁴ Richard Ridge was holding the manor in 1783 and 1796;⁸⁵ Thomas Roger Ridge and Louisa Eames his wife dealt with the manor in 1817,⁸⁶ and on his death in 1828 it passed to his son Thomas John Ridge.⁸⁷

In 1875 it was held by Samuel Moody.⁸⁸

The land which Thomas de Aseville held of Geldwin son of Savaric in 1158 apparently passed to the Abbey of Waverley. By an undated deed, probably of the early 13th century, William, Abbot of Waverley, gave to Robert de Rogate all the land which the abbot and convent held in Rogate and Dudebergh, to hold at a rent of 73s. 4d.⁸⁹ Robert in 1202 obtained a hide of land in Rogate from William Burne.⁹⁰ It may have been his son Robert de Rogate, king's serjeant, who in 1264 was exempted from serving on juries,⁹¹ and four years later obtained, jointly with Henry Husee, a grant of a yearly fair at Rogate on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Bartholomew.⁹² In 1271 Robert de Rogate had a grant of free warren,⁹³ and in 1273 he obtained licence to build a mill at Rogate.⁹⁴ Robert son of Robert de Rogate was killed by Thomas de Springham in 1310,⁹⁵ and in 1316 William de Rogate held the manor.⁹⁶ With the rest of William's land Rogate passed to Ralph de Camoys and his wife Elizabeth, probably William's daughter,⁹⁷ and they in 1326 obtained a confirmation of the fair and free warren granted to Robert de Rogate.⁹⁸ The manor then passed with Trotton (q.v.) in the Camoys family until 1377,⁹⁹ and probably became attached to Fyning manor, as that manor was said in 1614 to be held of the manor of Waverley.¹

Land in Rogate was held by the Husees of Harting and descended with that manor. The fair at Rogate, granted in 1268 to Robert de Rogate and Henry Husee jointly, became attached to Harting Combe. This woodland is first mentioned in 1290,² and be-

longed to Harting manor. When the Husee estate was divided between the Brays and Lovells, Harting Combe was held in common.³ The fair at Rogate was divided between the Fords and Fortescues and in 1590 Edmund Ford sold to Edward Caryll with West Harting manor his share of the fair, and land called Harting Combe, and a piece of meadow with a water-mill built on it in Hawberden⁴ (Haben) with all forges and ironworks thereupon.⁵

Harting Combe was sold by the Carylls to — Paice of Petersfield, who left it to his son Thomas Paice of Midhurst. By him it was sold to Thomas Samuel Jolliffe of Trotton, with which manor it continued to descend.

Besides the site of the abbey of Durford, given by the founder, Henry Husee, successive abbots acquired other estates in Rogate from other donors. Gernagan and his wife Basile gave Alwin Bulluc and his land,⁶ and Henry Husee the younger gave all his wood on the west of the road from Durford to Styngel.⁷ The abbot's principal estate here was acquired in 1270 from Sir Thomas Paynel, who had purchased the rights of John son of Franco de Bohun for 30 marks and a rent of a red rose at Midsummer. This grant was confirmed by the overlord John de St. John, who retained the rent of a rose.⁸ In the time of Edward I the abbot held 2 virgates in Rogate,⁹ and in 1341 the ninths of corn and wool on his property were worth 26s. 8d.¹⁰ At the Dissolution the demesne land of the abbey was valued at £12,¹¹ and the farm of the manor of Rogate at £15 10s. 3d., besides perquisites of the courts.¹²

In 1537 the manor of Rogate was granted with the site of the abbey to Sir William FitzWilliam in tail male.¹³ He was created Earl of Southampton in 1537 and died without legitimate issue in 1542.¹⁴ The manor reverted to the Crown. A steward was appointed in 1545,¹⁵ and the manor was granted, with many others, in 1551 to Sir Thomas Tresham and George Tresham.¹⁶

The site of the abbey had been granted in 1544 to Sir Edmund Mervyn,¹⁷ who settled it in 1549, as 'the manor of Upperton Durford',¹⁸ upon himself and his wife Elizabeth.¹⁹ In 1555 Henry Mervyn, son of Sir Edmund by his second wife,²⁰ was required to show his title to the site of the monastery,²¹ and in the same year he was licensed to settle the capital messuage and lands on himself in fee simple.²² About the same time

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Berry, loc. cit.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Recov. R. Hil. 5 Geo. II, ro. 46.

⁸¹ Berry, loc. cit.; M.I. in Rogate Church.

⁸² Elwes, loc. cit.

⁸³ Feet of F. Suss. Trin. 30-1 Geo. II.

⁸⁴ Elwes, op. cit. 182.

⁸⁵ Gamekeepers' Deputations.

⁸⁶ Feet of F. Suss. Hil. 57 Geo. III.

⁸⁷ Add. MS. 39389, fol. 219.

⁸⁸ Elwes, loc. cit.

⁸⁹ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 69. This rent was still paid to Waverley Abbey from Rogate at the Dissolution (*Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 35) and was granted with Waverley Abbey to Sir William Fitz William. It passed to his half-brother Sir Anthony Browne, and was sold by his grandson Anthony, Viscount Montagu, to — Coldham: Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxv, 110; Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surr.* iii, 152.

⁹⁰ *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. ii), 83.

⁹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, p. 386.

⁹² *Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 88.

⁹³ Ibid. ii, 169.

⁹⁴ See above, nn. 3-6.

⁹⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, p. 312; *Cal. of Chan. Warr.* 1244-1326, p. 330.

⁹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, v, 141.

⁹⁷ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), ii, 507.

⁹⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* iii, 493.

⁹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 198; *Chart. R.*

¹ *Ric. II*, m. 36, no. 28.

² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxlv, 58.

³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 779.

⁴ Early Chan. Proc. 84, no. 20.

⁵ A family called Haubedene held land in this place. Four generations of the family are given in a plea of 1429: Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from Plea R.* 341.

⁶ Recov. R. Deed Enr. Mich. 32 and 33 Eliz.

⁷ Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, fol. 99, 30.

This grant was confirmed by the first Henry Husee and by Henry II, and by Bishop Seffrid: Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 938.

⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 52.

⁹ Ibid. 64; Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, fol. 97, 98.

¹⁰ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 140.

¹¹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 364.

¹² A detailed list of the fields and their value is given: *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), vi, App. xiii.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), 1008 (19).

¹⁵ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage*, vii, 192; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lxx, 28.

¹⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (1), p. 676.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, p. 203.

¹⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix, 610 (109).

¹⁹ This description does not seem to occur on any other occasion, nor is it called a manor.

²⁰ *Star Chamber Proc.* (Suss. Rec. Com. xvi), 86-7; Feet of F. Div. Cos. Mich. 3 Edw. VI.

²¹ *Misc. Gen. et Her.* n.s. i, 422-3.

²² Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 937.

²³ *Cal. Pat.* 1554-5, p. 4.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Elizabeth widow of Sir Edmund was disputing with Edmund Ford of Harting the possession of certain land which had belonged to the abbey.²³ Henry Mervyn conveyed the site to John Bellingham in 1610,²⁴ and 3 years later joined with Sir Edward Bellingham and others in selling it to Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester.²⁵ There appears to have been some irregularity in the sale, for in 1616 Bishop Bilson was required to show his right to it.²⁶ The estate subsequently descended with Fyning (q.v.) and under the will of Leonard Bilson passed to Henry Bilson Legge, who was succeeded in 1764 by a son of the same name, who became Lord Stawell on the death of his mother in 1780.²⁷ He died in 1820, and his cousin the Rev. William Legge held the 'manor' in 1844.²⁸ The Rev. Alfred Legge owned the estate in 1887, as did the Rev. Augustus George Legge in 1895.²⁹



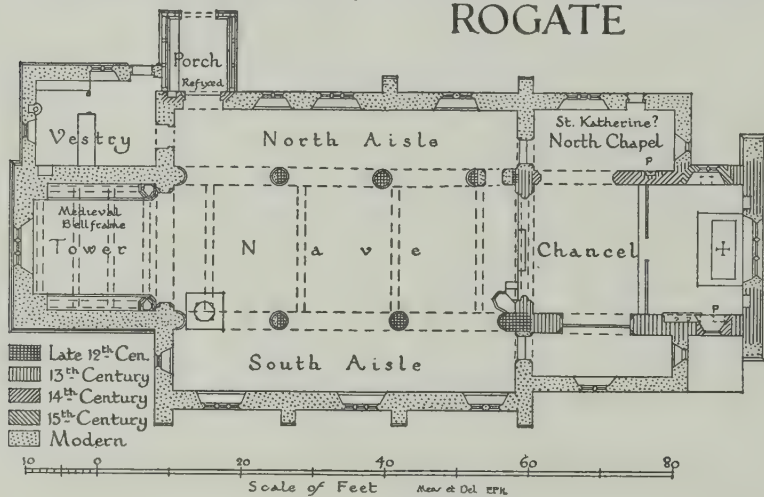
LEGGE. *Azure a hart's head caboshed argent.*

The parish church of **ST. BARTHOLOMEW LOMEW**³⁰ stands in the middle of the village at the south-east angle of the cross-roads; it consists of a chancel flanked by a chapel on the north and another, now used as an organ chamber,

sloping offset, to the north and south of the east wall; the east window (modern) is of three lights with tracery in 14th-century style, replacing a window of three lights with reticulated tracery of cusped foils, shown in Grimm's drawing of 1791.³¹ In the east wall are two recesses, credences or reliquaries, that on the south with a pointed arch, that on the north square-headed with door rebates; a third, like that on the south side, is in the north wall; the piscina in the south wall is of the same design (the drain is modern); west of this are triple sedilia with plain pointed arches of equal height carried on corbels; this work is all of the 13th century. Over the piscina is a window of one light with ogee cinquefoiled head, of the 14th century; opposite to it is a square-headed window of two trefoiled lights of the 15th century, shown in Grimm's drawing. The arch now leading to the organ chamber is pointed, of two chamfered orders, resting on semi-octagonal responds with simple caps and bases; this is either ancient work much restored, or modern. The arch leading to the north chapel (14th-century, but retooled) resembles it, but the arch dies away into the responds. The chancel arch (13th-century, but enlarged in the 19th) is of two orders, pointed, resting on moulded imposts and jambs of the same section as the arch. The roof is modern.

The north chapel has in the south wall a piscina of

PARISH CHURCH of ST. BARTHOLOMEW ROGATE



on the south, a nave with north and south aisles, a north porch, a west tower, and a vestry north of the tower. It is built of local sandstone ashlar and roofed with tile, the upper part of the tower and its small broach spire being shingled. The nave and aisles were originally of the late 12th century, the chancel and south chapel of the 13th, the north chapel seems to have been added in the 14th; in the 19th the nave and aisles were extended westwards, the exterior walls of the chapel and aisles were rebuilt, the porch moved, the tower and vestry added, and practically every stone of the ancient work scraped or retooled.

The chancel has modern buttresses, each with one

the 13th century with pointed trefoil head, in the east wall a modern window of one light with trefoil head, and in the north wall a square-headed doorway and a square-headed three-light window, both modern. The arch leading to the aisle, also modern, is pointed, of one order resting directly on chamfered jambs. The organ chamber resembles the north chapel save that it has no outer doorway and no piscina.

The north arcade of the nave is of three bays with pointed arches of two chamfered orders; the cylindrical piers have moulded bases and caps with square abaci (the cap and abacus being of one stone), the responds have the form of half-piers save that the abacus of the

²³ *Star Chamber Proc.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xvi), 86-7, 100.

²⁴ Feet of F. Div. Cos. Trin. 8 Jas. I.

²⁵ *Ibid.* Hil. 11 Jas. I.

²⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.* vi, 937.

²⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* (1st ed.),

vii, 243.

²⁸ Gamekeepers' Deputations.

²⁹ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.*

³⁰ Add. MS. 39366, fol. 112.

³¹ Add. MS. 5678, fol. 12.

eastern is semi-octagonal; this work is originally of the late 12th century, but it has been much restored, and the west arch and respond are entirely modern. East of the north arcade is a narrow opening with pointed arch of one order resting, without imposts, on square jambs, evidently inserted in the 19th century in what was formerly a long respond. The arcade of three bays resembles that on the south, but the easternmost arch is of one order and semicircular (possibly originally opening into a transeptal chapel); the west arch and respond are modern.

The tower arch (modern) is pointed, of two orders resting on responds of like section with no imposts. The nave roof (much restored) has ancient tie-beams with braced king-posts and modern trussed rafters.

The south aisle has four buttresses, each with one sloping offset, on the south wall; between them are three square-headed windows of three lights each, all modern. The north aisle has two buttresses and two windows like those on the south, a window of two lights of similar design, and, west of all, the north doorway, having a semicircular arch of two chamfered orders resting directly on jambs of similar section, perhaps 13th-century, but retooled and refixed. West of it on the outside is a holy water stoup with cinquefoil head, of the 15th or 16th century, also refixed.

The porch, much restored, is of wood on a stone base; originally it stood west of the nave but was refixed here in the 19th century.

The tower is wholly modern and has a square-headed window of three cinquefoil lights in the west wall. Formerly standing in the west end of the nave, but rebuilt here, is a massive medieval bell-frame; four puncheons, now resting on modern stone bases, are tied together by timbers at the level of the nave wall-plate, and also by intermediate timbers on the north and south sides, and there are four massive transverse arch braces.

The vestry is entirely modern; the communion table is perhaps of the 17th century; the font is of the 19th.

There are three bells, one of 1607, the other two, by Brian Eldridge, 1625 and 1641 respectively.³²

The old communion plate was stolen in 1821.³³

The registers begin in 1558.

It seems probable that the church *ADVOWSON* of Rogate was granted with that of Harting by Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, to the Abbey of Séez, for the abbot held both churches towards the end of the 12th century,³⁴ and in 1195 sold the advowson of Rogate Church with that of Harting to Henry Husee, reserving a rent of 100s.³⁵ Henry Husee, the second of that name, gave the church of Rogate to the Abbey of Durford, with the consent of

his wife Cecily and his son Henry. This grant was confirmed by Bishops Seffrid II, Simon de Welles, and Richard Poor; by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury; and by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester in 1265.³⁶ The rectory was valued in 1291 at £10 13s. 4d. and the vicarage at £5 6s. 8d.³⁷ In 1535 the vicarage, served by John Beston, canon (of Durford), was worth £10 4s. 8d. clear,³⁸ and the rectory was farmed at £6 6s. 8d.³⁹

The advowson remained in the possession of the abbots of Durford until the Dissolution.⁴⁰ It was granted in 1537 to Sir William FitzWilliam, Great Admiral of England, afterwards Earl of Southampton, in tail male,⁴¹ but reverted at his death in 1542⁴² to the Crown, in which it has since remained.

The rectory was granted with the advowson to Sir William FitzWilliam, and in 1549 to Thomas Gargrave and William Adam.⁴³ It subsequently passed to Richard Bettesworth of Fyning, and descended with that manor.⁴⁴

In August 1646 the livings of Rogate and Terwick were united for a time, since the combined emoluments were only £80.⁴⁵

John Elger by his will dated 4 *CHARITIES* August 1923 bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens of Rogate £100, the income to be expended in the maintenance of the churchyard.

Mary Dorothy Lane on 18 October 1927 conveyed to certain trustees a piece of land containing 5 a. 15 p. in this parish upon trust as public ground for the purposes of the Recreation Grounds Act, 1859, with the sum of £234 12s. 1d. 4 per cent. Consolidated Stock upon trust to utilize the income for the upkeep and improvement of the recreation ground and for purchasing and replenishing any sports equipment.

Margaret Simpson by indenture dated 1 March 1892 gave to the vicar and churchwardens £100, upon trust to pay the income to the vicar of Rogate to be applied by him as he might deem expedient towards maintaining the churchyards belonging to the parish church of St. Bartholomew, Rogate.

John Souter by will dated 3 December 1886 gave to the vicar and churchwardens of Rogate £100 upon trust to divide the income thereof upon Easter Monday amongst such necessitous widows and orphan children resident in the parish as they deem worthy. The testator also gave them a further sum of £100 upon trust to apply the income as occasion may require towards the keeping in good repair the nave of the parish church and the churchyard of Rogate. The annual income of each charity amounts to £2 10s.

³² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 221.

³³ *Ibid.* liv, 189.

³⁴ *Cal. of Doc. France*, 240.

³⁵ *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. ii), 3.

³⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 56, 57; Cott.

MS. Vesp. E. xxii, fol. 17; Add. MS.

39405 B.

³⁷ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

³⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 325.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 321.

⁴⁰ Add. MSS. 39404 A, 39405 B.

⁴¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), 1008 (19).

⁴² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lxx, 28.

⁴³ *Cal. Pat.* 1548-9, p. 198.

⁴⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccxlv, 58; *Recov. R. Mich.* 6 Will. and Mary, ro.

241; *East. 27 Geo. II*, ro. 369.

⁴⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxv, 186.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

TERWICK

Terwick is a small parish of 783 acres, bounded on the west by Rogate and on the other three sides by Trotton. The River Rother forms the southern boundary, and on it is Terwick Mill, the water-mill at Terwick mentioned in 1635 as belonging, with Trotton manor, to Constance Glemham.¹

By Local Government Board Order a detached part of Woolavington was annexed to the parish in 1879 and a detached part of the parish was annexed to Chithurst. Under an Act of 1858 (Award, 1861) 107 acres were inclosed.^{1a}

The northern part of the parish is well wooded, containing Terwick Common and the park of Dangstein House, the property of Walter Quennell, esq., with fine timber. The present house was built in 1933, and replaced an early-19th-century building, completely gone except for some of the basement, including a circular inclosure west of the house, now used as garden walling. Lady Dorothy Nevill bought the property c. 1850, and made the gardens famous. 'Lady Dorothy's Walk' can be seen, also the aviary and school she built in 1861.

Dangstein Farm has a rough-cast south front and Georgian sashes, probably the period of the north wing dated 1753, with initials *R^CA*; the main building however, seems to be a house built c. 1600, of four bays with two central stacks and a projection, probably a porch originally. There is a cellar under the easternmost bay, and wide baulks remain in the first floor and attic. Georgian doors lead into the north wing and have slanting heads to fit into disguised timber-framing. The north wall now shows stone with brick dressings, and the present fireplaces and chimneys are modern.

The Dower House is on the north side of the Petersfield road, near the entrance to Dangstein Farm. It shows 18th- or early-19th-century features, but the fabric may be older. The cemented south front has a columned veranda, and there is a Georgian door-hood on the north side. The stables are of stone with brick dressings, and are dated 1726, 1839, and 1932.

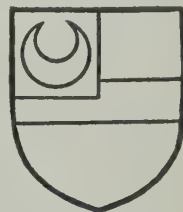
Mill's Farm, farther east, in a lane off the same side of the road, is an early-17th-century house of three bays with an outshot on the north. Later a bay was added on the west and part of the outshot raised to tile-hung gables. The roofs are tiled, and the central stack has a repaired top. The south front is refaced with sandstone and brick dressings, but the timber-framing is exposed on the north and east with square panels filled with stone or brick. The interior shows timber-framing, stop-chamfered beams, and wide fire-places having brick jambs and chamfered lintels. West of the house are thatched farm-buildings, weather-boarded on a stone base.

Wakeham Farm lies in a lane off the south side of the main Petersfield road. The house dates from the early 17th century, and has a central stack, wide fire-places, and stop-chamfered beams, and an original door with strap-hinges.

TERWICK in early times formed part **MANOR** of the manor of Treyford,² and it was still held of that manor in 1614.³ It probably became separated from Treyford in the time of Henry III when Robert de Vilers gave all his possessions in Terwick, together with the advowson of the church, to Robert de Rogate.⁴ In 1271 Robert obtained a grant of free warren at Terwick,⁵ and in 1278 he settled the manor upon himself and his wife Mary and his heirs.⁶ Robert's son Robert, Constable of the Peace in Dumpsford Hundred, was killed in 1310 by William de Horneby.⁷ He left no children, and Mary, who is elsewhere called Mary Taylecortays, appears to have out-lived Robert her husband, and on her death the manor passed to her son Edmund de Rogate.⁸ In 1311 William de Rogate disputed Edmund's claim, but a jury decided in Edmund's favour.⁹ In the same year Nicholas de Vilers of Treyford unsuccessfully claimed the advowson against Edmund.¹⁰

From Edmund the manor descended to his sister Isabel, whose son, William de Brembelschete or Bramshott, was in possession of the manor in 1338.¹¹ The Bramshotts were a Hampshire family, and William appears to have been succeeded between 1346 and 1367 by John de Bramshott, and he, before 1428, by another William.¹² John de Bramshott, who succeeded before 1451, married Katherine daughter of Sir John Pelham about 1444, and Terwick manor formed part of her marriage settlement.¹³ John Bramshott left two daughters, Elizabeth wife of John Dudley and Margaret wife of John Pakenham, and Terwick appears to have passed to Margaret. She died in 1485,¹⁴ and Terwick passed to her son Edmund.¹⁵ He was knighted, and died before November 1528, when on a partition of his estate Terwick manor was assigned to his daughter Elizabeth wife of Edmund Mervyn.¹⁶ Elizabeth and her husband still held the manor in 1550,¹⁷ but it had passed before 1556 to their son Henry Mervyn. He sold it in that year to Peter Bettsworth of Fyning,¹⁸ who had married Henry Mervyn's sister Elizabeth.¹⁹

From that time Terwick manor followed the same



BRAMSHOTT. *Argent a fesse and a canton gules with a crescent argent on the canton.*

¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), lvii, 25.

^{1a} *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 151.

² Add. MS. 5690, fol. 257. It was held at a rent of 3s. and a pound of cummin.

³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxlv, 58.

⁴ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 51, quoting De Banco East. 6 Edw. I, m. 12.

⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 169.

⁶ Feet of F. Suss. Mich. 7 Edw. I.

⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1307-13, pp. 296, 312, 364.

⁸ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 242, quoting De Banco Mich. 5 Edw. II, m. 399d.

Edmund is later described as brother of Robert de Rogate: Add. MS. 39374, fol. 36, quoting De Banco Trin. 12 Edw. III, m. 124.

⁹ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 240. William's claim perhaps accounts for a confirmation in 1326 of the grant of free warren made in 1271 to Ralph de Camoys and Elizabeth his wife, Elizabeth being daughter of William de Rogate: *Cal. Chart. R.* iii, 493.

¹⁰ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 243, quoting De Banco Mich. 5 Edw. II, m. 400, and

Hil. 5 Edw. II, m. 52.

¹¹ Add. MS. 39374, fol. 36.

¹² *V.C.H. Hants.* ii, 492.

¹³ *Ibid.*: Feet of F. Div. Cos. Trin. 22 Henry VI.

¹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, no. 199.

¹⁵ *Visit. of Suss.* (Harl. Soc.), 76.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*; Close 20 Hen. VIII, no. 23.

¹⁷ Feet of F. Div. Cos. Hil. 3 and 4 Edw. VI.

¹⁸ Feet of F. Suss. Trin. 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary.

¹⁹ Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 34.



ROGATE CHURCH, 1791



TREXFORD CHURCH: RUINS OF THE CHANCEL



TROTTON CHURCH AND BRIDGE, c. 1790



TROTTON CHURCH: INTERIOR, LOOKING WEST

descent as Fyning manor in Rogate.²⁰ It was sold with Fyning in 1757 to John Unwin.²¹ Richard Ridge purchased the manor in 1776²² and Thomas Ridge held it in 1815 and 1834.²³ In 1875 the parish was owned jointly by Thomas Ridge and Reginald Henry Nevill.²⁴ At the present day the principal landowners are Walter Quennell and Thomas Hodge.

The church of *ST. PETER*²⁵ stands *CHURCH* by itself south of the Midhurst-Rogate road; it consists of a chancel and nave, both originally 12th-century, if not 11th, and a modern annexe to the west, consisting of a porch flanked by a vestry and a sexton's store. It is built of rubble with ashlar dressings and roofed with tile.

The chancel has a modern east window of three

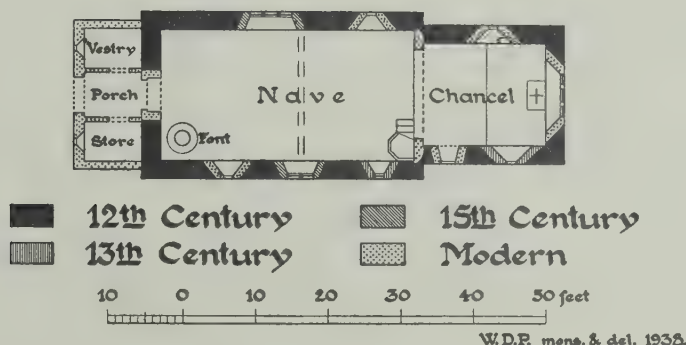
wall is a doorway, either modern or very much restored, with semicircular arch resting on moulded imposts and plain jambs; over this is a round-headed single-light window with concentric splay, of the 12th century. There is a stone bell-cote on the west wall. The roof has a single plain tie-beam and is ceiled with plaster under the rafters.

The font is tub-shaped, perhaps 12th-century, resting on a later polygonal base. The altar and rails are perhaps 17th-century, the other fittings are modern.

The two bells are uninscribed.²⁷

The communion plate includes a chalice of 1568 of rather unusual design, and a paten-cover engraved with the date 1569; also another silver paten of 1712 on a tall foot.²⁸

Parish Church of St Peter Terwick



lancets under a common rear-arch; in the south wall is a 13th-century lancet window with a modern or retooled segmental rear-arch. Next is a priest's door (blocked) with plain jambs and lintel, either a modern reproduction or old work retooled. The drawing in the Sharpe collection faintly suggests herring-bone masonry in this wall, and this is more distinctly marked in Grimm's.²⁶ In the north wall is a modern lancet window under which is a wall locker, or credence. The chancel arch is semicircular, of one order, resting on plain imposts and square jambs, and is modern, the thinness of the wall suggesting that the whole has been rebuilt. The roof is modern.

In the south wall of the nave are two lancets, the eastern, which has interior rebates, is 13th-century, but much restored, the western is modern; between them is a square-headed window with two cinquefoil-headed lights and segmental rear-arch, about 15th-century. In the north wall is a modern lancet and a window of three cinquefoil-headed lights under a four-centred arch, coeval with the two-light window opposite. In the west

The registers of baptisms begin in 1571, marriages 1576, burials 1589.

West of the church is the plain head of an ancient churchyard cross and a small yew tree.

The advowson of Terwick passed *ADVOWSON* with the manor until 1757 when it was sold to John Unwin,²⁹ who presented in 1759.³⁰ The next presentation was made in 1763 by Ralph Hilditch,³¹ and Richard Smith was patron in 1795.³² Alexander Kilgour, D.D., the incumbent in 1815, acquired the advowson by purchase;³³ and in 1816 he resigned and sold the advowson to Elizabeth Rebecca Sclater.³⁴ Cornelius Green presented in 1826 and 1837.³⁵ He sold in 1842 to T. A. Richards, surgeon, who in 1884 sold the advowson to John Archer,³⁶ who was still patron in 1900. From 1915 to 1934 Mrs. Lane was patron,³⁷ but the advowson now belongs to the Bishop of Chichester.

The benefice was omitted from the Taxation of 1291 because of its poverty;³⁸ in 1340 the great tithes were only worth 13s. 4d., but the rector had 12 acres

²⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxlv, 58; Recov. R. East. 21 Jas. I, ro. 162; Hil. 5 Geo. II, ro. 46; East. 27 Geo. II, ro. 369; Feet of F. Suss. Mich. 23 Chas. I.

²¹ Feet of F. Suss. Trin. 30-1 Geo. II.
²² Elwes, *Manor Houses of West Suss.*, 244.

²³ Dallaway, *Hist. of Rape of Chichester*, i, 214; Horsfield, *Hist. of Suss.* ii, 91.

²⁴ Elwes, loc. cit.

²⁵ Add. MS. 39366, fol. 137 v.

²⁶ Add. MS. 5678, fol. 32.

²⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 226.

²⁸ *Ibid.* liv, 189.

²⁹ Feet of F. Suss. Trin. 30 and 31 Geo. II.

³⁰ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Dallaway, *Hist. of Rape of Chichester*, i, 214.

³⁴ Add. MS. 39389, fol. 165.

³⁵ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

³⁶ Add. MS. 39469, fols. 312-14.

³⁷ *Clergy Lists*.

³⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 314.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

of arable worth 12s.³⁹ In 1535 the clear value of the rectory was only £5 or. 4d.⁴⁰

In 1646 the parishes of Rogate and Terwick were united, as there were only 5 houses in Terwick, and

the combined benefices were worth only £80.⁴¹ They were separated again at the Restoration, but since 1946 the vicar of Rogate has been sequestrator of Terwick.

TREYFORD

Treyford is a long, narrow parish, 3½ miles from north to south with an average width of ¾ mile, containing 1,273 acres. The south part, called Phillis Wood and Phillis Down on the South Downs, is woodland and heath. From a row of tumuli called the Devil's Jumps¹ on Phillis Down, the land falls abruptly from over 700 ft. to the small village, which is about 200 ft. above sea-level. The old church, now in ruins, is near the manor farm; the new church which replaced it was itself demolished in 1951; it stood about ¼ mile north towards Elsted; the church at Elsted now serves the united parishes. By West Sussex Review Order (1933) the parish of Didling was added to Treyford.

There was a mill at Treyford in 1086 and tithes of the mill are mentioned in 1341² and a water-mill in 1517.³ This mill probably stood upon a small stream which passes through the parish, and forms the northern boundary.

The Manor House, next to the ruined church, is a building of striking and unusual appearance for rural Sussex. The main block, facing north-west, consists of two tall stories and attics and dates from 1660–80, or was so much altered at that period as to have lost its identity as an early Jacobean house. A low wing or outbuilding adjoining the north-east end of it has an external stone inscribed 1621 W.A. (William Aylwin) and the main block, which bears no inscription, has been attributed by some authorities to the same date. The front wall is of coursed ashlar stonework with angles of 17th-century bricks. The plinth, which has a moulded top course of brick, is of flint rubble and may be a survival of the earlier period. The elevation is very symmetrical, with a middle entrance and window over and two windows on each side of it. The dressings to these are of very fine-jointed rubbed brickwork. The doorway is flanked by pilasters, with moulded bases and caps, carried up high enough to allow a head light above the door; they carry a moulded curved pediment. The window above it has a moulded eared architrave flanked by voluted consoles. The other windows, tall and narrow, are more simply treated; each is flanked by flat pilasters, with beaded internal edges, that rise from the plinth to the eaves course. The openings have flat gauged arches and moulded drip-courses and the upper lights have moulded sills between the pilasters. All have sash frames. The eaves has a moulded brick course and plastered coving. The roof is tiled and has two gabled dormers. The ends are gabled and have plain chimney-stacks. The north-east wall is of similar material and has blocked windows to the first floor and open plain windows to the second. The lower story of the south-

west end is cemented and the upper tile-hung. The back wall is of squared stone rubble with 17th-century brick angles.

The plan has a central and staircase hall with rooms on either side of it. The staircase, reaching to the second floor, is of the late 17th century; it has thin turned balusters alternating with twisted balusters, and moulded hand-rails: the ends of the steps have shaped brackets. The north-east front room is lined with bolection-moulded panelling.

An earlier dove-cot, south of the house, is built of stone rubble with ashlar angles. It has two gables and a tiled roof. The doorway has a four-centred head.

A thatched cottage a little way to the east-south-east is built of squared stone rubble on flint foundations and has 17th-century and later brick angles and other dressings. A stone above the doorway is inscribed *RM* 1638. The two lower windows of the front have drip-stones above them. The western, of three lights, preserves its mullions, but the mullion of the eastern, of two lights, has been removed. The upper windows are modern. Above the south-west gable-head is a plain chimney-stack.

Another smaller thatched cottage, north-east of it, is of ashlar stonework with early-18th-century brick angles and segmental-headed windows. A central chimney-stack may be earlier.

TREYFORD was held in the time of *MANOR* Edward the Confessor by Ælard of Earl

Godwin. In 1086 Robert, son of Tetbald of Petworth, Sheriff of the Rape of Arundel, held it of Earl Roger. It was assessed for 11 hides. The abbey of St. Peter of Winchester, or Hyde,⁴ claimed the manor, and the hundred court testified that he who held it of the abbot, held it only for his life. Two hides in the manor belonged to a prebend of the church of Chichester. Offa had held these two hides of the bishop in the time of King Edward, and in 1086 Robert⁵ held them of the bishop.⁶

Treyford did not become, with Robert's other lands, part of the honor of Petworth. It passed to the family of Vilars, who held it of the Earl of Arundel. Pain de Vilars, the first holder of the manor, probably the Pain who was living at the date of the Lindsey Survey (1115–18),⁷ gave it to his son Alan.⁸ About 1150 Alan gave to the monks of Lewes 5s. from Treyford.⁹ In 1166 one fee in Treyford was held of the honor of Arundel;¹⁰ the tenant's name is not given. Robert de Vilars made an agreement with the Bishop of Chichester in 1194 whereby Robert gave to the church of Holy Trinity, Chichester, 5 acres of land in Treyford.¹¹ Robert, who was seneschal of the Earl of Arundel, was

³⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 350.

⁴⁰ *Vilor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 324.

⁴¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxvi, 151–2.

¹ *Ibid.* lxxv, 223.

² *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 360.

³ Feet of F. *Suss. Hil.* 13 Eliz.

⁴ There is no other trace of the manor having been given to Hyde, unless possibly

it is the 'Wrefordi' where one hide is said by the inaccurate Rudborne to have been given by King Ethelred and taken away by William the Conqueror: *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 416.

⁵ This may have been Robert Anslevill, who exchanged 2 hides in Treyford to Ralph, Bishop of Chichester (1091–1123):

Suss. Rec. Soc. xlii, no. 980.

⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422.

⁷ *Farrar, Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 52.

⁸ *Bk. of Fees*, 207.

⁹ *Lewes Chartulary* (*Suss. Rec. Soc.*), ii, 78.

¹⁰ *Red Book of Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), 201.

¹¹ *Curia Regis R.* i, 12, 13.

in the king's service in Sussex in 1208¹² and in 1212 he was owner of Treyford manor.¹³ He died about 1223.¹⁴ It was probably his son Robert who was slain by two thieves near Hastings in 1237.¹⁵ His land at Treyford was mortgaged for payment of a debt to the Jews in 1235¹⁶ and it was probably on this account that Treyford was held in 1242-3 by Master Alexander le Seculer.¹⁷ Robert son of Robert de Vilers held two fees in Cudlow and Treyford which were assigned as part of John Fitz Alan's share of the honor of Arundel in 1244,¹⁸ and in 1256 Robert obtained a grant of free warren at Treyford.¹⁹ He was accused of appropriating a new warren at Treyford in 1274.²⁰ Four years later Robert settled the manor upon himself for life with remainder to his son Nicholas de Vilers, with contingent remainders to John, William, and Richard, brothers of Nicholas, in tail. Robert son of Robert de Vilers opposed his claim.²¹ Nicholas settled the manor in 1315 upon his son Nicholas and Joan his wife.²² Nicholas the son was probably in possession of the manor in 1327,²³ and he obtained in 1336 a confirmation of the grant of free warren made to Robert de Vilers.²⁴ In 1344 Nicholas complained that Sir Thomas Camoys and others broke into his park at Treyford.²⁵ He probably died soon after, for in 1347 his sons Robert and William conveyed the manor for 100 marks to Richard, Earl of Arundel.²⁶ Their sister Joan also released her claim in the manor to the earl. This conveyance was made ignoring the entail set up in 1278, and in 1385 John de Berwick son of Joan successfully claimed the manor against the Earl of Arundel. The jury awarded the manor to John for his life, with reversion, if he died without heirs, to the earl.²⁷ John died before 1417 and in that year his widow Maud who had married Philip de Egerton claimed a third of the manor against Hugh Punchardon, who had somehow acquired a life interest in the manor.²⁸ Hugh was still holding the manor in 1423, when the trustees of Thomas, late Earl of Arundel, obtained licence from the king to grant the reversion after Hugh's death to the hospital at Arundel which they had been charged by the earl to found.²⁹ The hospital was in possession of the manor by 1428,³⁰ and it remained in possession until the Dissolution.

The manor was granted by Henry VIII in 1546 to Sir Richard Lee.³¹ He obtained licence in February 1547 to grant the manor to Richard Chatfield,³² but apparently did not do so, as in August of the same year he obtained another licence to sell it to Henry, Earl of Arundel,³³ the conveyance being made in Michaelmas term of that year.³⁴ The earl and John, Lord Lumley, who had married his daughter Joan,³⁵ sold the manor in 1571 to William Aylwin³⁶ second son of John

Aylwin of Canons in West Dean.³⁷ In 1584 the manor was settled on Katherine wife of William Aylwin, and upon his sons John, William, or Robert in tail male. William, the son, died in 1585 and John in 1588 both without male issue, and on the death of William Aylwin the father in 1592, Treyford manor passed to Robert.³⁸ Robert died seised of the manor in 1607, his son William being then 13 years of age.³⁹ William obtained livery of the manor in 1619.⁴⁰

Robert son of William Aylwin succeeded before 1678 and settled the manor in 1688 upon himself for life with remainder to trustees to raise £200 for

William Aylwin of Woolbeding, his nephew.⁴¹ Robert apparently died before 1689 for in October of that year William made an agreement with another uncle, Richard Aylwin of Iping, by which William was to hold the manor in fee tail, paying annuities from it to Richard and his wife Magdalen.⁴² William and his wife Joan cut the entail in 1706.⁴³ William was still lord of the manor in 1711,⁴⁴ but had been succeeded before 1724 by Robert Aylwin, who died in 1736

and left Treyford manor to his eldest son William, who died in the following year, when the manor passed to Robert, second son of Robert. This Robert died in 1740 having two sisters Mary and Elizabeth.⁴⁵ Mary married Charles Talbot, and Elizabeth married Sir William Mannock, bart., and each had half the manor. After Mary's death Charles and Elizabeth sold the whole in 1766 to James Peachey.⁴⁶ From him it passed by will to his nephew Sir James Peachey, bart.,⁴⁷ who was created Lord Selsey in 1794 and died in 1808.⁴⁸ His grandson Henry John, third Lord Selsey, dying without issue in 1838, the manor passed to his only sister Mrs. H. Vernon Harcourt.⁴⁹ At her death in 1871 the manor passed to the Marquess of Clanricard.⁵⁰ It was acquired by Frederick Bower, who was lord of the manor between 1881 and 1891, as was William Dodge James of West Dean in 1895.⁵¹

The modern church of *ST. PETER, CHURCHES* demolished in 1951, consisted of chancel (with a small heating chamber in the form of a crypt under it) flanked by organ chamber and vestry, clearstoried nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and tower with stone broach spire west of the north aisle; it was built of stone with tiled roofs and dated from 1849;⁵² the tower being apparently later. The whole of the fittings, including the font, were modern.



AYLWIN. *Argent a fesse nebuly 'gules between three lions sable.*

¹² Farrer, loc. cit.

¹³ *Bk. of Fees*, 207.

¹⁴ *Exc. e Rot. Fin.* i, 105.

¹⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1234-7, p. 453.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 217.

¹⁷ *Bk. of Fees*, 689.

¹⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, p. 250.

¹⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 453.

²⁰ *Rot. Hundr.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 213.

²¹ *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. vii), 894.

²² *Ibid.* xxiii, 1436.

²³ *Index to Plac. de Banco*, p. 674.

²⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* iv, 353.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 278.

²⁶ *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xxiii),

2054.

²⁷ Add. MS. 39375, fol. 40^v, quoting

De Banco Hil. 8 Rich. II, m. 358.

²⁸ Add. MS. 39375, fol. 192.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, p. 115.

³⁰ *Feud. Aids*, v, 156.

³¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (i), 1166

(15).

³² *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, p. 229.

³³ *Ibid.* p. 213.

³⁴ Feet of F. Suss. Mich. 1 Edw. VI.

³⁵ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.),

i, 253.

³⁶ Feet of F. Suss. Hil. 13 Eliz.

³⁷ Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 167.

³⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxxii, no.

39.

³⁹ *Ibid.* ccxcv, 75.

⁴⁰ Fine R. 7 Jas. I, pt. ii, no. 14.

⁴¹ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 258.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 258, 259.

⁴⁶ Add. MS. 39503, fol. 154.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, vii, 109.

⁴⁹ Lower, *Hist. of Suss.* ii, 207.

⁵⁰ Elwes, *Manor Houses of West Suss.*

242.

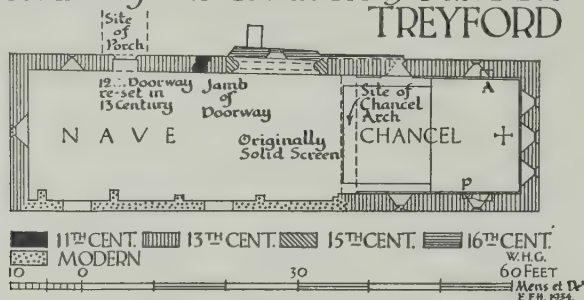
⁵¹ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.*

⁵² Add. MS. 39364, fol. 296, quoting *Builder* of 24 Nov. 1849. The old church was closed in that year.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

The ruin of the former church of *ST. MARY*⁵³ stands on a mound south-west of the Manor House. It consists of a chancel and nave of the 13th century; to this a north transeptal chapel seems to have been added in the 14th century, later destroyed. A north porch is shown in the drawing (1805) in the Sharpe collection, but has since disappeared. It is built of the local malm rock with ashlar dressings; part of the external plaster survives; the 19th-century repairs are partly in brick.

RUINS of the CHURCH of ST. MARY TREYFORD



In the east wall of the chancel are three lancet windows, of which the middle one is both higher and wider than the others; all have exterior rebates and concentric splays, remains exist on these of lozenge-patterned painting in brown. The ancient altar slab, of Sussex marble, is now broken. In the north wall is a wall locker, with no rebate or trace of door; there is a similar locker, with a damaged piscina just west of it, in the south wall. On each side of the chancel are two 13th-century lancet windows similar to those in the east wall, and on the south wall is a consecration cross in black; a moulded string-course runs round all three sides. There is the foundation of a solid screen wall between the chancel and nave, but the chancel arch has completely disappeared.

The south wall of the nave was entirely rebuilt in modern times; it had two windows with square jambs in brick, the pointed arch of the western of these survives. In the north wall are the responds of an arch formerly opening into the transeptal chapel; these are semicircular on plan with moulded capitals of bell form without separate abacus (the bases are invisible); the spring of an arch of two chamfered orders also survives;

exterior rebates, the outer arch is pointed but the head of the splay is round. In the west wall is a larger 13th-century lancet window, also with exterior rebates, with concentric splay. On each side of it is a consecration cross in red. Remains of a stone bench exist against the ancient walls of chancel and nave. The roof, and all fittings, have completely disappeared.

The existing registers of Treyford with Didling begin in 1728; the bishop's transcripts of marriages from 1630 to 1745 have been copied by W. H. Challen.

The advowson descended with the *ADWOWSON* manor. The living was united with Elsted in 1485,⁵⁵ the master of the almshouse at Arundel to have every alternate presentation; but apparently this arrangement was dissolved in 1500 when a separate parson was admitted to Treyford,⁵⁶ and from that time till the Dissolution the master of the almshouse presented regularly.⁵⁷ Before 1580 Treyford had become annexed to Didling⁵⁸ and this arrangement apparently endured⁵⁹ until both were annexed to Elsted, the three parishes being now a rectory in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester.

TROTTON

Trotton is a large parish of 3,594 acres, about 5 miles from north, where it touches the Hampshire border, to south, and practically cut into two parts just a mile north of the church by the approximation of the boundaries of Terwick and Chithurst. Its south-western part, forming the manor of Dumpford, is bounded on the north by the River Rother, which passes through the village of Trotton, situated on a narrow strip of the parish between Terwick and Chithurst. Trotton Common is to the east of the village.

In 1870 land in Trotton, amounting to 13 acres, belonging to the manor of Rogate Bohun was exchanged for other land in Rogate; and under a Local Government Board Order in 1879 two detached portions of the parish were united to Chithurst, and Ingram's Green to Iping.

The parish is largely woodland, particularly in the north, where also the extensive Chapel Common commemorates the former chapelry of Milland, which was constituted a separate parish in 1863 and enlarged in

⁵³ Add. MS. 39366, fol. 136 v. Already in 1677 the walls of the chancel were cracked through the failure of the foundations; the roof let in the wet; the glass was broken and the windows boarded up,

'which is undescent unseemly and dungeonlike': Add. MS. 39433, fol. 25 v.

⁵⁴ The tooling is distinctly different from that of the 13th-century work.

⁵⁵ Add. MS. 93404 B.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Add. MS. 39406 A.

⁵⁹ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 258.

1877 by the inclusion, for ecclesiastical purposes, of the hamlets of Rake and Langley, in Rogate. A new church was built at Milland in 1878 and a brick mission chapel at Rake in 1879.

Milland, which designation has completely replaced the older name of Tuxlith (in a variety of spellings), presumably takes its name from the water-mill on a tributary of the Rother, of which the existing building may be that of the mill attached to the manor of Trotton in 1671 and 1679,¹ and the site may be that of the mill worth 12s. 6d. mentioned in 1086.²

Thomas Otway the dramatist was born at Trotton in 1652, son of Humphrey Otway who was then curate of Trotton. His works were popular in his own day, the most important being *Venice Preserved* and *The Orphan*. He died in miserable circumstances in 1685.³

Arthur E. Knox, the author of *Ornithological Rambles in Sussex* and other works, lived in 1875 at Trotton Place.⁴

The stone bridge which crosses the Rother south-east of the church was built probably in the late 16th or 17th century, and is of five spans with semicircular arches having chamfered ribs. There are triangular cut-waters up and down stream. The chamfered parapet may be somewhat later.

Trotton Place, the residence of H. R. Hill, esq., lies north-west of the church. It is approached from the Petersfield road by a drive and 18th-century gate-posts. The house is built of stone and brick and seems to date from c. 1600, but is disguised by 18th-century refacing and modern additions. The only older features visible are blocked Elizabethan windows to the cellar, and the back stair, which has finialled newels, turned balusters, and the original oak treads. The walls are over 3 ft. thick. There is a Georgian columned fire-place in the hall, pinewood panelling with apsidal niches, also panelling with cornice in a room above. The staircase has turned and spiral balusters, panelled rake, and scroll ends to the stairs; the balustrade is sharply returned at the foot. The pigeon house, west of the house, is a square stone building gabled on each face, with chamfered strings and timber lantern. It is dated c.g. 1626.⁵ The old strap-hinged door remains and a chamfered two-light window above. The interior has nests for 200 pigeons; the roof is original, but the potence has gone.

Nearer the road is a stone building, now a garage, dating from c. 1600. It retains original mullioned windows and moulded barge-boards and pendants. Wide walling of destroyed buildings has been discovered in garden operations.

Farther west is a contemporary stone barn with chamfered loops. Both ends are hipped to contain the aisle, which is continuous, and the east end has been extended to form a cottage. It has queen-post struts to the collars, braced posts, straight wind-braces, and a canopied transept. North of it is a black weather-boarded barn on a stone base, of eight bays and similar construction, except that the posts are tied to the walls by brick projections.

Dumpfurd Manor Farm in the south of the parish, probably dates from c. 1600, but is modernized. Early features include some stop-chamfered ceiling-beams, oak-floors, and door, and an 18th-century staircase. The court leet was held here till quite recently.

The contemporary barn is weather-boarded on a stone base; it has tie-beams, queen-posts, collars, and braced posts.

Chithurst Fruit Farm (formerly White's Farm), on the west side of the road from Trotton to Chithurst, was built in the 16th or early 17th century, in three bays. There is a modern annexe to the south, and an outshot to the north, but the three-storied north-west wing may be older. The east front is probably an 18th-century rebuild in stone with brick dressings, but timber-framing is exposed in square brick-filled panels on the west and towards the south annexe.

Gatehouse Farm lies on the east side of the lane from Trotton to Milland. It is a stone house built on an L-shaped plan in the second half of the 16th century. The south front has been extensively modernized, with a two-storied gabled porch having an original four-centred chamfered doorway. There are modern brick quoins, string-course, and dressings to the windows, otherwise the walls are of dressed stone, with tile-hanging over the west bay, which has a transverse gable. The west side is two bays in extent, with a Georgian or modern outshot to the north. The wall is of rubble with a chamfered plinth. There were originally two chamfered four-light windows to each floor, with square labels chamfered with hollow under-side. Of these one only remains complete, in the north bay, but the label is left of the window above. In the south bay the window is completely blocked, though signs of the old label can be seen above the modern window to the first floor. There is a chamfered two-light to the cellar, under the south-west bay. Old quoins remain at the western angles of the house. On the north side a chamfered three-light window with label is still open in the gable.

The fire-places and chimneys are now modern throughout. Stop-chamfered ceiling-beams are exposed internally, those in the south-west bay having roll and fillet mouldings. This room was apparently renovated in the 18th century, and the panelling with dado and cornice added, also an apsidal niche. Stop-chamfered ceiling-beams are exposed in the room above, and there are two carved heads on chamfered posts, once doorways, between the bays of the south range. The attic-stair is old, with a circular newel. There are straight wind-braces in the attic; ties and purlins are also visible. The kitchen (north-east wing) may be of the 18th century, and has roughly chamfered beams.

Milland House⁶ is a substantial building with imposing 18th-century gateways. It has been greatly altered and extended, but stop-chamfered ceiling-beams, visible internally, suggest that it was originally built in the 16th or early 17th century. A barn of similar date has been transformed, but the ties and queen-post struts are original.

Mill Cottage, east of the Milland-Iping road, probably dates from the 16th century, and consists of three bays with a later wing projecting east, flanked by modern outshot aisles. It is built of sandstone, ironstone, and brick. The west front shows changes of masonry especially in the central bay. Most of the windows are renewed, but in the south bay an original three-light window in chamfered brick⁷ with diagonal bars remains on each floor. On the south wall a brick label is left over a later window; on the east wall, near

¹ Recov. R. Trin. 23 Chas. II, ro. 145;
Feet of F. Suss. East. 31 Chas. II.

² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422.

³ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁴ Lower, *Hist. of Suss.* ii, 208.

⁵ Presumably for Constance Glemham.

⁶ Grimm's drawing of 'Milland House' (Add. MS. 5675, fol. 27) is of Milland

Place, burnt down in the present century.

⁷ Hollow-chamfered externally, plain chamfered inside.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

the south-east angle, there is a blocked doorway with segmental head dated 1651. This seems a later insertion owing to its curious position between the original angle and wall-stack. The south bay retains a chamfered plinth, continuing round the house as far as the above doorway, and its fire-place is wide, with a new lintel replacing the stone head, and chamfered jambs; there is an 18th-century gun-rack. In the room above, the fire-place has a chamfered elliptical stone lintel and brick jambs. The staircase in the central bay probably dates from the later 17th century; it has a moulded rail and newel. Stop-chamfered ceiling-beams are exposed on the ground floor.

Milland Mill, to the east, is a three-storied building of rectangular plan and late-17th- or 18th-century date. There is a modern annexe to the west, the disused iron wheel on the east, and to the north is the great mill lake.

The manor of *TROTTON* was held *MANORS* before the Conquest by Countess Gida, Earl Godwin's wife, of King Edward, and in 1086 Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, held it in demesne. Before the Conquest it was assessed for 9 hides, but afterwards for only 3.⁸ It probably formed part of the estate given by William, Earl of Arundel, to Ralph son of Savaric, lord of Midhurst, for in 1158 the fee at Trotton was assigned to Geldwin son of Savaric, when the lands of his brother Ralph were divided.⁹ The lords of Midhurst continued to hold this mesne lordship under the Earls of Arundel, and Trotton was held in 1372 of the manor of Midhurst, by the service of one fee, and suit at the court of Midhurst.¹⁰ In 1421 it was said to be held of the manor of Cowdray,¹¹ and in 1443 the tenure was not known.¹²

Under the lords of Midhurst Ralph de St. George held Trotton in 1158,¹³ and his son, or grandson, Alan de St. George was holding Didling, which was part of Trotton, in 1195–6.¹⁴ Agatha, daughter¹⁵ and heir of the younger Alan, sold the manor to John de Gatesden.¹⁶ Agatha had previously in 1231 agreed with Brian de Lisle (*de Insula*) that she would sell none of her land without his consent, or to anyone but him,¹⁷ and Brian sued her for breach of the agreement. By an arrangement made between them in 1232, Brian was to have Trotton and Didling manors, and the reversion of certain lands then held in dower, in exchange for a life interest in the manor of Bradford in Dorset.¹⁸

But it seems very doubtful whether he ever got full possession of the manor, for in 1237 John de Gatesden had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands at Trotton,¹⁹ and a royal confirmation of his

purchase of the manor in 1242.²⁰ He obtained two confirmations of Agatha's grant from her daughter and heir Sibyl de Gundevill in 1248 and 1253.²¹ Brian's claim was renewed against John de Gatesden and Hawise his wife in 1259–60 by his coheirs, William de Glamorgan son of Brian's sister Constance, and Ralph de Stopham son of Brian, son of another sister, Amabil, a third sister Alice having died without issue.²² At the same time John de Gatesden was sued for certain land in Trotton by Thomas de St. George, who claimed it as son of John de St. George, grandson of Richard de St. George²³ who had held the land in the reign of Henry II.²⁴ John de St. George had put in his claim in 1248 when Sibyl de Gundevill confirmed the manor to John de Gatesden,²⁵ and William de St. George claimed land here in 1279 and 1327.²⁶

Apparently none of these suits disturbed the possession of John de Gatesden, who was at this time acquiring large estates in Sussex. He appears to have given Trotton and its members in his lifetime to his son John, for when the younger John died in 1258 he was holding this manor.²⁷ He left an only daughter Margaret aged 13, and in 1259 his widow Margery paid 60 marks for having custody of his land.²⁸ The elder John de Gatesden died about 1262, when the king assigned dower to Hawise his widow.²⁹ Margaret daughter of the younger John married John de Camoys, and the suit for the manor was renewed against them in 1286 by Robert de Glamorgan and Ralph de Stopham.³⁰

John and Margaret had granted the manor before 1285 to William Paynel for life. Margaret had left her husband before this date (probably in 1285, when John made over to her and their children the rent he received from William Paynel from this and other Sussex manors) to live with William Paynel, John de Camoys having handed her over with all her goods and chattels to William to remain with him at his pleasure.³¹ On the death of John de Camoys in 1298 Margaret married William Paynel. Her claim to dower of John's land was disallowed.³² William Paynel appears to have made Trotton his home, for he was resident there in 1296³³ and sealed the barons' letter to the pope in 1301 as William Paynel of Tratington.³⁴ Margaret died in 1310 and William married Eve Dawtry.³⁵ Before his death in 1317 Trotton seems to have passed to Ralph de Camoys son of John and Margaret,³⁶ for Ralph was holding it in 1316.³⁷ He and his second wife Elizabeth granted land in Trotton and elsewhere in 1321 to William de Rogate, who was probably Elizabeth's father,³⁸ and in 1328 Ralph was sued by Eve, then wife

⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422.

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1358–61, p. 535; Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 65.

¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 46 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 15. In 1258 it was held, with Didling and Dumpford, as a half-fee: *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 454.

¹¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. V, no. 29.

¹² *Ibid.* 21 Hen. VI, no. 34.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1358–61, p. 535.

¹⁴ *Pipe R.* 7 Rich. I (Pipe R. Soc.), 37; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lv, 30; *Bracton's Note Book*, no. 168.

¹⁵ She is called sister and heir of Alan de St. George in a suit of 1248–9: *Add. MS.* 39503, fol. 133.

¹⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 266.

¹⁷ *Bracton's Note Book* no. 543, quoted in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lv, 29.

¹⁸ *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. ii), 274.

Brian was dead by 1234, when his widow Sibyl with her then husband William del Meinild held $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor from Agatha in dower: *Curia Regis R.* 115, m. 13.

¹⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 231.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 266.

²¹ *Suss. Fines*, nos. 451, 536. In the earlier he is to hold the manor from Henry de Bathonia and his heirs by service of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a knight's fee.

²² *Add. MS.* 39373, quoting *Curia Regis R.* Hil. 44 Hen. III, m. 33 d.

²³ A Richard de St. George is named in the suit of 1222 as brother of Ralph: *Bracton's Note Book*, no. 168.

²⁴ *Add. MS.* 39373 quoting *Curia Regis R.* Hil. 44 Hen. III, m. 26.

²⁵ *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. ii), 451.

²⁶ *Ibid.* (vii), 889; *Index to Plac. de Banco*, 659.

²⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 454.

²⁸ *Exc. e Rot. Fin.* ii, 316.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 384.

³⁰ *Add. MS.* 39373, fol. 90, quoting *De Banco East.* 14 Edw. I, m. 51. Robert and Ralph finally renounced their claim in 1287: *ibid.* quoting *De Banco Hil.* 15 Edw. I, m. 19, 48; *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. vii), 1011; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lv, 31.

³¹ *Rolls of Parl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 146, 147.

³² *Ibid.* 147.

³³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lv, 32.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

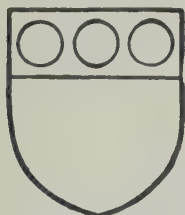
³⁵ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), x, 330.

³⁶ *Cal. Fine R.* 1307–19, p. 81.

³⁷ *Feud. Aids*, v, 141.

³⁸ *Feet of F. Suss. Hil.* 14 Edw. II; *G.E.C. Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), ii, 507.

of Edward de St. John, widow of William Paynel, for dower in Trotton.³⁹ Ralph complained in 1335 that certain malefactors broke his park at Trotton and hunted deer there.⁴⁰ He was succeeded in 1336 by his son Thomas who died in 1372, his son Ralph having predeceased him leaving no children.⁴¹ Thomas's estate passed under an entail to his nephew Thomas, son of John Camoys,⁴² but Margaret widow of Thomas had the manor of Trotton as part of her dower.⁴³ By her will, dated 1386, she desired to be buried in the church of Trotton.⁴⁴



CAMOYS. *Or on a chief gules three roundels argent.*



LEWKNOR. *Azure three cheverons argent.*

Thomas Camoys commanded the left wing of the English army at Agincourt and was nominated K.G. about 1415. His second wife was Elizabeth, widow of Sir Henry Percy, called Hotspur, the 'Gentle Kate' of Shakespeare's *Henry IV*. He died 1421 and was buried at Trotton, where there is a fine brass to his memory.⁴⁵ His grandson Hugh Camoys, son of Richard, a child of seven, succeeded.⁴⁶ Hugh died a minor in 1426, his heirs being his sisters Margaret wife of Ralph Radmyld and Eleanor wife of Roger Lewknor.⁴⁷ Roger Camoys, his uncle,⁴⁸ is returned as holding the manor in 1428,⁴⁹ but in 1433 he released it to Roger Lewknor and Eleanor.⁵⁰

Eventually the manor was divided between the Lewknors and Radmylds. Ralph Radmyld survived Margaret and was succeeded in 1443 by his son Robert, a minor,⁵¹ who died in 1457, when his share of the manor passed to his son William, aged 6.⁵² William died without issue,⁵³ and his part of the manor passed to the Lewknors.

Roger Lewknor survived his wife and was holding half of Trotton manor in 1457.⁵⁴ He died about 1478.⁵⁵ His son Sir Thomas Lewknor of Trotton obtained a general pardon in 1484⁵⁶ and died soon after.⁵⁷ His son and successor Sir Roger Lewknor, by his first wife Eleanor Audley had a daughter Joan who married first Sir Arthur Poole, and thirdly Sir William Barantyne. In 1532 Sir Roger settled the reversion of all his manors upon her, but by a later

settlement in 1538 the manor of Trotton and its members were settled on Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Meffant, third wife of Sir Roger, with remainder to Joan.⁵⁸ By Elizabeth Sir Roger had three daughters, Catherine, Mabel, and Constance, and after some disagreement with Sir William Barantyne, it was arranged by arbitration that Sir Roger and Elizabeth should have Trotton manor with remainder to their children. Sir Roger died at Trotton in 1543 before the settlements had been made, and an Act of Parliament was necessary to make the arbitration effective.⁵⁹ Elizabeth widow of Sir Roger married Richard Lewknor.⁶⁰ Catherine her eldest daughter married John Mill of Greatham,⁶¹ and Constance the youngest married firstly Thomas Foster and secondly Edward Glemham. Mabel married Anthony Stapeley, but her only child died in infancy.⁶²

Constance Glemham lived to a great age, dying in 1634, when Trotton passed to her son Anthony Foster.⁶³ Anthony died without issue in 1643,⁶⁴ leaving three sisters his coheirs. The eldest, Elizabeth, married Thomas Bateman and had three daughters: Susan who married first Henry Taylor and secondly Sir Thomas Barker of Hardingham, co. Norfolk; Philadelphia who married William Rochester and had issue Robert; and Elizabeth who married Henry Watkinson and had a son Henry. Anthony Foster's second sister Mary married Charles Wallcott and had two daughters Jevisham or Isam wife of Morgan Jefferies, and Beatrice who married first Walter Buckland and secondly Anthony Brunning.⁶⁵ Anthony Foster's share of Trotton manor was apparently divided between the descendants of his sisters,⁶⁶ for in 1654 they joined in selling it to Peter Bettesworth,⁶⁷ who may have been a trustee for the Bucklands, for in 1679 Maurice Buckland, son of Walter and great-grandson of Beatrice, sold the manor to Lawrence Alcock of Midhurst.⁶⁸

Catherine Mill, the eldest daughter of Sir Roger Lewknor and Elizabeth, was succeeded before 1587 by her son Lewknor Mill,⁶⁹ and he before 1606 by his son John Mill.⁷⁰ John was created a baronet in 1619, and in 1664, with Margaret his wife, he conveyed Trotton manor to Ellis Mewet and William Noyes.⁷¹

This part was also acquired by Lawrence Alcock, whose son Lawrence settled the manor in 1701 on his marriage with Anne Fuller.⁷² Lawrence was buried at Trotton in 1723; none of his sons having left issue,⁷³ Trotton manor passed to his daughters Jane wife of John Radcliffe, and Anne wife of George Bramston. Anne had no children, and George Bramston mortgaged his share of the manor to Samuel Child in 1745, and sold it in 1757 to John Fraine. In the following year

³⁹ *Index to Plac. de Banco*, 672.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 198.

⁴¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 46 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 15; *G.E.C. Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), ii, 507.

⁴² *Add. MS.* 39378, fol. 145, 149; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 46 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 15; *Cal. Close*, 1369-74, p. 407; *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* ii, 322.

⁴³ *Cal. Close*, 1385-9, p. 134.

⁴⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 258; *Nicolas, Test. Vetusta*, 122.

⁴⁵ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), ii, 508. On the brass the date of his death is wrongly given as 1419.

⁴⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 9 Hen. V, no. 29.

⁴⁷ *Pedigrees from Plea Rolls*, 332.

⁴⁸ *G.E.C.*, op. cit. ii, 511.

⁴⁹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 156.

⁵⁰ *Add. Chart.* 20055.

⁵¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 21 Hen. VI, no. 34.

⁵² *Ibid.* 35 Hen. VI, no. 15.

⁵³ *Dallaway, Hist. of West Suss.*, ii (2), 24.

⁵⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 35 Hen. VI, no. 15.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 18 Edw. IV, no. 37.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 435.

⁵⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iii, 96.

⁵⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lxxv, 48; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iii, 96.

⁵⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lxxv, 48; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), 1382. (See also *ibid.* xiv (1), 1140.)

⁶⁰ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), 40, no. 6.

⁶¹ *Berry, Suss. Gen.* 90.

⁶² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iii, 96.

⁶³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), dxvii, 25.

For her will see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 3.

⁶⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 3; *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 433, no. 63.

⁶⁵ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 433, no. 63.

⁶⁶ Feet of F. Suss. Mich. 1650; Mich. 1651; Trin. 1651; Hil. 1652; *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), bdle. 463, no. 2.

⁶⁷ Feet of F. Suss. Hil. 1654.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* East. 31 Chas. II.

⁶⁹ Feet of F. Suss. Trin. 29 Eliz.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Inq.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xxxiii), 227.

⁷¹ Feet of F. Suss. East. 16 Chas. II.

⁷² *Add. MS.* 39503, fol. 162.

⁷³ *Berry, Suss. Gen.* 108. Four sons predeceased him, and Thomas died in 1731.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Edward Radcliffe bought this part of the manor, £8,680 being paid to Agatha Child, representing the mortgagee, and £975 to Fraine.⁷⁴

Jane Radcliffe died in 1752 and her son John Radcliffe⁷⁵ succeeded to the other part of the manor as devisee and heir at law of Arthur Radcliffe brother of Edward, and in 1779 he sold the whole to Thomas Samuel Jolliffe.⁷⁶ Jolliffe exchanged the manor for manors in Somerset with Samuel Twyford in 1786,⁷⁷ and it was sold by a later Samuel Twyford to Frank Mowatt. He sold it to Reginald Henry Nevill, of Dangstein, whose widow Lady Dorothy Nevill and their eldest son split up the property,⁷⁸ most of which, with apparently any surviving manorial rights, was acquired by Lord Leconfield.

The manor of **DUMPFORD** comprises about half the parish of Trotton, and was probably included in Trotton at the time of the Domesday Survey. Richard de St. George held it in 1158,⁷⁹ but it passed about 1190 to his nephew Alan⁸⁰ and was held as part of Trotton. Agatha de St. George gave it in 1231 to Philip de Croft for the service of a twentieth of a knight's fee.⁸¹ Philip's brother Hugh gave Dumpfurd to the Priory of Boxgrove⁸² at some date before 1248,⁸³ and subsequently the prior sold it to John de Gatesden.⁸⁴ It followed the descent of Trotton as a member of that manor to the coheirs of Sir Roger Lewknor.⁸⁵ Constance Glemham died seised of half the park of Dumpfurd in 1634,⁸⁶ but the whole of the manor passed to the Mills and became attached to Didling manor (q.v.), the two being known as Didlinges Dumpfurd manor in 1686.⁸⁷

The park of Dumpfurd was leased in 1278 by John de Camoys for 20 years to Sir Henry Husee, and the grant was afterwards made for the life of Sir Henry. John afterwards gave both park and manor to William Paynel, but shortly after Henry's death they were taken by the king's escheator.^{87a} Though the manor of Dumpfurd passed to the Mills, the park passed to Constance Glemham and was assigned to the coheirs of Anthony Foster, who conveyed it in 1687 to Thomas Briggs, LL.D.⁸⁸ He sold it in 1716 to John Shore, M.D., who sold it in the following year to George Goodwin.⁸⁹ George's son Richard sold it to George, Earl of Egremont, who was in possession in 1774,⁹⁰ and from him William Bridger purchased it.⁹¹

Land called **MILLAND** (Mullelond) was held by Cecily widow of Sir John de Bohun at the time of her death in 1381, of Richard, Earl of Arundel, as of Woolbeding manor.⁹² It was held in 1594 of John Morley as of his manor of Boxgrove.⁹³

It is said to have been purchased by Thomas Bettesworth from John, Lord Lumley, son-in-law of the Earl of Arundel.⁹⁴ Thomas held it at his death in 1594,⁹⁵ and Milland Place became the chief seat of this branch of the Bettesworth family. It followed the descent of the manor of Rogate Bohunt, and the Milland estate was said in 1781 to comprise this manor and that of Rogate Colledge, and Clerk's Dean.⁹⁶

The Abbey of Duford had lands in this parish for which they obtained rights of free warren in 1252.⁹⁷ These yielded 21s. in rents in 1535.⁹⁸ The bulk of the abbey's estate lay at Ripsley,⁹⁹ where 80 acres, with another 4 acres at Trippettes, of their former lands were granted in 1548 to Robert Curson of Bermondsey.¹

The parish church of **ST. GEORGE'S CHURCHES** stands south-east of the Manor House and north-west of the ancient bridge which here carries the Midhurst-Petersfield road over the River Rother. It is built of rubble with ashlar dressings and is roofed with tile, except the tower, which has a shingled octagonal cap. It consists of a single chamber, serving both as chancel and nave, a west tower, and a south porch; the latter is 17th-century, the whole of the rest of the building is of the early 14th.³

The body of the church was built by the mason in four bays, but roofed by the carpenter in six. Pairs of buttresses stand at all four corners and single buttresses between the principal windows;⁴ these are alike in design, of two stages, each finished by a sloping offset.

The east window is of three lights with geometrical tracery; much of the stonework is clearly modern, and the design is so inferior to that of the side windows that it is to be supposed that the original design is lost. The four windows on each side of the church are of identical design, two trefoil-headed lights surmounted by a quatrefoil opening not set in a circle. All these windows have moulded rear-arches and internal, as well as external, hood-moulds. On the south side are a trefoil-headed piscina with moulded arch and hood-mould, a priest's door with chamfered jambs, pointed arch and hood-mould, and a low side window, a small square-headed opening, preserving its ancient iron grille, and closed by a shutter only. The south doorway is of one order without impost, with wave-mould on jambs and arch and with hood-mould; the north doorway, now blocked, is of similar design but unmoulded; it preserves remains of the woodwork of the door and hinge-straps with a finial in the form of three leaves,⁵ coeval with the stonework. The west doorway,⁶ which opens

now the nave, whereas it was usual to bury the lord's family in the chancel; this suggests that an earlier, smaller church stood where the west part of the present church is, that the lady was buried in the chancel of this church, and her tomb preserved *in situ* at the rebuilding. In default, however, of evidence of the identity of the lady or the date of her death, no exact inference as to the superior limit of the date of the church can be drawn. Cf. *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxx, 123.

⁴ The fourth buttress on the south side has been destroyed to make room for the east wall of the porch.

⁵ Illustrated, *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 357.

⁶ The design of it at first sight suggests that it was originally intended as an exterior door; but the tower is plainly coeval with the nave and bonds with the walls of it.

⁷⁴ Add. MS. 39503, fol. 162.

⁷⁵ Berry, op. cit.

⁷⁶ Add. MS. 39503, fol. 162.

⁷⁷ Ibid., quoting Dallaway, i, 218.

⁷⁸ Add. MS. 39503, fol. 162.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1358-61, p. 535; Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 66.

⁸⁰ *Bracton's Note Bk.* no. 168; *Pipe R.* 2 *Rich. I* (Pipe R. Soc.), 128.

⁸¹ *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. ii), 269.

⁸² Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 146.

⁸³ *Suss. Fines* (Suss. Rec. Soc. ii), 451.

⁸⁴ Cott. MS., Claud. A. VI, fol. 128.

⁸⁵ Feet of F. Suss. Hil. 14 Jas. I.

⁸⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), dxvii, 25.

⁸⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxvi, 112-13.

^{87a} *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 779.

⁸⁸ Feet of F. Suss. Trin. 3 Jas. II.

⁸⁹ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 179.

⁹⁰ *Recov. R.* Hil. 14 Geo. III, ro. 167-8.

⁹¹ Elwes, *Manor Houses of West Suss.* 88.

⁹² Chan. Inq. p.m. 5 Rich. II, no. 9.

⁹³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxviii, 61.

⁹⁴ Elwes, op. cit.

⁹⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxviii, 61.

⁹⁶ Dallaway, *Hist. of Rape of Chichester*, i, 219.

⁹⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 391; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 756.

⁹⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 321.

⁹⁹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 140.

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, p. 383.

² Add. MS. 39366, fol. 37, quoting the will of Roger Lewknor, P.C.C. Logge,

5. Cf. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 257.

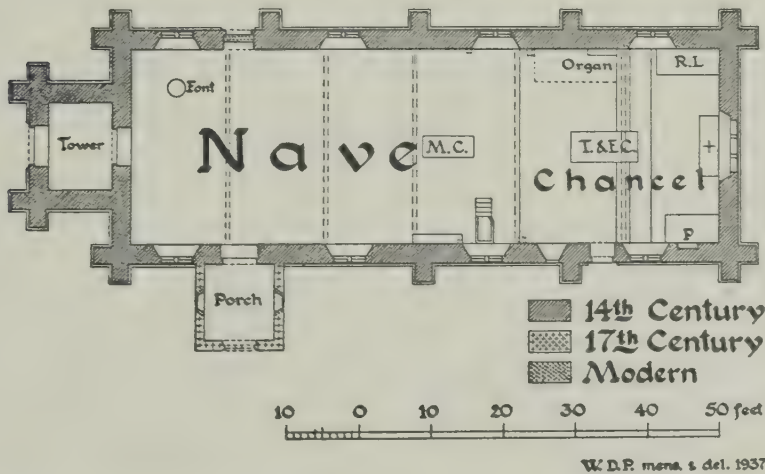
³ The monument of Margaret Camoys, to judge by her name a wife or kinswoman of the lord of the manor, lies in what is

into the tower, is pointed, with moulded arch and jambs and hood-mould.

The division between nave and chancel is marked by a shallow step in line with the east jamb of the window of the second bay and by the corbels which carried the plate of the rood-screen; smaller corbels west of the windows must have carried lengthwise timbers to support the lower beam of the front of the rood-loft.⁷ There are five trusses of roof framing; each consists of a moulded tie-beam, a pair of principals, a collar, and

Man and the Spiritual Man. The former, on the dexter side, is, appropriately enough, naked; surrounding him are seven small groups presumably representations of the Seven Deadly Sins; the uppermost is said to have represented Pride, on the sinister side Lechery, Anger (a man stabbing himself), Envy (with sharp teeth); on the dexter side Gluttony (a man drinking from a leather bottle), Sloth, and Avarice (a miser with a treasure-chest). On the sinister side is the Spiritual Man, bearded, with his hands clasped in prayer,

Parish Church of St George Trotton



curved moulded braces below it; on each side are two moulded purlins with wind-braces under each; there is no ridge-piece, and the common rafters are set flat. With the exception of a few timbers renewed in modern times, the whole of this is coeval with the stonework; there is modern boarding on the upper side of the rafters.

On the west wall is a painting, perhaps coeval with the church, representing the Last Judgement as described in Matt. xxv. 31-46. In the centre is Christ enthroned on the rainbow among stars, his clothing thrown back to show all five wounds, over his head are clouds and on each side is an angel. Beyond these on each side is a smaller figure; of that on the dexter nothing is distinguishable but the legs; but from the position of them it seems to be turning away from Christ; that on the sinister has draped legs and possibly bare body and is holding up his hands. From their attitudes they seem to be respectively repelling the damned and leading the saved: that they, and the Sins and Acts of Mercy, are on the wrong sides of Christ might be due to the painter being accustomed to painting Last Judgements in the usual position on an east wall. Below the feet of Christ is Moses, with nimbus and horns, holding the Tables of the Law, a word in black letter on each table is undecipherable. On each side are figures, larger than life, representing the Carnal

wearing a red cassock and a yellow hood. Surrounding him are seven roundels representing the Seven Deeds of Mercy; over his head is clothing the naked, on his sinister side perhaps feeding the hungry (the word *spes* is legible on a scroll next to this), comforting prisoners, burying the dead, on his dexter giving drink to the thirsty, visiting the sick, and one now not clear, presumably showing hospitality to the stranger.

A painted consecration cross is visible below the Spiritual Man, and another over the west door; and there are undecipherable remains of wall paintings on the north wall.

In the chancel are three table-tombs. The earliest occupies the middle and commemorates Thomas, Lord Camoys, who died in 1421.⁸ This is a free-standing altar-tomb with sides panelled in quatrefoils with an escutcheon in the middle of each, covered by a slab of Purbeck marble 9 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in. On this is a brass; Sir Thomas is represented in the armour of the period, with garter and collar of SS, he holds the hand of his (second) wife Elizabeth, who is represented in crespine head-dress, mantle, sideless cote-hardie, and kirtle; a diminutive figure at her feet represents either an otherwise unknown son of hers who died in infancy or her stepson⁹ Richard, father of Hugh, second baron. Both figures stand under a double canopy with embattled entablature; of four original shields three

⁷ Like the discrepancy between roof bays and wall bays, this indicates lack of co-operation in design between mason and carpenter.

⁸ The M.I. has 1419 in error. See *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxx, 125. The base course of this shows that the levels of the altar steps have not been altered since the

15th century.

⁹ See G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* for evidence that Sir Hugh was not descended from Elizabeth Mortimer.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

remain, two charged with Camoys, surrounded by the garter, one with Camoys impaling Mortimer.

In the north-east corner of the chancel is a second altar-tomb, the edge of the top slab is sculptured to represent linen drapery, the top is covered with a plain slab of Purbeck marble; the sides have trefoil-headed panels. There is no inscription, but it doubtless commemorates Sir Roger Lewknor, kt., who died about 1478 and directed that he was to be buried 'in a marble tomb which I ordeyned ther beside the high Auter'.¹⁰ In the south-east corner is another of like dimensions, lower, with plain sides, of Sussex marble, which completely blocks access to the piscina; the Sussex marble slab of this once bore an epitaph, now too decayed to read, but known to commemorate Anthony Foster, who died 1643-4.¹¹

In the centre of the nave is a ledger slab with the brass of Margaret de Camois, of unknown, but early date. She wears a wimple and veil, so disposed as to leave a triangular opening for her face, a loose cote-hardie whose sleeves show at the wrist those of a closer under-garment, and pointed shoes; her dress was formerly ornamented with nine small escutcheons, presumably enamelled, now all lost. A canopy consisting of slender shafts and pinnacles, a cinquefoiled arch with sub-cusping, and a straight-sided crocketed pediment, is now lost, as are the Lombard-uncial letters of the inscription, eight shields of arms, and a number of badges with which the slab was formerly powdered; these last were of two forms, one was probably a daisy, a play on the lady's Christian name, the design and significance of the other is unknown.¹²

In the south wall of the nave are the remains of a niche-tomb, of doubtful date; the jambs survive, but the arch had already disappeared by 1780.¹³ Below is a projecting slab, under which is ornate panelling in 15th-century style.

The south porch has an outer doorway with moulded jambs carrying a four-centred arch without imposts; the arch is set in a rectangular frame, the spandrels of which are filled with crude carving, probably of the 17th century; in each of the east and west walls is a plain square-headed single-light window, a modern insertion.

The tower has, at each of its western angles, a pair of buttresses of like design to those of the body of the church, but higher; in the lowest stage is nothing but the west door, of similar design to the south; in the upper stage is a lancet window in each of the south, west, and north faces.

The altar table has turned legs and is perhaps of the 17th century. The altar rails have uprights of similar profile, into which a moulded top rail is tenoned, between these are intermediate turned uprights supporting round arches, and, alternately, shorter turned uprights with knob heads.

The font, probably 12th-century, is tub-shaped and stands on a square base; its wooden cover is of the 17th century.

The two bells bear no inscription.¹⁴

The communion plate includes a chalice and paten of 1719, given by Lawrence Alcock; and a silver flagon of 1615, given by George Bramston, who married Anne Alcock.¹⁵

¹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 258.

¹¹ Add. MS. 5699, fol. 310 v.

¹² For the peculiarities of the technical execution of this brass, see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxx, 123.

¹³ Add. MS. 5675, fol. 26.

¹⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 226.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* liv, 190.

¹⁶ This is probably the chapel of St. Michael mentioned in wills of 1478 and 1544: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 257.

The registers begin in 1581.

The modern church of *ST. LUKE, MILLAND*, stands south of the London-Portsmouth road, and consists of chancel with north organ-chamber, clearstoried nave of four bays, north and south aisles, and west tower, all in a late-13th-century style; it was built in 1878. The font is ancient, and probably was originally in the earlier chapel; it has a plain bowl of squat cylindrical shape resting on three modern shafts.

East of the church is the older chapel,¹⁶ still occasionally used, which was built as a chapel of ease to Trotton. It originally consisted of a single chamber, date unknown, perhaps 16th century; in the 19th a transept was added, making it L-shaped on plan, together with an eastern porch to the transept, perhaps the south porch, and a store in the re-entrant angle. It is built of plastered rubble with ashlar dressings and roofed with tile.

The east window is round-headed with external key-stone, with a transom at arch springing level surmounting a mullion; it is apparently early-19th-century, and has in the head in stained glass the Royal Arms as borne between 1800 and 1837. In the south wall is a very large piscina (modern) with pointed arched head and oval basin, perhaps designed as a font; west of this is another small piscina with square head and sink, probably medieval. Two cottage-style windows with square wooden frames and leaded lights occupy the south wall; beyond them is the south doorway with a plain square trefoil head, perhaps 16th-century. West of this a flight of outside steps leads to a square-headed doorway, now blocked, formerly leading into a gallery. In the west wall, between two coeval buttresses, is a two-light square-headed window. A stone bell-cote on the west wall is modern, replacing a wooden one, covered with a small broach spire, shown in the Sharpe drawings.

The transept has one window in the east wall and two, of which the upper lit a gallery, in the north; these resemble the south windows. The east doorway is square-headed. In the west wall is a blocked doorway above ground level, formerly giving access to the transept gallery. There are two buttresses against the north wall. The roofs are boarded under the rafters; that of the nave has high collars, that of the transept two tie-beams. Each of the two porches has a modern stuccoed pointed doorway.

The Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments on wood are of about 1800. Of a three-decker pulpit the upper two stages remain, the clerk's pew having been removed; parts of several horse-box pews, all of c. 1800, exist; but both the former galleries have been removed.¹⁷

A bell was given to the chapel in 1841 by Sir Charles Tayler, bart.¹⁸

The communion plate includes a plain silver chalice of 1747.¹⁹

The registers begin in 1825.

The advowson of Trotton de *ADVOWSON* scended with the manor, Samuel

Twyford being patron in 1803.²⁰ His son Samuel sold the advowson in 1851 to Samuel Batchellor of Bath, whose widow conveyed it in 1857

¹⁷ Subsequently to 1805, when the Sharpe drawings were made.

¹⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 224.

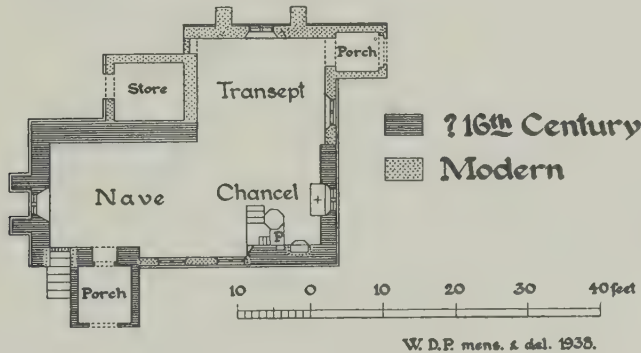
¹⁹ *Ibid.* liv, 188.

²⁰ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

to Thomas Staunton. He sold it in 1871 to Thomas Dann, who transferred it to trustees for the Rev. E. T. Butler, after whose death it was sold, in 1892, to the Rev. Charles Robert Patey.²¹ He was succeeded in 1895 by Miss Ashton, and Mrs. Ashton appears as patron between 1926 and 1935, shortly after which date the patronage passed from her to the Rev. R. Franklin.²² The rectory was valued at £6 13s. 4d. in 1291,²³ and at £8 16s. 1d., clear, in 1535.²⁴

'the church of Tuklyth'.²⁸ In 1545 the bishop collated to the benefice of Trotton with 'the chapel of Leigh', which had devolved to him by lapse,²⁹ and ten years later William Ankan desired to be buried in the churchyard of 'the Chapell of Lythe',³⁰ referred to in 1559 in the will of John Stonam as 'the Chapple of Tuckeslythe'.³¹ Lambrook Thomas in 1665 was, by grant of Walter Buckland, patron for one turn of Trotton 'with the chapel of Tuxlith',³² and it was not until 1 Novem-

Milland Chapel



A chantry at Trotton at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin is mentioned in 1526 and its advowson appears to have been given by Sir Roger Lewknor in 1522 to Augustine and John Cresweller of Chichester.²⁵ This is presumably the chantry for which Sir Roger Lewknor provided in 1478 in his will, endowing it with 'the Xpofer Inne in Saint Petir pariss in Cornhill'.²⁶ Not long after the conveyance to the Creswellers the chantry was transferred to Goring Church, where in 1535 Oliver Browne held the chantry of Goring *alias* Trotton, of which the endowment was the 'tenement called the Christopher in Saynt Peters Parishe in London'.²⁷

In 1532 Isabel Colpece bequeathed two sheep to

ber 1862 that the ancient chapelry of Tuxlith *alias* Milland was separated from Trotton by Order in Council, the patronage of the new benefice being vested in Thomas Staunton.³³ Since the building of the new church of St. Luke, Milland, the vicarage has been in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester.

Between 1218 and 1222 Alan St. George gave land in Didling to support a priest who should serve the church of that parish and should also celebrate thrice weekly in the chapel of Dumpfard, both church and chapel being in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.³⁴ The chapel was apparently still in existence in 1481,³⁵ but nothing more is known of it.

²¹ Add. MS. 39469, fol. 315-20.

²² *Clergy Lists*.

²³ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 134.

²⁴ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 325.

²⁵ Add. MSS. 39405 A.

²⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 258.

²⁷ *Ibid.* xxxvi, 6, 59, 62.

²⁸ *Ibid.* xlv, 260.

²⁹ Add. MS. 39405 A.

³⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 260.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² Add. MS. 39428, fol. 61.

³³ Add. MS. 39434, fol. 26 v.

³⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 334.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 735.

THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

| | | |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| BEPTON | HEYSHOTT | LODSWORTH |
| COCKING | IPING | MIDHURST |
| EASEBOURNE | WEST LAVINGTON | SELHAM |
| FERNHURST | LINCH | STEDHAM |
| GRAFFHAM | LINCHMERE | WOOLBEDING |

AT the time of the Domesday Survey Easebourne itself was represented by the vill of Buddington and Todham.¹ The large block of land (6,800 acres) immediately to the north, later forming the parishes of Fernhurst and Linchmere, is unaccounted for and must still have been unsettled woodlands. Lodsworth, for some unknown reason, was surveyed under Surrey. There was also a long narrow strip, 8 miles from north to south with an average width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or less, constituting North and South Ambersham, which was a detached portion of the parish of Steep in Hampshire and formed part of that county until the 19th century, when the Ambershams were united respectively to Fernhurst and Selham. The parish of West Lavington was constituted in 1850 from a detached portion of the parish of Woolavington.

In 1278 it was shown that for the past hundred years the bailiffs of the Earls of Arundel had held the court of the Hundred of Easebourne under a certain ash tree at Midhurst. In that year an attempt to prevent this was made by certain persons to whom Sir John de Bohun had granted the lordship of the town of Midhurst.² It is possibly significant that on the Subsidy Rolls for 1296 Midhurst is called a 'hundred',³ though on later occasions it is termed a 'borough'.⁴ The site of the hundred court in later times is uncertain.

Although the hundred as a whole belonged to Earl Roger, and later to the honor of Arundel, Woolbeding, Iping, and Lodsworth were held in chief of the king in 1086⁵ and were therefore outside the rape.

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422-3.

² Assize R. 914, m. 17 d.

³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 93.

⁴ *Ibid.* 115, 226.

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 450-1.

BEPTON

Bepton is a parish of 1,910 acres, with a population of 292 in 1931, lying south of Midhurst, to which the northern part of the parish has been annexed for ecclesiastical purposes. On the Downs in the south a height of over 750 ft. is reached, falling to 600 ft. on its southern boundary and steeply northwards to about 250 ft. at the foot-hill road between Cocking and Harting, and then gently to 130 ft. on Bepton Common in the north of the parish. Such village as there is lies mostly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the church along the road running north to Midhurst. A cottage on the west side of this road, known as 'Green Meadows', is probably of late-15th-century origin, though much renovated. It has timber-framed walls with curved braces below the wall-plates, and the doorway in the east front has an ancient arched and square-headed lintel with sunk spandrels. The lower story has open-timbered ceilings with stop-chamfered beams. The central chimney-stack has two wide fire-places, the northern with an arched bressummer. Above the roof, which is tiled but was formerly thatched, the stack is of the local rebated type. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north, on the east side of the road, another cottage shows similar framing and chimney-stack. Farther down the road is a late-17th-century house of red and black brickwork, with a projecting chimney-stack at each end.

The south-west corner of the parish, where Linch Ball, on Linch Down, rises to 818 ft., represents the ancient parish of Linch, now surviving only in its former wealden outlier, 7 miles to the north.¹ A deep track from the Down leads to Linch Farm, a modern house the walls of which, and of the farm buildings, are partly of old squared free-stone, perhaps from the church which once stood nearby.

A detached portion of the parish, some 10 miles north, at Great and Little Brookham, has been united to Linchmere. Part of the parish was annexed to the adjacent parish of Midhurst for ecclesiastical purposes by Order in Council in 1931. About 107 acres were inclosed in 1834.^{1a}

In 1086 *BEPTON* was held of Earl *MANOR* Roger by Geoffrey; it had been held of King

Edward by Wigot, and was assessed at 4 hides; there was one haw in Chichester attached to the manor.² The overlordship passed with the honor of Arundel and in 1243 was assigned to the pourparty of Robert de Tateshale.³ On the division of the Tateshale fees between coheirs in 1309 the group of 5 fees which included Bepton was divided equally between Joan de Dryby and John de Orreby and Isabel his wife,⁴ and in 1339 it was stated that William de Bernak had held half these fees in right of Alice his

wife,⁵ who was daughter and heir of Joan. The overlordship is last mentioned in 1359, when a moiety of the manor was held of Thomas, son of John de Orreby, a minor in ward to the king.⁶

The manor was probably held in the 12th century by Rainald de Dunstanville and Alan his son.⁷ The latter left two sons, Walter and Alan, and a mesne lordship seems to have been held by Walter and his descendants. His grandson Walter de Dunstanville died in 1270, leaving a daughter Pernel who married Robert de Montfort. Their son William de Montfort was holding 5 knights' fees of Robert de Tateshale in Bargham (in Angmering), Bepton, Greatham, Elmer, and Tortington in 1303⁸ and 1306.⁹ He died in 1310,¹⁰ having previously granted the reversion of the manor of Bargham, which was the *caput* of these 5 fees, to Henry, father of Thomas Tregoz.¹¹ This mesne lordship seems then to have descended with the manor of Walderton in Stoughton (q.v.) as Bepton was held of Richard Mille,¹² who died in 1476,¹³ of his heir Nicholas Apsley in 1525,¹⁴ and of John Newman as of his manor of Walderton in 1593.¹⁵

The manor of Bepton seems to have been held in fee by Alan de Dunstanville, the brother of Walter. He left three daughters, Emma the eldest was mother of William de Englefeld, Cecily married William Basset and had a son Alan, the third daughter Alice was mother of Gilbert de Baseville.¹⁶ They had had a brother Alan, but he had died without issue, leaving a widow Isabel, who was still alive in 1241.¹⁷ Apparently a further sub-infeudation occurred at this point, William de Englefeld retaining the lordship while the manor itself was divided between Basset and Baseville; for in 1236 Alan Basset agreed to render to William the service of one knight for his lands in Bepton and in Cornwall,¹⁸ and in 1241 Gilbert de Baseville held of William 2 knights' fees in Bepton and Greatham.¹⁹ In this year 1241 Gilbert de Baseville made over to Alan Basset the lands which he had inherited in Cornwall, and Alan gave him £8 rent in Bepton and the advowson of the church.²⁰ Robert Danvers and Muriel his wife, widow of the elder Alan de Dunstanville,²¹ put in a claim. Alan Basset may have been succeeded by Laurence Basset, who occurs in 1279 with his wife Hawys (probably of the de Ylers family),²² as Hawys Basset was the largest contributor to the subsidy of 1296 in Bepton.²³ In 1305 William Basset died seised of half the manor, which he held from William de Montfort, leaving a son William as his heir, aged 4. In the same year the Escheator was ordered to deliver to Alice, late wife of William Basset, tenant in chief,²⁴ lands in Cornwall and in Bepton.²⁵ The latter are

¹ See below, p. 65.

^{1a} *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 148.

² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 423.

³ *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, p. 248, where it is printed as 'Dolington' (*recte* Bebington). Farrer (*Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 39) renders this 'Dallington'.

⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, pp. 100-1.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1339-41, p. 151.

⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, 106; *Enrd. Esch. Accts.* 3, m. 72.

⁷ For the Dunstanville pedigree see Eytton, *Antiq. of Shropshire*, ii, 271-2; Farrer, *op. cit.* 37-9. Alan held 8 knights'

fees of the honor of Arundel: *ibid.* 38.

⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 107.

⁹ *Ibid.* 391.

¹⁰ Farrer, *op. cit.* 40.

¹¹ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 279, citing De

Banco R. Mich. 10 Edw. II, m. 226 d.

¹² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. IV, no. 82.

¹³ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, ii, 483.

¹⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xlv, 27.

¹⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxiii, 134.

¹⁶ Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from Plea Rolls*, 493.

¹⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 360.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 319.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 391. William de Englefeld in 1249 acknowledged that he owed to Walter de Dunstanville the service of 2 knights' fees and suit four times yearly at his court of Bargham for his lands in Bepton and Greatham: *ibid.* 474.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 360.

²¹ Wrottesley, *loc. cit.*

²² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 894.

²³ *Ibid.* x, 100.

²⁴ William de Montfort, who was a minor in 1292 (Farrer, *op. cit.* 39) was possibly still in ward to the king.

²⁵ *Cal. Fine R.* i, 507.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

described as a capital messuage with 27½ acres of arable, 1 acre of meadow, ½ of several inclosed pastures containing 20 acres, ½ of rents and services of 8 customary tenants, ½ of pleas and perquisites of Court, to hold as dower until full age of the heir William. This William figures under Bepton in the subsidy lists of 1327 and 1332,²⁶ and in 1333 free warren was granted to William Basset and his heirs on their lands in Bepton.²⁷ Sir William Basset died shortly after this, leaving a widow Joan and a son William, under age, in ward to Sir Philip de Englefeld.²⁸

Gilbert de Baseville, grandson of Alan de Dunstanville, left as coheirs five sisters: of these Alice married John de Teulby, or Tylleby; Ladereyna William de Valoynes; Margaret John de Wykeford; and Joan William Payn of Angmering. All of these were sued in 1276 by the other sister Hawys de Baseville for ½ of the manor of Bepton. They maintained that she had no claim, as she was a nun at Rusper, but she said that she had never actually taken the vows.²⁹ Alice had previously been married to William Torel,³⁰ of Torrells Hall (Essex), and had a son John Torel, who with his wife Agnes in 1282 agreed that John de Tylleby and Alice should hold the manor of Bepton for their lives, with reversion to John and Agnes and his heirs.³¹ John Torel died in 1282, and his son John in 1329,³² in which year his son John settled the manor on himself and Margery, daughter of Stephen de Abyndon, and their issue.³³ He died in 1355 and his widow Margery died on 26 December 1356 holding what is here called half the manor of Bepton.³⁴

Their son Thomas was then aged 24. Richard Torel, probably son of Thomas, and Roger Mareschall in 1390 received a grant of a moiety of the manor of Bepton which had been forfeited by John Blake 'under the judgement against him in the parliament of 11 Richard II'.³⁵ This moiety was evidently that formerly held by the Bassets, and when Richard Torel died in 1405 he held of the earl of Arundel as of the honor of Tateshale the manors of Estcourt and Westcourt in Bepton.³⁶ His son Thomas was only 9 years old, and the united manor was held during his minority by John and Walter Tyrrell³⁷ (*sic*), but in 1428 Thomas Torrell was returned as holding 1 knight's fee in Bepton, formerly of Henry Darcy and Philip Englefeld.³⁸ In 1480 Henry Torrell, apparently grandson of Thomas, died seised of the manor³⁹ leaving a son and heir Humphrey aged 1½ years. In 1502 Humphrey sold the manor to Edward



TORRELL. Gules a fesse engrailed argent between three bulls' heads coupé or.

Palmer of Angmering,⁴⁰ who held his court of the manor in that year;⁴¹ but this was presumably a mortgage rather than a true sale, for the manor descended to Humphrey's son Henry, who by demission of feoffees,⁴² among them Sir William Compton and Sir Thomas Tyrell of Huon,⁴³ settled the manor on the marriage of his son and heir Humphrey with Alice, daughter of his kinsman Thomas Leventhorp. Humphrey Torrell died in 1544 leaving a daughter and heir Anne aged 2.⁴⁴ Two years later custody of the manor of Bepton with the wardship and marriage of Anne, was entrusted to Sir Thomas Darcy, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber.⁴⁵ Anne married Henry son of Sir Thomas Joscelyn, and licence to enter upon Anne's lands with issues from the time she reached the age of 14 was granted to them in 1557.⁴⁶ A complicated series of leases gave rise to a chancery suit in 1556,⁴⁷ in which Anne is mentioned as Henry Joscelyn's wife, so the marriage must have taken place before that date. In 1568 Henry Joscelyn sold the manor of Bepton with the advowson of the church to Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague,⁴⁸ since when it has formed part of the Cowdray Estate and followed the descent of Cowdray (q.v.).

The manor seems to have been for a while in the tenancy of the Alcock family after 1685⁴⁹ when it was conveyed to Laurence Alcock together with the advowson, for in 1710 Jane Alcock, granddaughter of this Laurence and daughter of Laurence Alcock, the Member of Parliament for Midhurst, presented to the rectory of Bepton.⁵⁰

Tortington Priory had a small property in Bepton, worth 10s. at the Dissolution,⁵¹ and this was bought in 1553 by Oliver St. John and Robert Thornewton,⁵² land speculators. In 1582 Thomas Michelborne of Winchester died seised of 5 acres of land in Bepton,⁵³ held of the Queen, as of her manor of East Greenwich, which probably represents the Tortington lands.

The church of *ST. MARY*⁵⁴ stands on *CHURCH* a knoll south of the Manor House. Of the building mentioned in Domesday Book⁵⁵ nothing now remains; it seems that in the 13th century a completely new church of chancel, nave, and tower was built, while in the 19th century the chancel and north wall of the nave were rebuilt and a north vestry and south porch added. The chancel is of local sandstone ashlar, the rest of flint rubble, some bricks being used in the 17th-century work; the roofs are of tile.

The chancel (modern) has an east window of three trefoiled lights with pierced spandrels under a pointed arch. In the south wall is a trefoil-headed piscina (drain missing); in both north and south walls is a short lancet window with segmental rear-arch and wide splay; farther west on the south side is a second, larger

²⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 117, 280.

²⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* iv, 301.

²⁸ *Anct. Deeds* (P.R.O.), D.S. 63.

²⁹ *Add. MS.* 39373, fol. 42, citing *De Banco R. Trin.* 4 Edw. I, no. 15.

³⁰ *Curia Regis R.* 194, no. 24. Joan was then (1269) widow of John de Wyck.

³¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 954. John and Alice had in 1277 leased the manor to Edmund, Earl of Cornwall: *ibid.* 861.

³² *Add. MS.* 39488, fol. 136.

³³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1731.

³⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, x, 366.

³⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, p. 195. Roger was then receiving a rent of £9 from this moiety, presumably as mortgagee. Blake's

forfeiture is recorded on Pipe R. 5 Ric. II.

³⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 6 Hen. IV, 13.

³⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 137; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xi, 321.

³⁸ *Feud. Aids*, v, 156. How Darcy comes in is not clear.

³⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 20 Edw. IV, no. 82.

⁴⁰ *Add. MS.* 39384, fol. 35, citing *Close R.* 17 Hen. VII, no. 20.

⁴¹ *Add. MS.* 5689, fol. 26.

⁴² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xlv, 27.

⁴³ Henry Torrell's Will: P.C.C. 1 Porch.

⁴⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lxx, 59.

⁴⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (2), 332 (77).

⁴⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, p. 374.

⁴⁷ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), 85 (4).

⁴⁸ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 203 (quoting Cowdray muniments).

⁴⁹ *Recov. R. Hil.* 1 and 2 James II, ro. 33.

⁵⁰ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁵¹ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 597. Abstract of an Augmentation Office Roll of 30 Henry VIII. Cf. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 110.

⁵² *Cal. Pat.* 1553, p. 82.

⁵³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* iii, 155.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* xi, 298.

⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 423.



BEPTON CHURCH, FROM THE WEST



COCKING MILL

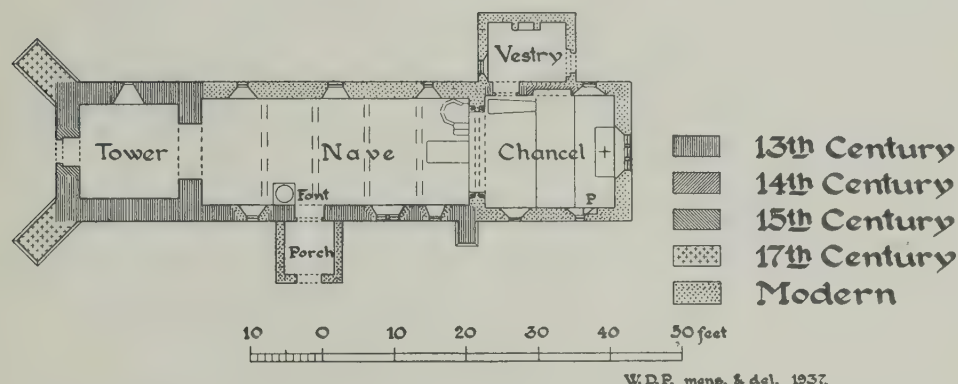


COCKING CHURCH: INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST

lancet, also with segmental rear-arch, having a lower sill. Next to the window in the north wall is a niche tomb with a cinquefoil pointed arch under a straight crocketed pediment with trefoiled tympanum. An inscription in Lombardic capitals on the slab is now damaged; it has been read as *RADO DE LA HEDOL GIT ICY*

lancet window, like the arch, of the 13th century. The west doorway has a four-centred arch with moulding on arch and jambs, but no square framing, probably 15th-century. The second stage has small square-headed windows to the south and west, the latter blocked. The roof is pyramidal, with eaves.

Parish Church of St Mary Bepton



DEV LY RENDE MERCY RYCH. Near this on the floor is a taper-sided tombstone of the 13th century with a four-circled cross. West of the tomb is a plain doorway with round head, now leading to the vestry; perhaps 13th-century and the old north doorway of the nave re-used. The chancel arch, in the Early English style, is modern.

On the south side of the nave a single lancet and a window of two trefoiled lights under a square head are modern. The south doorway is ancient, probably 13th-century, with plain jambs and round arch; west of this is another modern lancet;⁵⁶ three similar lancets, all modern, are in the north wall. The roof is modern.

The south porch (modern) has a plain pointed exterior doorway.

The tower has large diagonal buttresses in two stages with sloping offsets at both west angles; to judge by the brickwork, these are of the 17th century. The tower arch is pointed, of one order springing from square jambs with crude imposts. In the north wall is a single

The font and fittings are modern.

There are three bells;⁵⁷ one, by Anthony Wakefield,⁵⁸ is dated 1598, the others 1636 and 1751 respectively.

The communion plate includes a silver cup with a deep, almost straight-sided, bowl, dated 1625, and a paten cover of the same date.⁵⁹

The registers begin in 1723.⁶⁰

The advowson followed, in general, *ADVOWSON* the descent of the manor. John Locke, who presented in 1625, Jane Alcock and Sir Charles Matthew Goring, who presented in 1710 and 1749 respectively,⁶¹ were probably lessees of the manor or had grants of presentation for one turn.⁶² The living is now in the gift of Viscount Cowdray.

The rectory was valued in 1291 at £10,⁶³ and in 1340 the rector was said to have 16 acres of arable besides his manse and garden, while among the tithes those of apples (for cider) amounted to 10s.⁶⁴ In 1535 the church was rated at £6 19s. 10d. clear.⁶⁵

COCKING

This parish, lying immediately to the south of Midhurst, has an area of 2,597 acres, of which roughly a quarter is covered with woodland and coppice. The most heavily wooded part is along the south boundary, which runs through Charlton and Singleton Forests on the east of Cocking Gap and through the West Dean Woods on the west of it. Through the Gap runs the

road from Chichester to Midhurst, entering the parish at Wolverstone Farm, at an elevation of 300 ft., with the tree-clad hills rising steeply on either side to reach heights of 730 ft. on the east and west bounds of the parish. The road rises gradually for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to 350 ft. on the crest of Cocking Hill, down which it drops steeply to 200 ft. at the village, where are concentrated

⁵⁶ All these windows seem reproductions of old work, as the present fenestration of the south side is the same as that shown in the Sharpe drawing of 1805.

⁵⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 199.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* lvii, 82.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* liv, 183, and plate opposite.

⁶⁰ The Bishop's Transcripts for 1630–1723 have been copied by W. H. Challen.

⁶¹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁶² The Montagues, being Roman Catholics, could only present through nominees.

⁶³ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁶⁴ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 360.

⁶⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 325.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

most of the population, which numbered 437 in 1931. Just to the west of the village is Cocking Station on the Chichester-Midhurst branch of the Southern Railway, which runs close to, and more or less parallel with, the road. The church is on the east of the village and below it, to the north, is the mill-pond, from which a stream runs northwards, dammed in its course to form the Foundry Pond¹ and, again, to serve Bex Mill. A little beyond this point the eastern boundary of the parish, which is formed by the stream, turns westwards to the Midhurst Road, which it follows, passing Cocking Causeway, a portion of the parish now attached for ecclesiastical purposes to West Lavington.² West of the road is Pitsham, which in the 14th century was a member of the manor of Bepton.³

The Manor House, north-west of the churchyard, is of mediæval origin, probably 15th-century, but has been considerably altered at different periods. The existing outer walls of the house and its outbuildings, &c., preserve the original plan, which was a rectangle, almost a square, with the present two-storied west range as the main block. It is not altogether clear from the existing walls what form the other ranges took, but there seems to have been a small courtyard surrounded on the south and east sides as well as the west, but perhaps open to the north. Part of the south range may have been a two-storied wing to the main block, but the east range, of which only the outer wall is now standing, may have been of only one story. A modern inner outbuilding stands against the surviving outer wall of the south range. The missing ranges must have been destroyed by the late 17th century, when the kitchen wing was built behind the west range over most of the courtyard. It is built of flint and the lower story has free-stone quoins, as does an adjoining wing north of it which replaces the north range, if there was one. The upper story of both has brick quoins and is probably an 18th-century heightening. The west range has thick walls of native squared free-stone but the west front and south end are covered with rough-cast cement. It has a chamfered plinth which is continued right round the whole building. The original masonry, with some flint work, is seen in the north side. The north side of the later wing is of roughly squared white stones with grey stone quoins to the north-east angle, but the upper story where it meets the west range has brick quoins forming a straight joint with it. The interior of the west range is more or less of modern arrangement with an entrance and stair-hall entered from a modern porch, with one room north of it and two south of it. In the back wall of the range now opening into the kitchen is a chamfered four-centred stone doorway, and next south of it another with hollow-chamfered jambs and arched head, now blocked. The external wall a little south of the kitchen wing is thinned back with a splay, suggesting the former existence of a south-east wing, as mentioned above. In the upper story of this wall is a small blocked original window, right against the south wall of the kitchen-wing. All the other windows are modern, but in the north wall of the range is a blocked ground-floor window and some plaster facing suggesting a blocked upper doorway. The upper north room of the range has a late-15th-century or early-16th-

century open-timbered ceiling with a moulded wall-plate and main beams and stop-hollow-chamfered joists. In the south wall of the kitchen is a doorway which has a re-used late-15th-century arched square head, from some other part of the house. The original south wall, east of the west range, remains; it is of free-stone but has been refaced outside with later flint-work. It now has outbuildings against it inside, but on the west half can be seen recesses of a former window now blocked and, partly covered by the east wall of the house, part of a four-centred head of a former doorway.

The east wall is now only the boundary wall of the kitchen courtyard; in its inner face is a range of five blocked windows with free-stone splays: externally the wall has been refaced with flints, obliterating all traces of the windows, but south of them the gabled end of the outbuilding is of yellow and grey free-stone and shows a straight joint of a jamb of a former doorway.

The roof of the house, not visible inside, is said to be of old rough timbers. It has hipped north and south ends and is tiled. There are in the parish some seven or eight buildings of the 17th century or earlier, all small.

In the village a cottage west of the Manor House, partly of stone, has some 17th-century timber-framing. A reconditioned cottage at the north end of the village, west side of the road, is of late-16th-century framing. A third in the south half, east side of the road, is of 17th-century square framing, partly tile-hung, and has a massive central chimney-stack with square pilasters. The Malt House, farther south on the west side, is mostly of red brick and has a 17th-century central chimney-stack of rebated type in thin bricks. A cottage in a side lane east of the last has plastered and tile-hung walls and a 17th-century central chimney-stack. Another to the west on the north side of the Bepton road has a lower story of free-stone, the upper of timber framing. Another cottage, south of the Richard Cobden Inn, is of timber framing, possibly 17th-century. The lower story is of 18th-century brickwork. The central chimney-stack is of 17th-century bricks.

COCKING was held of Edward the *MANOR* Confessor by Azor, and in 1086 it was held of Earl Roger by Robert (son of Tetbald), as 12 hides, of which $\frac{2}{3}$ hide was held by Turald. There were 5 mills, and there was one haw in Chichester attached to the manor.⁴ Robert's estates constituted the honor of Petworth, later acquired by the family of Percy, and Cocking was held of that honor. In 1187 when the honors of Arundel and Petworth were in the king's hands, Cocking was tallaged among other royal demesnes at 2 marks.⁵ In 1195, shortly after Henry de Percy had recovered the honor of Petworth,⁶ Brian fitz Ralph disputed his right to the honor,⁷ which he himself claimed in right of his wife Gunnor, who was great-granddaughter of Aveline, heiress and probably granddaughter of Robert son of Tetbald.⁸ Eventually Brian and Gunnor remitted to Henry de Percy their rights in the honor but retained the whole of the vill of Cocking (except 2 virgates which Henry de Hessel held as appurtenant to $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in Heyshott),⁹ with Linchmere and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fees in Selham (and Minstead).¹⁰ It was arranged that these fees should be held

¹ There appears to be no known record relating to these ironworks.

² Kelly, *Direct. of Sus.* (1938).

³ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 279.

⁴ *V.C.H. Sus.* i, 422.

⁵ *Pipe R.* 33 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 114.

⁶ *Ibid.* 2 Ric. I, 129.

⁷ *Ibid.* 6 Ric. I, 229.

⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxviii, 60, 66.

⁹ Perhaps the $\frac{1}{2}$ hide which Turald held

in 1086. It is probably Wolverstone, which Robert Aylewyne at his death in 1607 held of the manor of Heyshott: Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxcv, 75.

¹⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxviii, 64.

of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who should hold of Percy, and this arrangement still held good in 1314.¹¹

Brian, son of Ralph, and Gunnor had two sons, Brian and Eudes, who left no issue, and at least two daughters, Aveline and Sarah.¹² Sarah married Roger de Bavent and brought to him the manor of Cocking, which was assured by two fines; one by which John de Sey, late husband of Aveline, Sarah's sister, settled upon them the share of Cocking which had been Aveline's,¹³ and the other by which Peter de Cuddington, apparently the representative of another sister,¹⁴ secured



BAVENT. Argent a chief indented sable.

them and the heirs of Sarah, as the heir of Gunnor de Maunden her mother, against any claim which Peter might make to the manor of Cocking.¹⁵ Roger de Bavent was granted exemption from serving on assizes and the like for life in 1253,¹⁶ and was still living in 1255.¹⁷ At some time after that date he was succeeded by his son Adam, who in 1279 established his right to free chase there, subject to the personal right of the lord of Arundel to hunt therein.¹⁸ At the same time the jury reported that Adam de Bavent had not inclosed his wood, which was called la Haye, as he ought to between the forest of Arundel and the said chase.¹⁹ Complaint was made by Adam some years later against certain persons in the right of Richard, Earl of Arundel, who entered his free chase at Cocking.²⁰ The jurors returned the earl as not guilty, because he had the right to hunt there whenever Adam did; he was likewise exonerated in the matter of cutting down Adam's trees on the same occasions. Two or three years after this Adam again vindicated his claim to free chase when he recovered damages against certain hunters.²¹ In 1285 he was granted free warren on all his demesne lands of Cocking and other places, with a market every week on Thursday in the manor of Cocking and a fair every year to last three days on the eve, day, and morrow of the Beheading of St. John Baptist (29 August).²² Adam died in 1292, seised of the manor of Cocking, which he held of the Archbishop of Canterbury for service of 3½ knights' fees.²³ His son and heir, Roger, was aged about 12 years at the time of his father's death, proved his age in 1301,²⁴ and was holding the manor in 1316.²⁵ He and his son Roger were frequently in the king's service during the earlier years of the reign of Edward III. The younger Roger died in 1355,²⁶ having in 1344 granted the greater part,²⁷ or perhaps all, of his possessions to the king. Cocking is not mentioned among them, Roger having already sold the manor in 1339 to Richard, Earl of Arundel.²⁸ It was confirmed to the earl in 1359 by Roger's son John,²⁹ who had presumably died by 1367, when Sir John de Dantesey and Joan his wife, daughter and then heir of

Roger de Bavent,³⁰ received 200 marks from the Earl of Arundel for quittance of their claim to the manor of Cocking.³¹ Cocking was among the manors settled by Earl Richard on his marriage with Eleanor, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster;³² and in 1356 Richard, Earl of Arundel, made complaint that certain malefactors had broken into his free chase of Cockinghay,³³ apparently the same to which Adam de Bavent had established his claim in 1291.

Cocking then descended with the honor of Arundel, and as late as 1448 it was among the manors of which Earl William made a settlement;³⁴ but it would seem subsequently to have been given to the College of the Holy Trinity of Arundel, as on the suppression of the college the manor of Cocking was among its possessions given to Henry, Earl of Arundel, in December 1544.³⁵ It was among the many manors which Earl Henry settled in 1566 on his daughter Jane and her husband Lord Lumley.³⁶ By Lord Lumley it was conveyed in 1584 to Anthony, Viscount Montague,³⁷ and subsequently followed the descent of Cowdray (q.v.), the present lord of the manor being Lord Cowdray.

Although there were five mills in the vill in 1086 the only later reference to a mill appears to be in 1200, when Jonas le Lohareng quitclaimed to Thomas, son of Reynold, 1 virgate of land and a mill in Cocking.³⁸

The church³⁹ (invocation unknown) CHURCH stands east of the Manor House. It consists of chancel with north vestry, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and west tower; it is built of flint with ashlar dressings, mainly Henley sandstone; the tower is of the local malm rock plastered; the roofs are of tile except that of the tower, which is of stone slates. The chancel and nave are of the 12th century, the south aisle and tower were added in the 14th, the north aisle and vestry in the 19th.

A drawing of 1795⁴⁰ shows herring-bone masonry on the north side of the chancel. The east window has three trefoil-headed lights under a pointed arch; the present window is modern, a reproduction of the original of the 13th century, which is preserved in the Rectory garden. On the south side is a piscina with straight-lined arch, of the early 14th century. Over it is a contemporary one-light window with ogee trefoil head, much restored; west of this is a low side window with pointed trefoil head and rebated jambs, of the 13th century. On the north side is a window resembling, and coeval with, the eastern on the south, and a modern vestry door with a plain pointed arch. Midway in each wall are the remains of the inner jambs and rear-arches of the original 12th-century round-headed windows; below that on the north side is a niche tomb with depressed trefoil-headed ogee arch, surmounted by a finial and flanked by short pinnacles springing from carved heads, of the late 13th century. The chancel arch (11th-century) is roughly semicircular, of one plain order springing from square responds

¹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 315.

¹² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxviii, 64.

¹³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 356. John de Sey seems to have retained a life interest, as his manor of Cocking is mentioned in 1260: *Curia Regis R.* 166, no. 1 d.

¹⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxviii, 65.

¹⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 357.

¹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1247-53, p. 171.

¹⁷ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 22.

¹⁸ *Plac. de Quo War.* (Rec. Com.), 756.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 752.

²⁰ *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 216.

²¹ *Ibid.* 225.

²² *Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 319.

²³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, 75.

²⁴ *Ibid.* iv, 35.

²⁵ *Feudal Aids*, v, 141, 142.

²⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liii, 146.

²⁷ *Cal. Fine R.* v, 385, 415.

²⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1878.

²⁹ Add. MS. 39374, fol. 165 v., citing De Banco R. East. 31 Edw. III, deeds 2.

³⁰ Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from Plea Rolls*, 112.

³¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2339.

³² *Ibid.* 2063; *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 488.

³³ *Ibid.* 1354-8, p. 335.

³⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3091.

³⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2), 800 (35).

³⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 9.

³⁷ *Pat. R.* 27 Eliz. pt. 14; cf. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 107.

³⁸ *Ibid.* ii, 38.

³⁹ See paper by P. M. Johnston in *Arch. Journ.* lxxvii, 174-204.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 181.

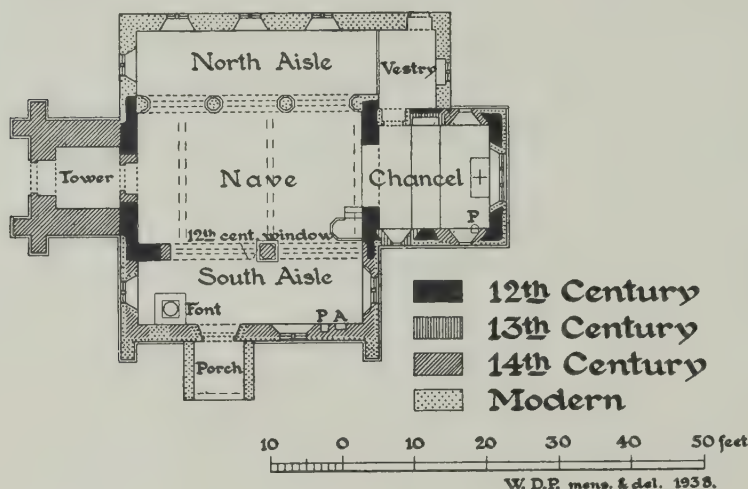
A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

with chamfered imposts. The lower part of the rood screen survived in about 1850,⁴¹ but has since disappeared. The roof is modern.

The south arcade of the nave (14th-century) is of two bays. The responds are square, and the arches, of two orders, die away into them at a rather low level. The single pier is octagonal, with square base, bold chamfer stops to the oblique faces of the octagon, and a thin capital, or rather impost, which is moulded. As this is at a higher level than the respond springing, the

as shallow niches with cinquefoiled heads. In the south wall is a square-headed aumbry with remains of the door fastenings; next is a piscina with head in the form of a concave triangle, these may be coeval with the aisle. The south window is of two ogee trefoil-headed lights, with pierced spandrels, under a square head. The south doorway has a pointed arch of one plain order, probably modern. The west window (1865) has two trefoil-headed lights under a quatrefoil. The roof is modern.

Cocking Parish Church



pier half of each arch is of segmental pointed form. In the east bay are slight traces of the fixing of a former parclose screen.⁴² Over the arcade is a 12th-century window, blocked when the aisle was added, discovered and opened in the 19th century. This is a small round-headed window with concentric splay, having no provision for glazing. On the plaster of the east splay is a wall painting, of the early 13th century, representing the angel appearing to the shepherds at the Nativity.⁴³ Before the addition of the north aisle there was a square window of four lights in the north wall of the nave, shown in the drawing of 1795. The north arcade (modern) is of three bays with octagonal piers and responds and pointed arches of two orders. In the west wall is a doorway which, as its door checks are to the westward, may have been the west door before the tower was added. It has a plain pointed arch of one order with semi-elliptic rear-arch, and is perhaps of slightly earlier date than the tower. The roof has three tie-beams, possibly of the 12th century, pretty certainly older than the tower, as the position of the westernmost suggests that it once carried a timber bell-cote. There is a board ceiling under the rafters.

The south aisle has modern buttresses with sloping offsets at each end of the south wall. Its east window is of two lights with pointed trefoil heads and a diamond-shaped quatrefoil over; the interior splays are treated

The north aisle (1865, prolonged eastwards to form a vestry in 1896) has three two-light windows with pointed trefoil heads in the north wall, and one in the west.

The tower (14th-century) has pairs of buttresses at each west corner; three of these are of one stage only, the fourth, the northernmost, is of two; all have sloping offsets. The west doorway is pointed, of one moulded order with label, over this is a small square-headed window. The second stage originally had single trefoil-headed windows in the south, west, and north sides, of which the western only is now open. The third stage has two-light windows with pointed trefoil heads on the south, west, and north sides, and a plain square on the east. The roof is pyramidal, with overhanging eaves; its pitch appears to have been lowered in the 19th century.⁴⁴

The south porch (modern) is of timber on a stone base.

The font is tub-shaped, of the 12th century or earlier, and stands on a pedestal which may be later medieval work. The other fittings are modern.

There are three bells;⁴⁵ one inscribed SANCTE CATERINA ORA PRO NOBIS, by Roger Landen of Wokingham, c. 1450; the second, similar but with the name of St. John, also from the Wokingham foundry, possibly slightly earlier; and the third dated 1616.

⁴¹ *Arch. Journ.* lxxvii, 203.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Illustrated Suss. Arch. Coll.* xliii, 232.

⁴⁴ *Arch. Journ.* lxxvii, 180.

⁴⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 145, 206; lvii, 56, 57, 72, 73.

The communion plate includes a silver chalice of 1763, and an alms dish of 1714, given to the church by the Rev. Melmoth Skynner, vicar, in 1821.⁴⁶

The parish registers begin in 1558, and from that date to 1837 have been printed.⁴⁷

There was a church at Cocking in *ADVOWSON* 1086.⁴⁸ This was a prebend of the collegiate church of St. Nicholas at Arundel and when that college was converted into a priory subject to the abbey of Sées the church passed to the abbey.⁴⁹ In 1200 there was a suit⁵⁰ between Brian, son of Ralph, and Gunnor his wife against the abbot of Sées, who was represented by William, prior of Arundel. Brian and Gunnor claimed the advowson in Gunnor's name, on the ground that her great-grandfather Alan had been seised of it and had presented Humphrey de Pallingham in the reign of Henry I. The abbot of Sées against this claimed that the advowson of Cocking belonged to the prebend of Arundel which the monks of Sées had from Roger de Montgomery, who founded the church of Arundel and was the overlord of Cocking at the time of the Domesday Survey. In the autumn of the same year Ralph and Gunnor released their right in the advowson of Cocking Church to the abbot, who in return gave Gunnor a palfrey.⁵¹

In 1234 Bishop Ralph Neville, with the assent of the abbot of Sées, appropriated Cocking Church to the

priory of St. Nicholas at Arundel, on condition that the monks should pay yearly to the vicar 20s., in addition to the small tithes, offerings, manse, and glebe which he had previously had. At the same time the bishop reserved the collation of the vicarage to himself and his successors.⁵²

In 1379 Richard, Earl of Arundel, received licence to grant to his new foundation the college of the Holy Trinity at Arundel a number of advowsons, including that of Cocking, which the prior and convent of St. Nicholas had previously been licensed to grant to him.⁵³ This seems to have been a blunder of the Chancery scribe, as there is no evidence that the priory ever held the advowson, which in 1401 was certainly in the hands of the bishop⁵⁴ and remained with his successors until about 1859, when the patronage came into the hands of the Bishop of Oxford.⁵⁵ It was acquired in about 1873 by the Crown, and the living is now in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.⁵⁶

In 1291 the rectory of Cocking had been valued at £6 13s. 4d. and the vicarage at only £4 6s. 8d.⁵⁷ It seems likely that when the rectory was conveyed to the college the Bishop of Chichester insisted on the increase of the vicarage, which was returned at £13 6s. 8d. in 1535,⁵⁸ and as there is no valuation of the rectory among the estates of the college at that time it is probable that the great tithes had been assigned to the vicar.

EASEBOURNE

This large parish, containing 4,213 acres, lies to the north and east of Midhurst. Its northern boundary for the most part follows approximately the 400 ft. contour line, but rises to over 600 ft. at Scotland Farm on the west and at Bexley Hill on the east. From the latter point the boundary runs south to Moor Farm and across the River Rother up a small stream to include Todham¹ on the west. The Rother divides it from Midhurst, and the road from that town to Haslemere runs due north from the bridge up the centre of the parish. Half a mile from the bridge are cross-roads leading west to Woolbeding, with a branch northwards by Hollist and Buddington,² and east to Easebourne Priory, the church, and the older part of the village.

There are considerable remains of the priory,³ south of the church. The east range is fairly complete, though the fenestration and the interior have been much modified. At the north end a door from the cloister led into a passage and a room, perhaps the parlour, of 13th-century date, with remains of a 14th-century window. The night stairs from the dorter probably came down here. The original 13th-century chapter-house (23 ft. by 38 ft.) was vaulted in six bays, with three additional bays in an eastern extension of the 14th century. On the cloister (west) side are three equal arches carried on short Purbeck marble shafts with moulded caps and bases standing on a low wall which crosses the two side arches; the centre arch formed the entrance. South of

this are indications of a passage, and then the warming-house, with a 15th-century window in the east wall, and windows at each end of the west wall. The southernmost section seems to have been a passage with doors at east and west ends and also in the south wall. Above the whole of this range was the dorter (125½ ft. by 22½ ft.) with a separate section (26 ft. by 13 ft.) over the eastern extension of the chapter house. This projection and most of the east side was much altered in the 17th century and later, but the windows in the west wall are mostly of the 14th century, though altered in Tudor times. The roof retains its original tie-beams and rafters. At the south end was a passage leading eastwards to the rere-dorter, of which only the drain exists, and westwards to an external landing for the day stairs to the cloister, no longer existing.

The ground-floor rooms of the southern range seem to have been cellarage. Towards the west end on the cloister side is a doorway, pointed and moulded with hood-moulds on both faces, which formerly led to the stairs up to the frater. This room (60 ft. by 21 ft.) is lighted on the west by a three-light window with plain intersecting tracery, and on the south by three two-light windows with chamfered segmental rear-arches and flat sills. The doorway at the west, which opened into the screens, is similar to that below. The west bay of the range, containing the pantry and buttery, has at the west end of its south wall a slanting hatch communicating

⁴⁶ Ibid. liv, 183.

⁴⁷ Edited by W. H. Challen (1927).

⁴⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 423.

⁴⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlvii, 246.

⁵⁰ *Curia Regis R.* i, 144.

⁵¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 48.

⁵² Ibid. xlvii, 246.

⁵³ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, p. 1377, where the Letters Patent of 3 Richard II

are printed in full.

⁵⁴ *Bishop Rob. Rede's Reg.* (*Suss. Rec. Soc.*), ii, 262.

⁵⁵ *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*; *Clerical Guides*.

⁵⁶ Crockford.

⁵⁷ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 134.

⁵⁸ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 325.

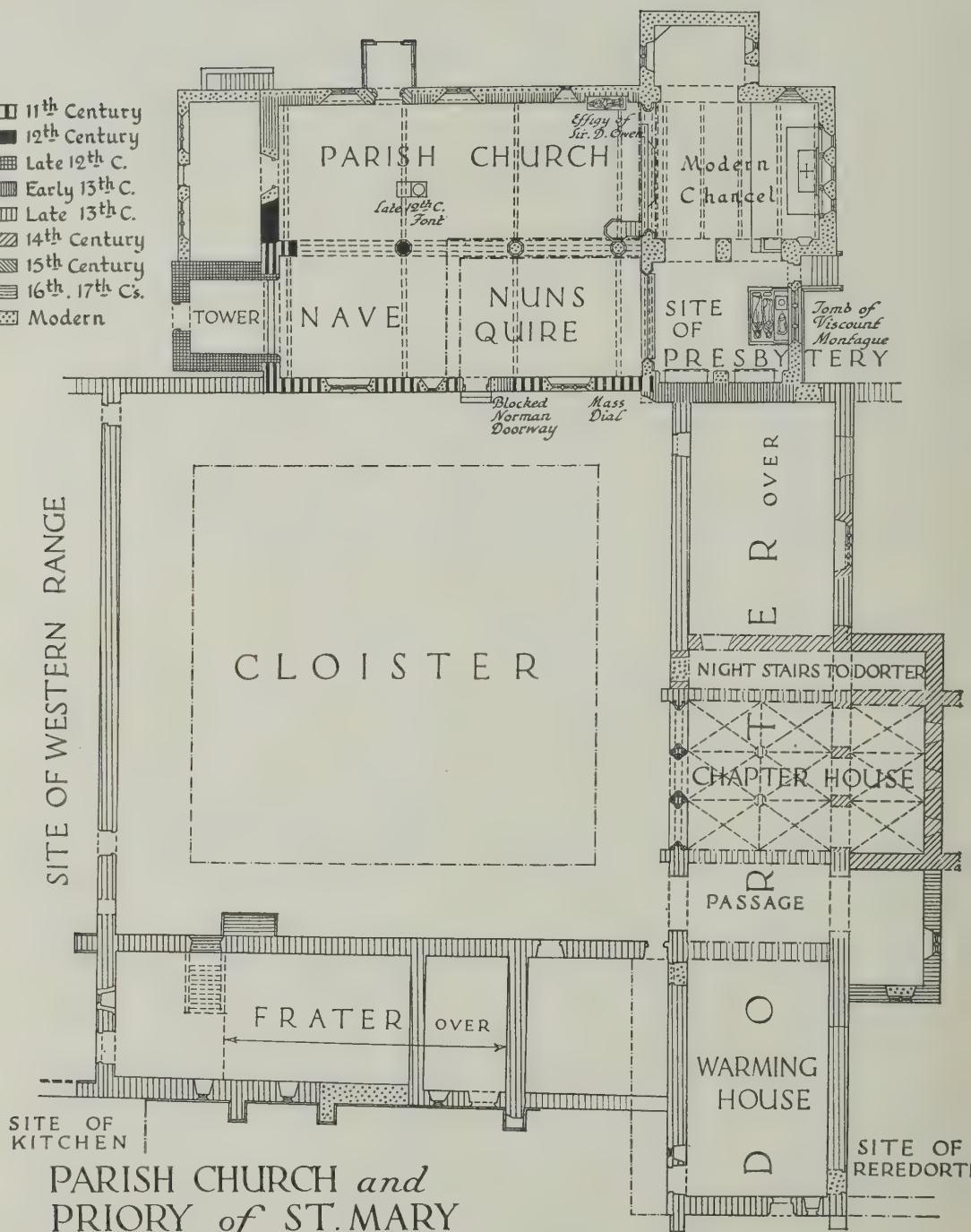
¹ Todham is now annexed to the eccle-

siastical parish of West Lavington.

² Buddington was a detached portion of Bignor (in the Rape of Arundel) until 1889: Kelly, *Directory of Suss.* (1930).

³ The buildings are described in detail in Sir William St. John Hope's *Cowdray and Easebourne Priory* (pp. 100-6), on which this account is based.

- 11th Century
- 12th Century
- Late 12th C.
- Early 13th C.
- Late 13th C.
- 14th Century
- 15th Century
- 16th, 17th C's.
- Modern



PARISH CHURCH and
PRIORY of ST. MARY
EASEBOURNE

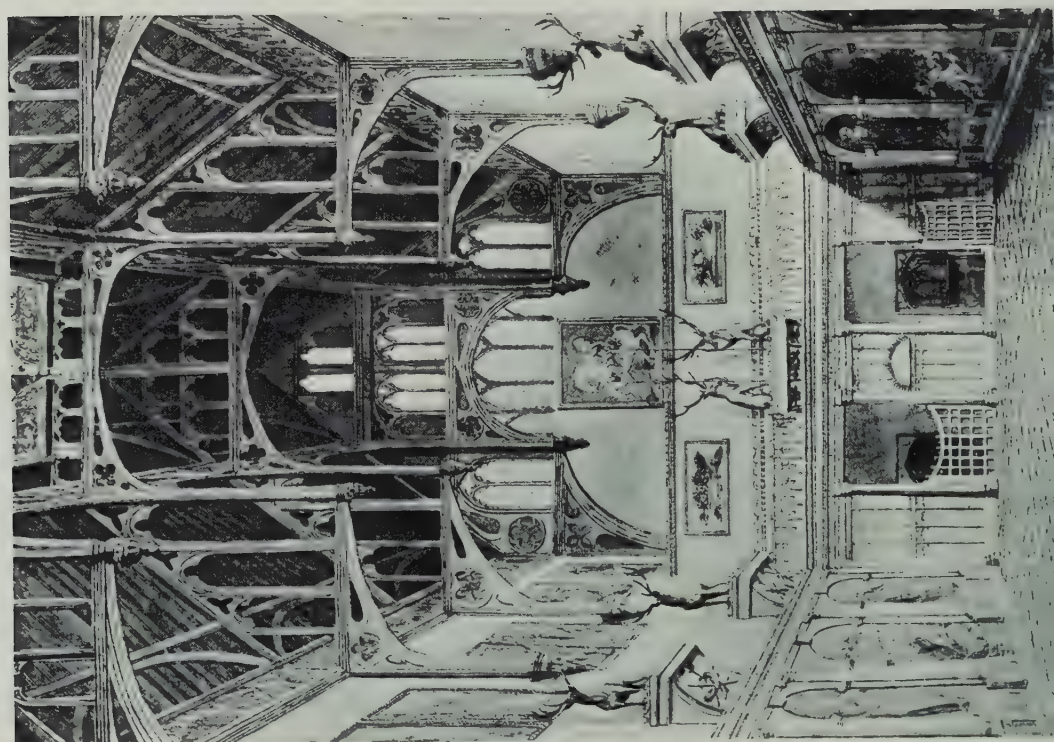
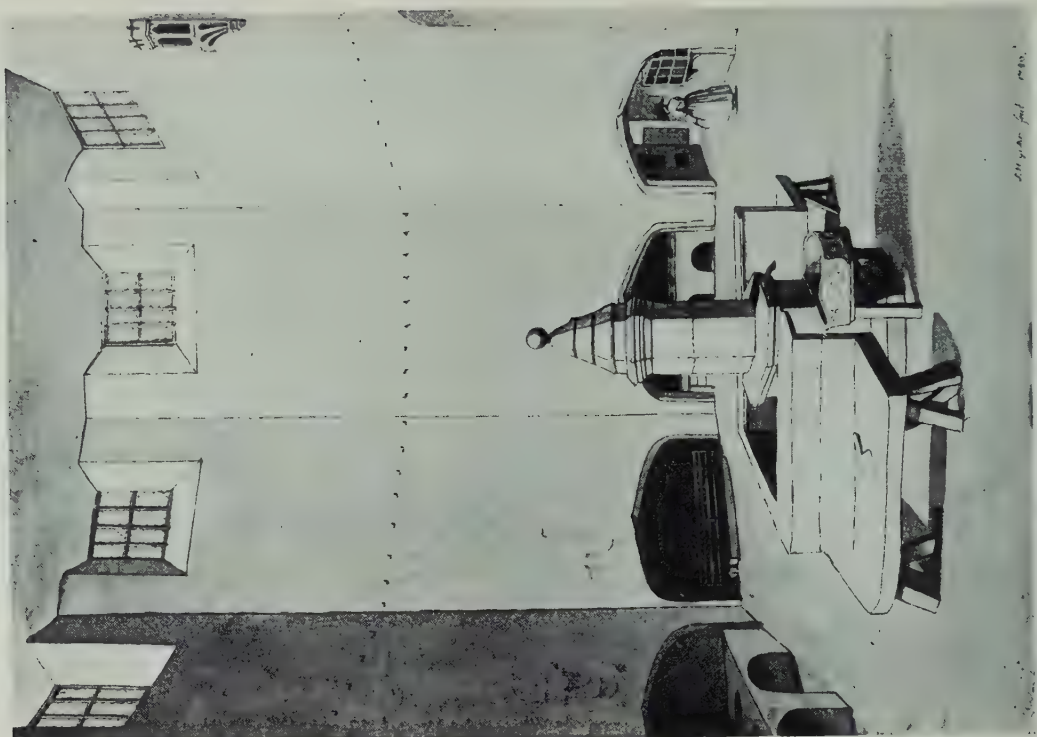
10 0 40 80 Feet
W.H.G. Mens et Del. E.H.



EASEBOURNE CHURCH AND PRIORY, FROM THE NORTH-WEST, 1798



COWDRAY: THE HALL AND GREAT COURT, 1786



with the kitchen which formerly stood on the south. The queen-post roof probably dates from the 17th century, at which time the east end of the frater was partitioned off to form a pigeon-house. This now forms a lobby to the main building, which is used as a parish room; in the north-east corner is a small doorway, which probably led to a vice.

The west range is now represented by a 13th-century wall with a doorway at each end, that at the south leading out of and that at the north into the cloister. Such buildings as were here possibly served as guest-chambers and may have been of timber-framed construction.

The village contains several old houses but they have all been more or less reconditioned or in some cases rebuilt by the Cowdray Estates.

A house north-west of the church has a modernized north front, but both the east and west ends show 17th-century square timber-framing, and the east half-gable head has a blocked window of five lights. At the back is a lower wing of timber-framing with an old central chimney-shaft. A cottage on the opposite (north) side of the road has a lower story of brickwork and an upper story of timber-framing, partly old. The 17th-century central chimney-stack is of rebated type.

A house on the east side of the village street, west of the church, has in the southern part of its east front 16th-century close-set studding on stone foundations and with stone infilling, and has a gable-head. The remainder of the front has 17th-century square framing to the upper story, also with stone infilling. The other walls are of modern stone and brick. The 16th-century part has an open-timbered ceiling with a moulded beam to the lower story. The other part has rough chamfered beams. The massive central chimney-stack is of thin bricks and of rebated type. The fire-places have been reduced. Two cottages to the south have been reconstructed with old and modern timbers. A house farther south at the fork with the Haslemere-Midhurst road is inscribed with the initials ^LWM and date 1666. The walls are of squared stone rubble with brick-dressed windows, &c.

Buddington, a farm house about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-west of the church, is built of irregular stone rubble of the 17th century or earlier but has modern brick-dressed windows, &c. It has a 17th-century central chimney-stack of rebated type; the fire-places have been reduced and the interior generally modernized.

Old Buddington, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of it, has a panel inscribed RIB 1660 above the west doorway. The walls are of stone rubble with ashlar angle-dressings, but the windows have later brick dressings. The doorway with chamfered jambs and lintel is original. Above the tiled roof is a central chimney-stack of cross plan.

Lockes Cottage, farther north in the same lane, is probably a late-16th-century house, also of stone rubble with ashlar quoins. It has stone mullioned windows with moulded labels and a doorway with a three-centred head and similar label. A chimney of thin bricks is square with a square pilaster on each face.

The lane runs on across the Common, passing near the King Edward VII Sanatorium,⁴ to Madams Farm, an Elizabethan stone house of three bays with a central

chimney-stack, outshot, and staircase turret, and an 18th-century extension to the north. The east front has a plinth and original chamfered windows, some with diagonal bars and mostly retaining their moulded labels. The four-centred doorway is in line with the chimney-stack, in which the wide lintelled fire-places have been modernized. The outshot, of stone and timber-framing, has a two-light window of hollow-chamfered brick in its south wall, and at this end is a barrel-vaulted cellar. The turret, off the central bay, is timber-framed, with stone filling, and its staircase has a continuous newel of circular plan, with ball-topped finials and, at attic level, original turned balusters. The ceiling beams on both floors are stop-chamfered, and there are several old doors. The well near the house retains its old wooden wheel and lifting apparatus.

Verdley Farm,⁵ on the other (east) side of the main road, is a stone house of the 17th century and retains its original three-light windows on each floor.

The south-eastern quarter of the parish is occupied by Cowdray Park, of 600 acres in extent adorned with an avenue of chestnuts about a mile in length and many fine trees. The northern part of the park was known in the 13th century as 'la Sengle' (a word apparently meaning 'a thicket'),⁶ and even as late as 1529 the term 'Single Park' was still in use.⁷ The southern portion was 'la Coudraie', from the French word for hazels. Towards the end of the 13th century the de Bohuns abandoned their castle dwelling on St. Anne's Hill, Midhurst, and moved to a new site, just across the river. Here they built a house within a moated inclosure.⁸ Although nothing definite is known of this first house at Cowdray, the discovery of 13th-century tiles and carved stones on the site of the later house makes it probable that it was on the same site.

The later house⁹ was begun by Sir David Owen, who obtained the estate on the death of his wife's father, the last of the Bohuns, in 1492. It was laid out round a central courtyard, 125 ft. from north to south and 100 ft. from east to west. Sir David seems to have built the eastern range, with the hall in the centre, the chapel behind it, and the kitchen at its south end; also the north range and its return at its west end as far south as the gatehouse. Sir William Fitzwilliam (afterwards Earl of Southampton) bought the property in 1529 and completed the quadrangle by building the south range and the remainder of the west range, including the gatehouse. He also extended the apse of the chapel and built the porch to the hall, and added the battlemented parapets, having in 1533 obtained a licence to crenellate his house.¹⁰ His successors, the descendants of his half-brother Sir Anthony Browne, made little more than minor alterations to the fabric. The house, which had many points of resemblance to Hampton Court and was one of the most magnificent in England, was completely gutted by fire on 25 September 1793, almost all the splendid collection of pictures and other furnishings being destroyed. The ruins were left to the ravages of time, the weather, and ivy, until the estate was bought in 1908 by Sir Weetman Pearson (later Lord Cowdray). He called in Sir William St. John Hope to advise on their preservation and to compile a history of the house.

⁴ Built in 1905 from the designs of H. P. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., and standing in grounds of 150 acres.

⁵ Part of Verdley Manor in Fernhurst (q.v.).

⁶ *Place-Names of Suss.* 17, 53.

⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* vii, 31.

⁸ A reference to the drawbridge occurs in 1317: *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 701.

⁹ The house is described in full detail, with dated plan and many illustrations, by Hope, *op. cit.*

¹⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, vi, 106 (23).

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

On the west only the gatehouse remains. It is a three-storied building of rubble faced with ashlar, with white stone quoins, flanked by turrets which are lighted by loops, alternately plain and cross-shaped. Over the four-centred entrance archway is a marble slab with the arms of the first Viscount Montague; above this the original oriel has been replaced by a large 18th-century window. In the third story is a Tudor three-light window below the high embattled parapet. The opposite, east, range is externally complete. At the south end of the hall is the square projecting porch, with octagonal buttresses. The doorway is four-centred, the spandrels carved with the Fitzwilliam badges, and above it a fine achievement of the arms of Henry VIII. The groined roof of the porch¹¹ is elaborately carved in full Gothic style but with Renaissance motifs introduced; among the ornaments are the anchor, referring to Lord Southampton's appointment as Lord High Admiral, and the three ostrich plumes, referring to the birth of the king's son Edward, both of which events occurred in 1537. The porch led into the screens passage, with the entrances to buttery, pantry, and kitchen on the south. The magnificent hall (60 ft. by 28 ft.) much resembled that at Hampton Court. The west wall, which internally is of brick, formerly panelled, has three bays, separated by buttresses, each containing a three-light window with cusped tracery; the bay north of these, at the dais end, has a great rectangular bay window (added by Viscount Montague) with sixty lights in six stories.

North of the dais was the parlour, with a contemporary, but smaller, bay window, and another room the bay of which is occupied by a door with a transomed window over it. Beyond these is the hexagonal angle-tower, on the west side of which is the 17th-century wine cellar. This is of brick, vaulted and furnished with shelves, or bins. To the east of the dais lay the great staircase, constructed in the 17th century and leading to the great chamber, above the parlour, and to the gallery of the chapel. This chapel (50 ft. by 24 ft.) was enlarged by Sir William Fitzwilliam; the three windows of the apse are each of three transomed lights with cusped tracery; the centre window was blocked by the tawdry altar-piece of Jacopo Amigoni (c. 1730). The walls still retain some of the 17th-century plaster decoration.

At the south end of the east range is the six-sided tower containing the kitchen, with three ranges and a 'hot-plate'. In the centre was formerly the pillar holding the water-supply. Above the kitchen, which alone escaped the ravages of the fire, was a room, said to have contained 'black-letter books and curious manuscripts'.¹² An open court, surrounded by domestic offices, connected with the south range, where the ground floor was occupied by cellars under the south gallery. On the north side was a bow window, flanked by stair turrets; and on the south a square projection containing garderobes and other offices.

The north range was occupied on the first floor by the north gallery, where the fire started and where unfortunately a large proportion of the pictures from other parts of the house had at the time been assembled.

From it in the centre projected bow windows north and south, the latter flanked by turrets containing a stair and a garderobe. Another garderobe building projected on the north at the west end.

In the centre of the courtyard stood an elegant bronze fountain within a marble basin. This was given by Mr. Poyntz to Lord Robert Spencer and is now at Woolbeding House. Water was supplied to it, and to the house generally, from the conduit house, of which the shell still stands on higher ground north of the house and in line with the west front. It is an octagonal two-storied building of the late 16th century with windows in the cardinal faces and fire-places on each story. The upper floor was approached by two sets of external stairs, but the exact arrangements are obscure.

Cowdray was visited in 1538 by Henry VIII,¹³ and in 1552 by Edward VI, who refers in his journal to the 'goodly house of Sir Anthony Browne's, where we were marvelously, yea rather excessively banketted'.¹⁴ His more robust sister, Queen Elizabeth, spent a week at Cowdray in 1591, when Sir Anthony (created Viscount Montague in 1554) entertained her with a splendour marvellous enough but not to her taste excessive.¹⁵ Although the Viscount was an uncompromising adherent to the Old Faith, Elizabeth had no doubt of his loyalty—he, with his son and grandson, had brought a contingent of troops to the camp at Tilbury during the threat of the Spanish Armada. The Brownes continued Roman Catholics, and in the autumn of 1643 Cowdray was garrisoned by Lord Hopton.¹⁶ The Royalists, however, abandoned the house on the approach of Waller's forces in December;¹⁷ the plate and treasure found there were seized for the Parliament,¹⁸ but a proposal to demolish the house was rejected as likely to rouse local ill feeling, and William Cawley was put in command of a force stationed there.¹⁹ In 1659, after Richard Cromwell had resigned, Colonel Fagge was ordered to garrison Cowdray,²⁰ but with the Restoration it returned to the Montagues, and continued to be a centre of Roman Catholicism.²¹

The vill of *EASEBOURNE* is not *MANORS* entered in the Domesday Survey, although it gave its name to a hundred and there is reason to think that its church (see below) was in existence. It is curious that the list of Earl Roger's estates in this hundred has no hundredal heading—but that heading is inserted later, in the wrong position.²² Possibly the entry was omitted by accident and Easebourne was in fact a demesne manor of Earl Roger. The latter conclusion is supported by the fact that when the honor of Arundel escheated to Henry I he gave Easebourne to Savaric fitz Cane, with Midhurst.²³ The descent of these two manors, and of that of *COWDRAY*, was identical, and indeed the names seem to have been interchangeable, so that it will be better to deal with it under Midhurst, which was the head of the lordship held by Savaric's descendants.

BUDDINGTON in the time of the Confessor had been held of Earl Godwin by Edwin; in 1086 it was held of Earl Roger by Robert (fitz Tetbald) and under him by Ralph (de Chesney), as 1 hide.²⁴ Robert's estates became the honor of Petworth, of which 3

¹¹ Detailed drawings of this roof are given in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liv.

¹² *Gent. Mag.* 1834, pt. 1, 38. Cf. *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xv.

¹³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xiii (2), p. 533.

¹⁴ Hope, op. cit. 23.

¹⁵ J. Nichols, *Progress of Queen Elizabeth*

(ed. 1823), iii, 90–6.

¹⁶ C. Thomas-Stanford, *Sussex in the Civil War*, 72.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 82.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* 83.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 161.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 398.

²¹ The Registers of Cowdray Chapel, from 1745 to 1837, were printed in vol. 1 of the *Catholic Record Society*.

²² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422–3.

²³ Farrer, *Honors and Knight's Fees*, iii, 67.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 423.

THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE EASEBOURNE

knight's fees in Bignor, Buddington, and Graffham were held in the 14th century by Ralph Sanzaver,²⁵ a descendant of the Domesday Ralph.²⁶

About 1180 Ralph granted to Durford Abbey, at the request of his mother Maud de Chésney, land in Fernhurst forming part of Buddington;²⁷ and in 1199 he gave 1 hide $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate there to Walter de Sutton and Sarra his wife, to hold as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee.²⁸ Buddington descended in the family as a member of their chief manor of Bignor until about 1349, when they seem to have died out and their estates came into the hands of the Earls of Arundel.²⁹

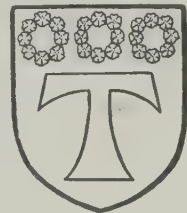
The first mention of a manor of Buddington seems to be in 1477, when it was conveyed by Robert Tue and Isabel to John Wode, William Druell, and others.³⁰ In 1485 John Wode by his will left the manor to his wife Margaret, sister of Thomas Drewell, for life, and then to go towards finding a priest to celebrate in Chichester Cathedral for the soul of Bishop John Arundel, near whose tomb he desired to be buried.³¹ The manor is next found in the hands of Sir David Owen, who made a settlement of it in 1513.³² His grandson John Owen in 1557 sold it to John Parkhurst,³³ whose son Edward in 1593 sold it to William Coldham.³⁴ In this family it descended for more than a hundred years, being held by Richard Coldham in 1720;³⁵ but from him it was shortly after this date bought by the Revd. Thomas Musgrave of Woolbeding, who in 1725 bequeathed it to his niece Elizabeth wife of Ogle Riggs for her life, and then to her son Thomas Riggs.³⁶ On Elizabeth's death the manor seems to have been divided, as Thomas Riggs in 1762 left to his sister Anne his 'undivided moiety of the manor of Buddington', then in the occupation of his brother Ogle (of Hollist).³⁷ Anne Riggs by her will, proved in 1785, left the 'manor of Buddington which my brother Thomas and I purchased' to her kinsman William Sandham.³⁸

TODHAM was held before the Conquest by Ulnod of Earl Godwin. In 1056 it was held of Earl Roger by William, and under him by Niel, being rated at 4 hides and including the third part of a mill.³⁹ With William's other estates it later formed part of the honor of Halmaker, and in 1105 Robert de Haye granted the tithes of Todham to the Norman abbey of Lessay,⁴⁰ which grant was confirmed in 1187 by his grandson William St. John to Boxgrove Priory.⁴¹ The mesne lordship descended with Halmaker (q.v.), the manor being held of Sir Thomas West and Elizabeth his wife in 1493.⁴²

The family of St. George were connected with Todham from an early date. About 1215 Prior 'R.' of Boxgrove granted to Elias de St. George $\frac{2}{3}$ of the tithes of Todham for the support of his chapel there and renounced all claims on the rectory of the chapel, receiving in exchange certain lands in Woodcote and Loddeshdown in West Hampnett.⁴³ Elias seems to have been succeeded by John de St. George, whose grandson

William held Todham in 1278⁴⁴ and 1293.⁴⁵ He died in 1316 seised of a messuage, 40 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, and 2 acres of pasture in Todham, held of Sir John de St. John as $\frac{1}{4}$ fee.⁴⁶ His son William died in 1334 holding $\frac{2}{3}$ of this estate, the other $\frac{1}{3}$ being held by Sarra, his father's widow, the whole then constituting $\frac{1}{2}$ a knight's fee.⁴⁷ At his death his son William was aged 15. On the division of the St. John fees between the coheirs in 1349 the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Todham was assigned to John de St. Philibert and Margaret the eldest sister of Edmund de St. John, it being then held by Richard, Earl of Arundel, and William de Tadeham.⁴⁸ If the latter is not an alias for William de St. George he was presumably either a temporary tenant or a fiefholder to uses. In 1368 it was stated that, long before, William de St. George had demised the manor (here first so termed) of Todham to William Tawke,⁴⁹ with reversion to his sons Robert and John for their lives; in that year he granted that if he should die without heir of his body the manor should pass to William Tawke and his heirs.⁵⁰ Accordingly we find Robert Tawke holding the manor in 1383;⁵¹ and it continued in this family, being held at their deaths by Thomas in 1419,⁵² Thomas in 1493, and William Tawke in 1506.⁵³ William left two infant daughters, Anne and Joan, who subsequently married Thomas Devenish and Richard Ryman respectively. In 1529 Ryman transferred his interest to Devenish.⁵⁴

In addition to the St. George estate there were other estates in Todham which occasionally appear as manors. In 1259 Henry III appointed Master Henry Lovel, king's serjeant, to keep the manor of 'Tadeham' which the king had previously granted to William de St. Ermine, who had since left England.⁵⁵ He also confirmed the grant made by William de St. Ermine to the same Master Henry, here called the queen's cook, of lands late of Robert le Sauvage which Richard his son granted to the king for his father's debts and which the king had given to William.⁵⁶ Some light is thrown on this by the fact that in 1247 Thomas de St. George deposited with Frank de Bohun certain charters, including one by which Robert le Sauvage granted to John de St. George, father of Thomas, 4 marks rent from the manor of Todham.⁵⁷ The Sauvage family were considerable landowners in Bramber Rape, and it is therefore probable that this estate is the messuage and lands in Todham held, with the manor of Old Shoreham, by Richard de Abberbury in 1333, when it was held of William de St. George as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee by rent of 26s. 8d. and suit to William's court of La Potte (in Westhampnett).⁵⁸ Richard had presumably acquired this before 1327, when he was the largest contributor



TAWKE. *Argent a tau cross gules and in chief three chaplets vert.*

²⁵ Farrer, *Honors and Knight's Fees*, iii, 20.

²⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 40-2.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 40.

²⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 15.

²⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 45.

³⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3217.

³¹ P.C.C. 15 Logge.

³² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 48.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*; Close R. 35 Eliz., pt. 13.

³⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 48-9.

³⁶ P.C.C. 256 Romney.

³⁷ Add. MS. 39416 B, fol. 12.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 45.

³⁹ *V.C.H. Sussex*, i, 423.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Doc. France*, 229.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 331.

⁴² *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, ii, 439.

⁴³ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 28.

⁴⁴ Assize R. 918, m. 36.

⁴⁵ De Banco Trin. 21 Edw. I, m. 32.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, 26.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* vii, 620, and p. 186.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Close* 1349-54, p. 69.

⁴⁹ Probably his son-in-law; see under Westhampnett, p. 177.

⁵⁰ De Banco, Hil. 42 Edw. III, Deeds.

⁵¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Ric. II, no. 21.

⁵² Add. MS. 19380, fol. 118 v.

⁵³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 1009, 1010.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* xx, 477.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1255-66, p. 37.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* p. 110.

⁵⁷ Curia Regis R. 160, m. 40 d.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 557.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

to the subsidy in Easebourne.⁵⁹ His son Sir John brought an action early in 1346 against Joan widow of William de Chamberlayn of Heyshott, William de St. George, and others, for breaking into his close and buildings at Todham and seizing his goods.⁶⁰ In September of that year Sir John died, seised of tenements in Todham which were said to be held of Richard, Earl of Arundel, by 26s. 8d. rent and suit at the court of William de St. George at Todham; which tenements Joan Chamberlayn held at farm by the demise of the said William.⁶¹ His heir was his uncle Thomas de Abberbury, but by 1376 Sir Richard Abberbury held the manors of Todham and Old Shoreham, which he then sold for 200 marks to Sir John de Arundel.⁶² This he did to raise money for the support of the young Prince Richard, who after he had become king made a rather tardy grant of compensation in 1385.⁶³ In the Subsidy Roll for 1412 Sir John Arundel, Lord Maltravers, held lands in Todham worth £1 6s. 8d. and Geoffrey Ingelare (perhaps feoffee to uses of Robert Tawke)⁶⁴ had lands there valued at £5.⁶⁵

In 1428 it is stated that the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Todham, formerly of William Chamberlayn and others, 'is divided between three persons equally',⁶⁶ these being Thomas Tawke, John Strode, and John Bown.⁶⁷ Tawke represents the St. George estate, Strode was perhaps a tenant of the Arundel lands, and John 'Bown' or Bohun represents a third division. This seems to have been in the hands of the family in 1300, as John son of James de Bohun was born at the manor of Todham in that year.⁶⁸ In 1381 Cecily widow of Sir John de Bohun died seised of Hetfeldlond, held of Robert Tawke as of his manor of Todham.⁶⁹ This may perhaps be the 100 acres in Todham, valued at £10, which was in the hands of Viscount Montague at his death in 1629.⁷⁰

Owing to this complex of subenfeoffments it is difficult to say what constituted the manor of Todham, held of Viscount Montague in free socage, of which Richard Knight died seised in January 1584.⁷¹ His son John Knight, with Thomas Thompson and Agnes his wife, sold the manor in 1587 to George Denys,⁷² said to have been a member of a Devon family.⁷³ His only daughter Margaret married first William Rose and secondly Walter Dobell,⁷⁴ and in 1656 settled the manor in trust for her son George Rose and his daughters Margaret and Judith.⁷⁵ Margaret married Sir James Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London; Judith married first Sir Maurice Digges and then Daniel Sheldon, brother of Sir James.⁷⁶ On the death of Sir James the whole manor came to Daniel Sheldon, who in 1682 sold it to Richard Styles.⁷⁷ In 1712 Nicholas Tournier and Mary his wife and William Bowell sold it to Thomas Cowper the younger.⁷⁸ By 1769 it was in the hands of Henry Hounsom, who left it in trust for his wife Sarah, who was still living in 1805, with reversion to his son

Henry; but the latter went bankrupt in 1775,⁷⁹ and it seems to have been sold to George Mullins, who owned the manor in 1815⁸⁰ and 1835.⁸¹

The church of *ST. MARY*,⁸² formerly *CHURCH* also the conventual church of the priory, stands at the gate of Cowdray Park on the east side of the village; the tower is of rubble, the modern exterior work of hammer-dressed ashlar, the dressings are of freestone, and the roofs tiled.

To a nave⁸³ and chancel of the 11th century there was added in the 12th a narrow north aisle and tower. In the 13th, on the establishment of the priory, the chancel was rebuilt, the east part of the nave was enclosed by walls to form the nuns' choir, and the north aisle was widened to its present dimensions for parish use. After the Suppression in the 16th century, the roofs of the nuns' choir and chancel were removed; that of the latter was replaced in 1830 to form a tomb-house, that of the former in 1876, when its former dividing walls were removed and the present chancel and organ chamber were added.

The modern chancel has in the east wall a lancet triplet, in the north a single lancet and an opening into the small organ chamber, on the south two pointed arches of two orders each, the outer resting on square pier and responds, the inner on carved corbels, opening into the Montague tomb-house. The chancel arch is pointed, of two orders, resting on semi-octagonal responds with moulded caps and bases; the whole of this work is modern in 13th-century style.

The Montague tomb-house (modern except the south wall, which is part of the priory building) has in its east wall a doorway and a three-light window in late-13th-century style; on the west it opens into the former nuns' choir by an arch of two orders, the inner moulded, resting on semi-octagonal responds with moulded caps and bases in a rather nondescript Gothic style.

The marble and alabaster monument of Anthony, Viscount Montague (died 1592) and his two wives occupies the east end of this building, whither it was removed from Midhurst (and its structure considerably altered) in 1851. It is in two stages; the eastern, the higher, has three semicircular arches supporting a slab on which, before a cubical block bearing his epitaph, kneels the effigy of the viscount, bareheaded, bearded, and wearing a ruff and the mantle and collar of the Order of the Garter over armour of the tasset period. On the lower stage, west of this, rest the effigies of his two wives, Jane Ratcliffe and Margaret Dacre, in mantles and kirtles; on the front of this stage, which is in the form of a chest tomb, are their epitaphs; at each end are small kneeling effigies of their descendants, some headless.

On the outside of the south wall of the former nuns' choir and nave (the distinction between them has been obliterated) is a Mass dial; west of it are a modern

⁵⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 115.

⁶⁰ De Banco R. 345, m. 399.

⁶¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, 643.

⁶² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2457; *Cal. Close*, 1374-7, p. 458.

⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 15. Sir Richard was one of those sent to announce to the Londoners the young king's accession in 1377 (T. Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* i, 330), and was among the king's friends banished in 1388 (*ibid.* ii, 173).

⁶⁴ Cf. *Control. R.* 59, m. 6.

⁶⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 135, 137.

⁶⁶ *Feud. Aids*, v, 156.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 152.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, 433.

⁶⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 7 Ric. II, no. 21.

⁷⁰ Hope, *op. cit.* 97.

⁷¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxiii, 82.

⁷² *Ibid.* xx, 440.

⁷³ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 293.

⁷⁴ Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 25, 166.

⁷⁵ *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds*, A. 175, 176.

⁷⁶ Berry, *loc. cit.* Cf. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx,

440.

⁷⁷ Add. MS. 39387, fol. 334.

⁷⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 440.

⁷⁹ *Chan. Decrees*, 1809A., fol. 657 (Dunkin MSS., Lewes).

⁸⁰ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 293.

⁸¹ Horsfield, *Sussex*, ii, 93.

⁸² The invocation of the priory was the Nativity of St. Mary: L. and P. Henry VIII, xi, 202 (37).

⁸³ Hope, *op. cit.*, pp. 95-9, from which much of this has been taken.

THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE EASEBOURNE

three-light window in 14th-century style and the remains of the original south doorway, now blocked but showing part of a semicircular arch; immediately west of this is the present south doorway, of the 13th century, formerly the nuns' entrance to their choir, having a pointed arch on plain jambs; next are a lancet window in 13th-century style and a three-light window with Perpendicular tracery, both modern. On the north side is an arcade of three pointed arches of two chamfered orders resting on octagonal piers with scalloped capitals and water-holding bases; the west respond is square with a corbel to carry the inner arch order; in place of the east respond is a pier of like design supporting a very narrow arch of like section to the others which dies away into the wall east of it; the western half of this arcade is of the late 12th century, the eastern is modern, being a reconstruction of work presumably destroyed when the choir was partitioned off from the then north aisle by a solid wall.

The tower arch is pointed, of one order resting on square jambs without imposts, of the late 12th century. In the lowest stage of the tower is a doorway with plain pointed arch and jambs; over it a small single-light window with four-centred head was inserted in the 16th century. In the next stage are small round-headed single-light windows on the north and south sides; a similar one is said to exist on the west, but is blocked. The next stage has similar openings on all four sides; save for one window this work is all of the late 12th or early 13th century. The tower is finished by a parapet with a diminutive pinnacle in each corner, of doubtful date, and a small shingled spire.

Nearly the whole of the outer stonework of the north wall of the ancient north aisle, which formed the pre-Suppression parish church, has been renewed. At the east is a single lancet window, originally 13th-century and preserving its ancient rear-arch. West of this are two two-light windows with plate tracery in 13th-century style but wholly modern; between them is the north doorway, of the 15th century, with moulded jambs and pointed arch; the rear-arch is segmental and, like its jambs, moulded. In the west wall is a modern square-headed doorway leading to the vestry; over it are two lancet windows surmounted by a round cinquefoiled light, all modern.

At the north-east corner, now occupying a niche of perhaps the 13th century with cinquefoiled pointed arch (one cusp missing), is the alabaster effigy of Sir David Owen (died 1542); he is represented bare-headed, in the armour of the period, over which he wears a sideless tabard showing some traces of blazon and a collar of SS and roses; his feet rest on a lion.

The north porch, of wood, and the west vestry, in late-16th-century style, are modern, as are all the roofs.

The font, 12th-century, has a square basin with small sunk round-headed panels on three sides only; it rests on five shafts, one large and four small, without caps or bases. There is a church chest of the 17th century with panelled top.

There are four bells; one by Roger Landen (c. 1450) inscribed *Te Deum Laudamus*; one of the 16th cen-

tury—*sancta anna ora pro nobis*; and two by William Eldridge, 1677.⁸⁴

The communion plate includes a plain silver chalice of 1716 and a paten of 1712, both acquired in 1717.⁸⁵

The registers begin in 1538.

That the original church of Ease-
ADVOWSON bourne was a pre-Conquest 'hundredal' church, like that of Singleton (q.v.), is probable from its having attached to it in 1291,⁸⁶ and as late as 1535,⁸⁷ the chapels of Midhurst, Fernhurst, Lodsworth, and Todham. The earliest reference to it is in a deed of c. 1105, by which Savaric fitz Cane and Muriel his wife gave the church of 'Isenburne' to the Norman Abbey of Sézéc.⁸⁸ If this grant was effective the church must have been recovered by one of Savaric's successors, as in the 13th century the founder of Easebourne Priory (probably Sir John de Bohun) gave the church to the nuns,⁸⁹ by whom it was held in 1291, being then valued at £26 13s. 4d.⁹⁰ The rectory was appropriated, the vicar receiving a stipend of £6 13s. 4d.,⁹¹ which it is noted in 1331 the nuns were neglecting to pay.⁹² Since the Dissolution the advowson has descended with the manor.

The exact status of the chapel of Todham was obscure. As mentioned above,⁹³ the Prior of Boxgrove gave to Elias de St. George certain tithes for his chapel of Todham in about 1215. In 1278 William de St. George claimed to present to the chapel, to which his grandfather John presented the last parson, Robert le Chapeleyn; but the Bishop of Chichester said that it was already occupied by the nominee of the Prioress of Easebourne, to whose church it belonged.⁹⁴ Four years later William arranged with the prioress that the chapel should be served by a fit chaplain who should celebrate on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday when he, his wife, or his heirs were in residence, and otherwise on the two weekdays. In return he gave her land and pasturage and provided a chalice, missal, and vestments. In 1292 the services, which the jurors said had been held from time out of mind, had been withdrawn and the prioress was ordered to carry out the agreement.⁹⁵ The later history of the chapel is unknown.

A small mission church was built in 1885, at the expense of Colonel Hollist and Lord Egmont, at Henley on the borders of Easebourne and Fernhurst.⁹⁶

The Revd. Edward Tufnell by his
CHARITIES will proved on 29 March 1879 bequeathed to the vicar of Easebourne £300 towards establishing or maintaining a chapel in the hamlet of Henley in this parish or, if and so long as there shall be no such chapel, then to apply the interest in providing a weekly or Sunday service in the hamlet as the vicar shall in his discretion deem expedient. His sister Elizabeth Crowfoot by her will dated 11 July 1896 bequeathed £50 in augmentation of this legacy. The annual income of these charities amounts to £9 1s. 8d.

Mary Elizabeth Richards by her will dated 18 October 1902 bequeathed £150, the income to be applied towards the maintenance of divine service in Henley church. The annual income of the charity amounts to £5 16s. 2d.

⁸⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 208.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* liv, 184.

⁸⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, p. 314.

⁸⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 323.

⁸⁸ *Cal. Doc. France*, 238. The grant was conditional on the consent of Herling, who

then held the church.

⁸⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 184.

⁹⁰ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁹¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 323.

⁹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 932.

⁹³ See n. 43.

⁹⁴ *Assize R.* 918, m. 36.

⁹⁵ *Add. MS.* 39373, fol. 132, citing *De*

Banco R. Trin. 21 Edw. I, m. 32.

⁹⁶ Alice Tudor, *Fernhurst*, 173-6.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

FERNHURST

The parish of Fernhurst consists of a main block, lying north of Easebourne, and two prolongations, projecting north and north-west on either side of Linchmere, the eastern of the two reaching the Surrey boundary just south of Haslemere and the western the Hampshire boundary below Bramshott. It was bounded by Hampshire also on the east, as the adjacent parish of North Ambersham was an outlying member of the parish of Steep in Hampshire; being, however, entirely surrounded by Sussex, the Ambershams were taken into this county¹ and North Ambersham has been united to Fernhurst since 1913.² An outlier of Woolavington parish, being part of Woolavington Common inclosed in 1815, lay near the village of Fernhurst and was annexed to this parish in 1869, as was a strip along the border of Linchmere in 1879.³

A large proportion of the parish is woodland, which during the 17th and 18th centuries furnished fuel for the ironworks.⁴ Of these one is said to have been at Surney Hatch, on the northern edge of Verdley Wood and close to the winding stream which flows across the parish and may be identified with the 'woburnan' named in a charter of 973.⁵ The second and more important was at North Park, on the borders of Fernhurst and Linchmere, where there are still remains of the stonework of sluices, and the works are commemorated by the names of Furnace Pond, Furnace Wood, and Minepits Wood. This was mentioned in 1664 as 'ruined' and apparently remained so for a century, as when John Butler revived the ironworks for casting cannon during the American and French wars of 1762-83 he had to import workmen from elsewhere.⁶ These works closed in 1776⁷ and the others in 1790.⁸ It is probable that the district known as 'The Cylinders' was the site of a manufacture of charcoal for gunpowder similar to that established farther east at North Chapel about 1800.⁹

The Cylinders lies on Friday Hill, on the main road from Midhurst to Haslemere. This road, which seems to have been constructed about 1765,¹⁰ formerly came straight up Henley Hill, where its surface is paved with slabs of stone,¹¹ but about 1820 it was diverted to avoid the very steep gradient. Friday Hill leads to High Marley and Marley Common, which is held by the National Trust, and in this northern part of the parish there has been much building in recent years, so that the population, which was 919 in 1901, had risen in 1931 to 1,534.

Moses Hill Farm lies north of the village, and is reached from Kingsley Green. It is a disguised hall-house of the 15th century, of four bays, the two central originally forming a hall open to the roof. The south bay, and possibly the north, was two-storied from the first. About 1600 a floor was inserted in the hall and a central stack with wide fire-places in chamfered brick. That in the sitting-room still retains its four-

centred head and seats. There is another in the room above. The exterior has been greatly modernized in the 19th and early 20th centuries when wings were added to the east. There had already been an addition in the 17th century: a western outshot, containing some timber-framing, has a door with latch and strap-hinge of that period.¹²

Inside cambered beams and braces are visible, some of great thickness. Between the south bays the partition has a double set of curved struts to the central post, and a beam 1 ft. 3 in. thick.¹³ The corresponding north partition shows curved struts from tie to king-post and wide braces below. There are carpenter's marks on the timbers. The central stack has destroyed evidence of the original main truss except for a curved brace 1 ft. 8 in. wide on the west.¹⁴ Stop-chamfered beams are exposed; old timber sills remain to the two-light windows on each floor of the south bay, and there is a blocked window in the northern at ground-floor level. A fragment of Jacobean panelling is re-used in a modern fire-place. There is a cellar under the northern central bay.

North of the house is a 17th-century barn of four bays, weather-boarded, with some tile-hanging, braced posts, and curved queen-post struts. East of it is a contemporary farm building of similar construction, converted into a studio by the late artist occupier, Mr. Meteyard.

Timberscombe lies farther south-east, off the west side of the road from Haslemere. It is of T-shaped plan with the cross-wing at the south-west end. The latter is timber-framed in wide panels and dates from c. 1600; it may be an addition to an earlier north-east block. This is now altered by later work, but in its north-east wall (concealed by a modern lean-to) there are large stones, probably from Shulbrede, and a cambered beam above. The central stack with coursed cap was inserted when the cross-wing was built, and the entrance is in line with it on the south-east side. The old strap-hinged door remains; and opposite in the stack is a wooden opening. The cross-wing contains two floors and attics. The south-east end is gabled, with all the timber-framing exposed; much of the brick-filling is old, some laid in herring-bone pattern. The south-west side is tile-hung over stone with brick dressings. The north-west end has tile-hanging in the gable with timber-framing and modern brick below; some stone filling replaces original wattle-and-daub. There is an 18th-century annexe to the north-west, joining up to a 17th-century farm building, now transformed into a recreation room. The south-west wing is of three bays, but has been subdivided. Some of the ground-floor partitions, however, are old; stop-chamfered beams are exposed on both floors, and one in the ground-floor room of the north-east block. There are oak floors with wide baulks in both parts. South of

¹ Under the Acts 2 and 3 Wm. IV, cap. 64; 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 61.

² Alice M. Tudor, *Fernhurst* (1934), 11.

³ *Ibid.* 8, 9.

⁴ A. Ponsonby, *Lynchmere and Shulbrede* (1920), 181.

⁵ Birch, *Carr. Sax.* The farm attached to Verdley Place, close to the stream, is called Oeborne.

⁶ Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 426.

⁷ *Ibid.* 427.

⁸ *Ibid.* 67.

⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 239.

¹⁰ Tudor, *op. cit.* 167.

¹¹ The local belief that this was a Roman road was disproved by excavations in 1932: *Suss. N. & Q.* iv, 148-50.

¹² This outshot has been cut back and cemented where an old ash threatened to uproot this part of the building.

¹³ At ground level the partitions have been removed.

¹⁴ See reconstruction of the original house in E. W. Swanton and P. Woods, *Bygone Haslemere* (1914), plate xxvi.

THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE FERNHURST

Timberscombe is a disguised 17th-century cottage of three bays with central stack and later additions. A cambered beam and stop-chamfered joists are exposed internally.

Part of the Old Vicarage is of 17th-century date, with some timber-framing exposed. The house has been greatly altered.

Verdley Castle¹⁵ is completely gone. Verdley Place is modern, but its home farm Oeborne dates from the 17th century. It is three bays long with a central stack, outshot to the east, and modern additions on the north side. The walls are timber-framed, with stone filling in wide panels and tile-hanging above. At the west end is a filleted-roll-moulded four-light window; and the recessed chimney is old, with cap and base courses. Stop-chamfered ceiling-beams are exposed internally, and flanking the stack at ground level is a small recess. An ogee-moulded cornice remains to a fire-place above. The chief feature is a twin-branched staircase with slender flame-topped newels and roll-moulded rail; this dates from the middle of the 17th century.

Bridgelands, on the same estate, is of four bays with a central stack. It may have been a hall-house, but is very much altered. Some 17th-century features remain, however. On the west front there is a chamfered plinth and a string-course with hollow under-side. The plinth turns down to form the sill of a chamfered two-light to the cellar, now filled in through the lowering of the ground floor. Another chamfered window remains at the south end, and two others on the east side, at higher levels.

The wide fire-place has internal cupboards, and above the upstairs fire-place is a small cupboard with butterfly hinges. Most of the ceiling-beams are cased, and one of the rooms has panelling of 18th-century type. Here again the staircase provides the greatest interest; it dates from the late 17th century, and has ball-topped stop-chamfered newels, ogee-moulded rail, and twisted balusters; the treads are renewed. It seems to belong to the period indicated by a stone inscribed *r. m. 1695* reset in the modern porch, and apparently transferred from the wall behind. It may be that the whole frontage is of this period; the entrance doorway having a square chamfered head and not the earlier four-centred type.

Courts has a gable dated *r. f. 1650*. The house has been modernized, but retains a chamfered plinth, an ogee-moulded cornice to a fire-place, and a re-used 17th-century door.

Upperfold lies in the east of the parish, south of the Lurgashall road. It dates from the 16th and 17th centuries but has been very much restored. Original features include timber-framing in square and oblong panels, a moulded bressumer to the transverse gable, several external stacks (repaired) and one central, and brick fire-places with four-centred heads. There is a panelled overmantel with applied reel mouldings, dating from the first half of the 17th century, and a window on the east has a scroll catch of a somewhat later period.

North Park Farm is remotely situated at the end of a lane off the west side of the Midhurst road. It is stone-built, four bays long, with mullioned windows, which might be considered of 16th-century type, but the wall

in which they are built has a chamfered plinth turning down on either side of the contemporary entrance. This has four-centred head almost rounded, thus rather late, and is in line and of one plan with the central stack, which cannot be earlier than *c. 1600*. The richly carved stop-chamfers of the ceiling-beams are similar to the details of the staircase turret, also in line with the stack, and apparently of one design. From existing evidence, therefore, it is difficult to place the house earlier than the 17th century, and the developed character of the mouldings suggests that the post dated 1664 in the hall may refer to most of the old work now visible.

Many of the chamfered windows remain. The west front shows a four-light on either floor of the north bay, and a five-light to the larger room (or hall) south of the entrance. The door is of 17th-century date, nail-studded, and bar and bar-hole remain. There is a modern door-hood, and above a blocked light. Another old window is concealed under the re-tiling of a gabled dormer of 17th-century type. There is more tile-hanging at the ends of the building, and at the north original three-light windows remain to each floor. There is a cellar under the south end, and one-light and two-light windows to it show here below the plinth; unlike others they have hollow chamfers. On the east side a later outshot aisle lies beyond two tile-hung gables and stair turret. There is a small moulded two-light window to the stair, and near the south end of the main block a four-light in wood, partly blocked, with roll and hollow mouldings.

The ceiling-beams have elaborate ogee-moulded stops. In the central room (two bays in length) a carved post supports the end of the north-south beam. It is inscribed 1664 *J. P. T. H.* The room above is now partitioned along a central beam lying east-west. In the end bays the main beam runs north-south. The south bay is divided off on each floor by an old timber-framed partition in wide panels, while the north bay is separated by the stack.

The hall fire-place is wide, with chimney-seats, and in the flank of its east jamb facing the stair is a small brick arch. In the room above the old brick jambs and roll-moulded cornice can be seen beyond a modern grate, but the north fire-place backing it shows a four-centred head as well as the moulded cornice. There is a 17th-century door with strap-hinges.

The 17th-century collars, purlins, wind-braces, and queen-post struts can be seen in the attic, and a small filleted-roll-moulded window in the dormer.

The fine 17th-century staircase is of short dog-leg type, housed in a turret east of the stack. The supporting beam and string are elaborately moulded with ogee, fillet, and cavetto. There is a wave-moulded rail, faceted terminals, and stop-chamfers on newels and balusters resembling those on some of the ceiling-beams.

Dawes Farm stands at a bend on the east side of the Midhurst road. It is a disguised hall-house dating from the 16th century, and consisting of four bays, of which the central formed a hall open to the roof, with a two-storied block, possibly jettied, at either end. In the late 16th or early 17th century the hall was divided by a floor, and the north front rebuilt, flush probably with the jetties. The central stack was inserted, somewhat later, as the ground-floor beam arrangement does not make proper provision for this.¹⁶

¹⁵ Even the foundations were dug out *c. 60* years ago (Tudor, *op. cit.* 22). See drawings of ruins by Grimm: Add. MS.

5675, fols. 4, 5, 6.

¹⁶ For this and other observations from

my notes, I am indebted to Mr. Hugh Braun, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

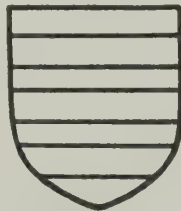
The north front, *c.* 1600, is of stone with a chamfered plinth turning down to allow for the contemporary doorway, with chamfered four-centred head, set in a slight projection and with an old chamfered light above. The ground-floor windows retain square brick labels with out-turned ends; the window east of the doorway is original, with three hollow-chamfered lights, and there is a leaf-and-scroll catch to a later 17th-century window in the west bay. The west end is of stone with a chamfered plinth on a higher level than that of the front. The south side was probably rebuilt in the 18th century or later, certainly the brick dressings are modern and there is no plinth. Original timber-framing, however, shows in the east end; the ground-level is of stone with brick quoins, but above great braces and posts are visible, under a gable-hipped roof similar to that at the west end.

The chimney-stack is recessed, with overhanging courses. The sitting-room fire-place (to the west) has a flat four-centred head set in a square frame with spandrels; the jambs have roll-and-ogee mouldings; the chimney-seats remain. The kitchen fire-place has a plainer four-centred head. Original cambered beams and curved braces can be seen upstairs; and stop-chamfered beams and joists of the second period are visible below. Much of the oak flooring remains; and some wattle-and-daub in the west bay. In one of the central bays a moulded beam, set at an angle, runs along the internal north wall at eaves level. Near the entrance is a 17th-century staircase with square stop-chamfered newel and turned finial.

The manor of **FERNHURST** seems **MANORS** always to have been small and unimportant.

It is first mentioned in 1440, when it was among the manors dealt with under the will of John de Bohun.¹⁷ It descended for some time in this family¹⁸ but by the end of the 16th century seems to have been acquired by one of the Lewkenors, as their co-heirs were dealing with it in 1617.¹⁹ Under the division made between these co-heirs Fernhurst passed to the family of Mill, in which it descended²⁰ with Didling (*q.v.*) until 1791, when Sir Charles Mill sold his West Sussex manors to Lord Robert Spencer,²¹ who is named as lord of the Manor of Fernhurst in 1792.²² He sold the manor, with other estates, to Lord Leconfield.

The manor of **VERDLEY** presumably belonged to the Dawtreys, as in 1317 it was settled on Eve (Dawtre) and Edward St. John, her (third) husband, and her heirs.²³ At her death in 1354 it passed to John de Shelvestrode, her son by her first husband Roger de Shelvestrode.²⁴ His son Sir Roger made a conveyance of the manor, evidently for a settlement, in 1360,²⁵ and it passed by the marriage of Joan, daughter and heir of John de Shelvestrode, to John Aske, of Yorkshire,



ASKE. Or three bars azure.

who died in 1397.²⁶ In this family it descended for 150 years, Sir Robert Aske dying seised thereof in 1531.²⁷ His son John conveyed his Sussex manors, including Verdley, to Henry VIII in 1542,²⁸ and in 1549 it was given by Edward VI to Sir Anthony Browne.²⁹ From this time it descended with Cowdray (*q.v.*). The Park of Verdley is mentioned in connexion with the grants in 1542 and 1547 and is shown as impaled, on the maps of Saxton (1575) and Speed (1616).

Several religious houses held land in the parish. Jocelin of Louvain, lord of Petworth, at the end of the 12th century gave lands here to the abbey of Reading, which formed part of their manor of Diddlesfold in Lurgashall.³⁰ About the same time Ralf Saunzaver gave to Durford Abbey the land of La Rude in Fernhurst, belonging to his manor of Buddington.³¹ This was perhaps included in the grant of 1248 by which the abbey gave Stanley in Fernhurst to Shulbrede Priory in exchange for land in Harting,³² as Kingsrode, late of Shulbrede, was granted by Edward VI to Sir Ralph Sadleir, who conveyed it to John Smyth of Godalming, clothier, in 1551.³³ Other land in La Rude was given to Boxgrove Priory by John de St. George;³⁴ it was leased by the priory in about 1220 to Herbert de Mershurst at 2s. 6d.,³⁵ and at the Dissolution Boxgrove still received 2s. 6d. in rent from Fernhurst.³⁶ Moses Hill Farm belonged to the Knights Hospitallers,³⁷ but how they acquired it is not known. The nuns of Easebourne Priory, who held the tithes of Fernhurst, had some estates here, including Van Lands, which at the Dissolution passed to the Earl of Southampton.³⁸

The manor of **AMBERSHAM** was, as noted above, an outlying portion of the Hampshire parish of Steep, under which its history has been traced in *V.C.H. Hampshire*.³⁹ From early in the 12th century until 1500 it was held by the family of Taillard. It was then sold to John Onley, and in 1537 Thomas Onley sold it to Lady Katherine Arundel, who sold it in 1541 to William Yonge of Petworth. By the marriage of Alice, sister of Anthony Yonge, it passed to Thomas Bonham, from whom it was bought in 1700 by Anthony Capron of Easebourne, whose namesake sold it about the end of the 18th century to William Stephen Poyntz. It thus became part of the Cowdray estate, with which it has descended.

The church of **ST. MARGARET**⁴⁰ **CHURCH** stands in the middle of the village, east of the crossroads. It consists of chancel with south vestry, nave, south aisle and porch, and tower west of the aisle. The ancient walls are of rubble plastered, the modern of sandstone ashlar, the roofs are tiled.

To a chancel and nave of the 12th century were added a rather massive timber bell-cote and a very ample south porch, much like that at Lurgashall, both now destroyed.⁴¹ The present aisle was built in 1859 and the tower and vestry in 1881.⁴²

The east wall of the chancel (wholly modern) has two shallow buttresses to the east and a two-light window with traceried head in 14th-century style. In

¹⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xx, 12.

¹⁸ Tudor, *op. cit.* 27.

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 446.

²⁰ *Ibid.* xix, 128, 152.

²¹ Add. MS. 39389, fol. 88.

²² Gamekeepers' Deputations (Lewes).

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1493.

²⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, 189.

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2228.

²⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxx, 144.

²⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, no. 39.

²⁸ *Ibid.* xix, 121.

²⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, p. 241.

³⁰ Tudor, *op. cit.* 97.

³¹ *Ibid.* 94-5.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds*, BA. 20.

³⁴ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 95.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, fol. 138 v.

³⁶ Tudor, *op. cit.* 95.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 25.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 24.

³⁹ Vol. iii, 78.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 150.

⁴¹ Both are shown in Grimm's drawing of 1790 (Add. MS. 5678, fol. 27). There is a reference to the church porch in 1545-6: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 150.

⁴² Tudor, *op. cit.* 38, 39; from this much of this information has been taken.

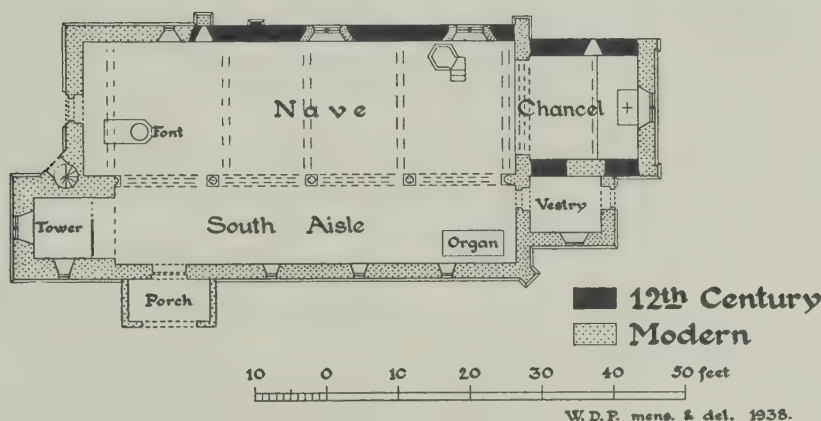
THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE FERNHURST

the north wall is one small round-arched window of the 12th century having no provision for glazing. The south wall, on which the vestry now abuts, is blank, but probably still contains the 13th-century windows, a double lancet to the east and a single to the west, shown in Grimm's drawing. The chancel arch is pointed, of two chamfered orders with hood-mould; the responds are square with attached shafts resting on corbels, all modern in 13th-century style. The roof has one truss with a moulded tie-beam resting on moulded

a segmental-pointed arch leading to the tower (1881), the ground floor of which is used as a choir vestry. In the south wall is a window like those of the aisle; in the west a similar window, but of two lights. A newel stair on the north side, with exterior door, leads to the upper stages. The first floor has a lancet window on each of the south and west sides; the second has over them pairs of trefoil-headed windows; there is a moulded cornice under the low shingled spire.

The font is a squat cylinder, of perhaps the 12th

Parish Church of St Margaret Fernhurst



plates, a king-post, two curved braces, and a collar purlin, ancient but much restored; the roof is ceiled with plaster in waggon form.

At the north-east corner of the nave is a modern buttress. The south arcade of four bays is modern, having pointed arches of two orders and cylindrical piers with moulded capitals and bases and square abaci, in a nondescript Gothic style; the responds have the form of half-piers. In the north wall are two two-light windows with pointed trefoil heads, perhaps originally late-13th-century, but now almost entirely modern. West of these are a shallow 12th-century buttress, and a modern one immediately under a 12th-century window like that in the chancel; the wall west of this is modern. In the west wall is a doorway with pointed arch of two moulded orders;⁴³ over this are two single-light trefoil-headed windows, over them a quatrefoiled opening, all modern. There are five roof trusses, the second and third have ancient tie-beams and curved braces, the first, fourth, and fifth have hammer-beams, and are entirely modern; the roof is ceiled in plaster in waggon form.

The south aisle (1859) has a doorway to the vestry in the east wall and a diagonal buttress at the north-east corner. In the south wall are three one-light windows with pointed trefoil heads. West of these is the south doorway of two orders, the outer moulded, in 13th-century style. Outside this is a wooden porch resting on a stone base. In the west wall of the aisle is

century, on a modern base. In the tower are the remains of, apparently, two holy water stoups. The other fittings are modern. There are two bells, dated 1717.⁴⁴ The only ancient piece of communion plate is a silver chalice of 1590.⁴⁵ The registers begin in 1547, and a transcript of them (for baptisms and burials to 1789 and marriages to 1752) is in the Bodleian Library.

Fernhurst was one of the chapels *ADVOWSON* attached to Easebourne Church in 1291;⁴⁶ it retained that status in 1535,⁴⁷ and after the dissolution of Easebourne Priory and the grant of its estates to the Earl of Southampton, who died in 1542 seised of the chapel of Fernhurst,⁴⁸ the appointment to this perpetual curacy descended with the Cowdray estate (q.v.). In 1656, however, the appointment of Thomas Abercombie was made by the parishioners.⁴⁹ Under an arrangement made in 1774 the sum of £20 was assured to the incumbent and a further £30 was given yearly, of grace, from the Cowdray estate; parliamentary grants of £1,200, made about 1829, brought the value up to £98 11s. 4d.⁵⁰ The present value of the living, now ranking as a vicarage, is about £300.

In 1440 the parishioners, led by Thomas Field, refused to allow the servants of Easebourne Priory to collect the tithes, on the ground that the priory ought to provide and pay a parish clerk to serve the chaplain in the church. The dispute was referred to Bishop

⁴³ The original doorway may have been of the 12th century: Tudor, op. cit. 63.

⁴⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 208.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* liv, 184.

⁴⁶ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.) 134; *Suss.*

Rec. Soc. xlv, 314.

⁴⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.) i, 323.

⁴⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2) lxx, 28.

⁴⁹ Tudor, op. cit. 74.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* 88.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Praty, who decided against the parishioners and ordered that they should pay 10s. damages to the prioress, and that Thomas Field should do public penance in Fernhurst Church.⁵¹

The chapel of ease at Camelsdale, erected in 1906, was converted into a separate vicarage in 1938, the patronage being vested in the Crown and the Bishop of Chichester alternately.

GRAFFHAM

The parish, which lies some 6 miles south-east of Midhurst, contained 1,714 acres, since increased to 2,137 acres by the inclusion of portions of Fernhurst and East Lavington; and under the West Sussex Review Order of 1933 the parish of Selham has been annexed to it for civil purposes.¹ The southern boundary is on Graffham Down, where the highest point is reached, 763 ft., at an ancient earthwork where the parishes of Graffham, East Dean, Singleton, and Heyshott meet. The church lies at the foot of the Downs, with most of the village along the road sloping down from it to the north. The northern half of the parish is mostly woodland and common; in the more open parts the soil is clay with a subsoil of chalk and marl, suitable for cereals. Red ochre has been worked in the parish,² and in 1341 there were evidently potteries, as the rector received yearly 12d. 'from the men who make clay pots'.³

In the village is the Empire Hall, built by Lord Woolavington for use as a free library and for entertainments.

A two-storied house south of the church, now two tenements called 'Victory Cottages', has 17th-century timber-framing in the upper story of the east front. The lower story has white stone walling and some flint, with brick dressings at the angles and to the windows. The back of the house is also of flints and white free-stone. At the north end is a timber-framed outbuilding and at the south end a very short modern extension. In front is an 18th-century brick porch; the inner doorway has a brick label. The tiled roof, probably formerly thatched, has modern gabled dormers. The central chimney-shaft of thin bricks is of the local rebated type. The fire-places have been reduced. The lower ceilings are open-timbered, with chamfered main beams.

A cottage $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the church also shows some 17th-century timber-framing. Two others farther north are also of the 17th century, and perhaps more typical of this district in their material. The southern, of two tenements, has a little timber-framing at the north end of the east front, but it is mainly of white stone and at the south end a little flint. The two lower windows have brick jambs and conjoined brick labels. The upper windows have old brick lintels. The gabled south end has a projecting chimney-stack with a chamfered plinth and crow-stepped sides and a rebated shaft. The northern cottage also has a little timber-framing but is mostly of a very dark brown ragstone and a little flintwork. It has a 17th-century brick central chimney-shaft.

Before the Conquest *GRAFFHAM* was *MANORS* held as an alodial manor by six thegns; in 1086 its 10 hides were held of Earl Roger by four Frenchman—Robert (son of Tetbald),⁴ Ralph (de Chesney) 4 hides, Rolland 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides, and Ernald 2 hides.⁵ The overlordship of the whole descended with the honor of Arundel, but Robert's lands constituted the subordinate honor of Petworth and his estate here is probably represented by that portion of Graffham which, with Bignor and Buddington (q.v.), formed 3 fees, held of Petworth from the middle of the 12th century until about 1350 by the family of Sanzaver, whose estates then passed to the Earl of Arundel.⁶ This may be the knight's fee in Graffham which Robert Wispillun was claiming against Isabel de Grafham in 1221.⁷ The manor was held of Ralph Sanzaver at his death in 1314 by William de Wauncy and Thomas de Kepston⁸ and presumably represents the fee held of his father Ralph in 1284 by John le Camoys, John Dawtre, Thomas de Kepston, and Remi (?).⁹

The 2 hides of Graffham held in 1086 by Ernald became attached to his manor of South Stoke in the Rape of Arundel.¹⁰ This was, in the 12th century, in the hands of the family of Cauz, of whom Hugh de Cauz occurs in 1166 as holding 3 knights' fees of the Earl of Arundel¹¹ and in 1168 as concerned with land in the hundred of Easebourne, presumably at Graffham.¹² Godfrey de Cauz had succeeded by 1186,¹³ and Robert by 1206, in which year Hugh de Neville (of Essex) claimed those fees against him as having belonged to his great-grandfather Gilbert Rufin in the time of Henry I.¹⁴ Hugh obtained the fees, for which he did homage to the Earl of Arundel, but granted the manor of Stoke to Robert and his wife Agnes and the heirs of their bodies, with contingent remainder to himself.¹⁵ When the Arundel fees were divided in 1244 the 3 fees in South Stoke, Warningcamp, Up Waltham, and Graffham, then held by John de Neville, were assigned to the pourparty of Roger de Sumery and his wife Nichole.¹⁶ It is possible that Robert de Cauz left a daughter,¹⁷ as in 1270 there is mention of Denise de Cauz, mother of Robert Trotemenu,¹⁸ and this Robert was holding $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Graffham of John de Neville in 1282 by service at the court of South Stoke.¹⁹ A later John de Neville in 1357 sold the manor of South Stoke with its appurtenances in various parishes including Graffham to Richard, Earl of Arundel.²⁰

Part of Graffham was held as a member of the manor of Woolavington, in the Rape of Arundel. It is so named in 1269 in connexion with the grant to Robert

had licence to lease the manor of South Stoke for ten years to the Bishop of Chichester. But this might have been during the minority of Robert's heir.

¹⁸ Assize R. 913, m. 13. The name Trotemenu was a nickname sometimes given to a horse. William Trotemenu who occurs at Graffham in the subsidy lists for 1296 and 1327 (*Suss. Rec. Soc. x*, 101, 117) figures in 1332 as William Trot (*ibid.* 241).

¹⁹ Farrer, *op. cit.* 49.

²⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2189.

⁵¹ Tudor, *op. cit.* 103-6; Add. Chart. 53721.

¹ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.* (1938).

² *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 232.

³ *Ibid.* 252.

⁴ Amount not stated, but presumably 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides.

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 423.

⁶ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 24-6.

⁷ Pipe R. 5 Hen. III.

⁸ Farrer, *op. cit.* 25.

⁹ *Ibid.* Land in Graffham was held by the Dawtreys in 1524 and 1575: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 321; iii, 97, 99.

¹⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lix, 15.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 11.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.* 12.

¹⁴ *Curia Regis R.* 37, m. 1.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 46, m. 2 d.; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 115.

¹⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, p. 251.

¹⁷ Farrer (*op. cit.* 48) argues that Robert left no issue, as in 1227 Hugh de Neville

THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE GRAFFHAM

Waleraund of lands late of John de Gatesdene, with the custody of John's heir, subject to the dower of his widow Hawise.²¹ It is not, however, mentioned in the list of properties acquired by John and confirmed to him in 1242,²² and may have been the property of Hawise through her previous marriage with the first John de Neville.²³ The manor of Woolavington had come into the hands of the Earl of Arundel by 1315, when he made a grant of it for life to William Paynel,²⁴ who next year appears as lord of Graffham.²⁵

The 4 hides of Graffham held in 1086 by Ralph (de Chesney) became the manor of *WONWORTH*. Ralph's son Roger de Chesney gave to Lewes Priory the church of 'Mellers', now Madehurst, and the tithes of his demesnes in Graffham,²⁶ which grants were confirmed by his sons Hugh and William,²⁷ and at a later date the priory was receiving in Graffham the tithes in part, and in Wonworth 2 sheaves of the tithes of the old demesne.²⁸ In about 1170 William, Earl of Arundel, confirmed an agreement made between Hugh's son Ralph de Chesney and the Abbot of Eynsham concerning Ralph's lands in Graffham and Madehurst.²⁹ Ralph's daughter and heir Lucy married Guy de Dive,³⁰ who died about 1214 leaving an infant son William, during whose nonage King John granted his land in Graffham and Madehurst first to Peter Picot and then to Hasculf Paynel.³¹ In 1243 a knight's fee in Graffham and Madehurst, held by William de Dive, was assigned in dower to the Countess of Arundel, and next year to the pourparty of John FitzAlan.³² In 1248 there is a reference to William de Dive's court of Wonworth,³³ and in 1272 John died seised of the manor of Wonworth in Graffham, held of the Earl of Arundel as 1 fee,³⁴ his heir being his son Henry. The manor was settled on John Dyve and Margery his wife in 1310³⁵ and was held, as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, by Henry Dyve in 1327, when he died leaving a widow Marcia (to whom this manor was assigned in dower)³⁶ and a son John, then aged 7.³⁷ In 1330 the fee in Graffham and Madehurst was held of Edmund, Earl of Kent, by the heir of Henry Dyve,³⁸ but no more is known of it until 1357, when Sir William Breton and Joan his wife, who was previously wife of John Dyve, failed in a (probably collusive) suit for the manor against Richard, Earl of Arundel,³⁹ to whom they definitely sold the manor of Wonworth and Graffham in 1378.⁴⁰

The whole of Graffham had then come into the hands of the Earls of Arundel, the original overlords. It was among the manors assigned in 1425 to the Countess Beatrice in dower,⁴¹ and in 1428 she was returned as holding $\frac{1}{2}$ fee and a $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Graffham.⁴² Graffham, Wonworth, and Woolavington all remained in the possession of the FitzAlan family until 1578, when the three manors were conveyed by Henry, Earl of Arundel, John, Lord Lumley, and Jane his wife, daughter of the earl, to Giles and Francis Garton.⁴³ Giles

Garton, who is described as an ironmonger and citizen of London,⁴⁴ died in 1592 and the manors descended to his son Peter Garton, having been conveyed to him and Judith, his wife, daughter of Thomas Shurley of Isfield, at the time of their marriage, by the marriage settlement. In 1606 Sir Peter Garton died seised of all three manors.⁴⁵ They all three descended successively to the three sons of Sir Peter, who died in 1619,⁴⁶ 1633,⁴⁷ and 1641⁴⁸ respectively. In 1675⁴⁹ on the death of William Garton the three manors came to Robert Orme, who had married William Garton's sister Mary. His son Garton Orme died in 1758⁵⁰ leaving a daughter and heir Charlotte, who was married to Richard Bettesworth, and the manors descended to their daughter Charlotte who was unmarried in 1764,



GARTON. *Sable three pointed staves two in saltire and one in pale argent bound together with a band or.*



WILBERFORCE. *Argent an eagle sable.*

when she presented to the living of Graffham,⁵¹ but subsequently in 1778 married John Sargent,⁵² M.P. for Seaford in 1790. Their son John Sargent was presented by his father to the living of Graffham and instituted on 11 Sept. 1805.⁵³ Through his daughter Emily, who married Samuel Wilberforce, afterwards Bishop successively of Oxford and Winchester, the manors came into the Wilberforce family, where they remained until 1903 when they were sold by Reginald William Wilberforce to James Buchanan, afterwards Lord Woolavington. After his death in 1935 the manor of Graffham was bought by Capt. the Rt. Hon. Euan Wallace, M.P.

The church of *ST. GILES*⁵⁴ stands at *CHURCH* the extreme south end of the village, under the Downs; it is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings, and roofed with tile, the spire being shingled. It consists of a chancel, flanked by a chapel on the south and by a sacristy and organ-chamber on the north, a nave with north and south aisles, and a western tower. The church is mentioned in Domesday Book;⁵⁵ in the late 12th century it consisted of chancel, nave, and north and south aisles shorter than the present; a tower was added in the 13th; the whole, with the exception of the nave arcades and the tower, was rebuilt as a memorial to Bishop Samuel Wilberforce and

²¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 206.

²² *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 265-6.

²³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lix, 18.

²⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1411.

²⁵ *Feud. Aids*, v, 141.

²⁶ *Cal. Docts. France*, 510.

²⁷ *Lewes Chartul.* (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xl),

75, 78.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 84.

²⁹ *Chartul. of Eynsham* (*Oxf. Hist. Soc.*),

no. 86.

³⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 30.

³¹ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (*Rec. Com.*), 242.

³² *Farrer*, op. cit. 63.

³³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 460.

³⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 792.

³⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1293.

³⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 377.

³⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 27, 88.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 230.

³⁹ *De Banco R. Trin.* 31 Edw. III,

no. 228.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2881.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, p. 282.

⁴² *Feud. Aids*, v, 156.

⁴³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 501.

⁴⁴ *Elwes and Robinson, Manors of West*
Suss., 104.

⁴⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (*Ser. 2*), ccxxvii,
102.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* ccclxxv, 56.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* dxxvi, 7.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* cccxcviii, 24.

⁴⁹ *Elwes and Robinson*, loc. cit.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

⁵² *Dict. Nat. Biog.* s.v. Sargent, John.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ This is the modern invocation; the
authority for it is unknown.

⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 423.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

was reconsecrated in 1875; the tower was pulled down because considered unsafe, and was rebuilt in 1887.

The chancel and south chapel are entirely modern in 13th-century style, as are the sacristy and organ-chamber; the doorway, however, leading to the sacristy is ancient work of about the 15th century refixed; it has plain chamfered jambs and an arch of *anse de panier* form resting directly on them. Both the woodwork and the furniture of the door are contemporary, the lock being somewhat elaborate. Besides the usual wards and tumbler, a second tumbler at the rear end of the bolt prevents its withdrawal till the tumbler has been raised; and this cannot itself be raised till a lock-plate has been turned to the right position and secured by a catch. The lock is perfect; the handle that turns the lock-plate and that which operates the catch which holds the second tumbler up are in the form of the heads of a king and of a lady wearing a horned head-dress.

The south arcade is of three pointed arches of one order; the two western are of the late 12th century, the eastern, of narrower span, is of the 19th. The west respond has a plain impost, the pier next to it is cylindrical, with scalloped cap and moulded base of the 12th century; the next pier eastwards is a modern copy, replacing a former respond; the east respond is plain, without impost. The north arcade is similar. The roof has two tie-beams carrying king-posts braced in all four directions, a collar purlin, and trussed rafters; the part east of the eastern tie-beam is modern, the rest ancient. The aisles are entirely modern, in 13th-century style.

The west tower, rebuilt in 1887, incorporates the former west doorway, having nook-shafts with moulded caps and bases, and an arch of a single moulded order. Its other details are modern.

The font is cylindrical, probably of the 12th century; the other fittings are modern.

There are three bells:⁵⁶ one, of the 15th century, inscribed—*SANCTA KATERINA ORA PRO NOBIS*; another cast by Thomas Wakefield and Roger Tapsell in 1621; the third by Bryan Eldridge, 1642.

The communion plate is modern, consisting of silver-gilt chalice, paten, and flagon of 1845,⁵⁷ perhaps given by, and certainly during the incumbency of, Henry Manning (afterwards cardinal),⁵⁸ who held the living with that of Woolavington from 1833 to 1851.

The registers begin in 1655.

The advowson followed the descent *ADVOWSON* of the Woolavington member of Graffham. It formed a part of the dower of Eleanor, widow of Sir John Arundel, in 1422.⁵⁹ The living is now in the gift of the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan, the daughter of Lord Woolavington.

The rectory was valued at £10 in 1291,⁶⁰ and was still returned at the same gross value in 1535.⁶¹ In 1341 the rector had 12 acres of glebe, and there were tithes of apples (26s. 8d.), bees (2s.), and from a mill (12d.).⁶² Tithes of Graffham were granted by Roger de Chesney to the Priory of Lewes and confirmed by William de Chesney about 1150, and in 1294 the Prior of Lewes was awarded the tithes in a case against the rector of Graffham, who had unjustly withheld them.⁶³

HEYSHOTT

This small parish, of 2,184 acres with a population of 385 in 1931, lies south of Midhurst, the village being 1½ miles east of Cocking Station. Its western boundary is formed by a stream running north-east from Cocking mill-pond, and the southern by the ridgeway on the crest of Heyshott Down, where are a remarkable series of 'covered ways' and other earth-works.¹ From here, where a height of 760 ft. is reached, the ground drops sharply in less than a mile to about 180 ft. in the village. The northern part of the parish, with Heyshott Common and The Roughs, is mostly woodland and scrub, and there is a large block of woodland, Hoe Copse, west of the village.

The village contains little of architectural interest; a house south of the church has walls of 17th-century timbering and a central chimney-stack of that period. In the hamlet, and former tithing, of Hoyle, north-east of the village, are some stone houses, not apparently of great age. On the exact boundary of this parish and South Ambersham is Hoyle Manor² or, more correctly, Farm, a 16th-century house built of squared stone rubble with free-stone dressings. The entrance, in the east front, is four-centred, and the windows are mullioned and have moulded labels. The principal living-room has an open-timbered ceiling with boldly chamfered beams, and a brick fire-place with four-centred head, over which is a fine carved mantel of six

arched panels separated by strips of fluting and crowned by an ornate carved frieze. A contemporary staircase leads to bedrooms which have Jacobean and later panelling; and in a partition wall is exposed part of the original wattle-and-daub filling.

Dunford House was bought about 1845 for his residence by Richard Cobden, M.P., the warm advocate of Free Trade and opponent of the Corn Laws, who was born in the parish on 3 June 1804; it has been given by Mr. and Mrs. T. Fisher Unwin to the Cobden Memorial Association. Conferences and meetings are held there. The Cobden Club and a small library and reading-room were opened there by Mrs. Fisher Unwin, who was formerly a Miss Cobden. In 1933 the school house was enlarged and a large room there is used as the village hall.

Heyshott does not appear in the Domesday *MANOR* day survey, but in the reign of Henry I Jocelin, brother of Queen Adeliz, granted part of *HEYSHOTT* with Hambleton to his elder daughter Eleanor and the remainder of the parish to his younger daughter Alice.³ It was a member of the honor of Petworth and the overlordship was held by the Percy family. In 1231 William de Percy, the grandson of Jocelin, gave the manor of Heyshott to his younger brother Henry and the heirs of his body, with the right to alienate lands of the manor to the

⁵⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 210.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* liv, 194-5.

⁵⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁵⁹ *Chan. Inq.* p.m. 10 Hen. V, 77.

⁶⁰ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁶¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 324.

⁶² *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 361. There seems to be no other reference to a mill in Graffham.

⁶³ *Lewes Chartul.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xl), 78.

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lix, 46-8.

² *Suss. County Mag.* v, 778-80. The back of the house was damaged during the late war by blast from a bomb.

³ *Percy Chartulary* (Surtees Soc. 86), pp. 385, 387.



FERNHURST CHURCH, 1790



GRAFFHAM CHURCH: NAVE ARCADE



HEYSHOTT MILL



HEYSHOTT CHURCH

value of £20.⁴ The manor was to be held by the render of a pair of gilt spurs or 12d. at Easter; and William also gave him the woods of Leweredescumb, Loppescumb, and Pachescumb, reserving hunting rights therein. Eight years later Sir William took these woods back, giving his brother in exchange a rent of 20s. payable by John, son and heir of William de Percy of La Cradele,⁵ from 1 virgate which Isabel le Assefalde once held.⁶ Henry died in 1245, when $\frac{2}{3}$ of his lands, held in socage, in Heyshott and Sutton were granted to his widow Isabel to hold until his heir came of age.⁷ That heir was presumably John de Percy, who had a charter of free warren for Heyshott in 1252.⁸ He is mentioned in 1276 as lord of Heyshott⁹ and in 1278 as having rights of warren in Heyshott.¹⁰ By 1288 he was dead and these rights were exercised jointly by his heirs Lambert le Taylur, Richard de Beselyngford (*sic*), and Philip de Tyford.¹¹ A lawsuit of 1297 shows that Agnes de Percy, Richard de Boselintorpe and Isabel his wife, and Philip de Theford and Alice his wife held jointly $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor of Heyshott, by descent from John de Percy, brother of Agnes and uncle of Isabel and Alice.¹²



PERCY. Or a lion azure.

Agnes de Percy, as 'sister and heir' of John, gave the woods of Leverchecomb and Loppescumb to Sir Henry, son of Sir Henry de Percy, in exchange for land elsewhere.¹³ She may have been married to the Lambert le Taylur mentioned above and subsequently to Robert Bon Johan,¹⁴ who in 1304 granted his manor of Heyshott to Sir Henry de Percy and in 1306 with his wife Agnes sold to Henry, son of Henry de Percy, a messuage, 3 carucates of land, and 60 acres of wood in Heyshott (probably identical with the 'manor'), with warranty against the heirs of Agnes.¹⁵ If so, her descendants took her name, as in 1347 Henry, son of William de Percy, son of Agnes de Percy, remitted to Sir Henry de Percy of Petworth all claims to the manor derived from his said grandmother.¹⁶ While part of the manor had thus passed to the senior Percy line, Philip de Theford and Alice in 1299 granted $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor to Stephen le Chamberlyn and Lora his wife for their lives, with reversion to the heirs of Alice.¹⁷ Stephen must have died not long after this, as in 1302 his son, William le Chamberlyn, held a moiety of the manor of Heyshott by the yearly render of a pair of gilt spurs.¹⁸ At the same time Lora is entered as holding $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in 'Hallingelond'.¹⁹ She is presumably the widow

of Stephen and identical with Lora de la Bysse who in 1306 sued William de St. George for seizing her swine at le Mershe in Heyshott.²⁰ In 1313 Lora de la Bysse was sued by Richard de Moselingthorpe and Isabel for committing waste in Isabel's lands in Heyshott which she held only for life;²¹ but next year Lora held Heyshott of Henry de Percy as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee,²² and in 1324 she bought $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor from John de Moselingthorpe,²³ son and heir of Isabel.²⁴ William le Chamberleyn in 1340 settled the moiety of the manor on himself and his wife Joan for life, with remainder to his son William and the heirs male of his body, and contingent remainders to his younger sons Thomas and John.²⁵ William was dead by 1347, when his widow Joan is mentioned,²⁶ and his son William dying without issue, the property passed to Thomas, from whom it was acquired in 1391 by Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland,²⁷ who thus held both moieties of the manor. His estates were forfeited for rebellion²⁸ and in 1412 Heyshott, valued at £20, was in the hands of John Norbury;²⁹ four years later the 2nd earl (son of 'Harry Hotspur') recovered his estates,³⁰ and in 1428 Thomas Percy was returned as holding a knight's fee in Heyshott, formerly of Henry Percy and John (*sic*) Chambyrleyn.³¹ Throughout the 15th century the manor of Heyshott remained in the Percy family and in 1534 the Earl of Northumberland sold it to Sir Anthony Browne, apparently for his half-brother William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton,³² as at his death the earl was seised of the manor of Heyshott, which he settled, with one water-mill there, upon his illegitimate son, Thomas Fitzwilliam, otherwise Fisher, with reversion to Sir Anthony Browne.³³ Further additions were made to the earl's Heyshott lands, by the grant³⁴ in 1537 of the land there originally granted to Durford Abbey by Jocelin, the brother of Queen Adeliz, in the 12th century;³⁵ and in 1541 of lands there late of the priory or hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England,³⁶ which lay about Hoyle Farm.³⁷ Sir Anthony Browne died seised of the manor in 1548.³⁸ It has been alleged that the Earl of Southampton gave the manor of Heyshott to William Gray 'a Northern gentleman who had command in the warres under him'.³⁹ If so, this would appear to be a lease of the demesnes. In 1577 Viscount Montague conveyed the manor to Francis, Earl of Bedford,⁴⁰ who two years later sold all the land, common, and waste of the manor in Heyshott to John Lloyd, Edmund Gray, and John Feilder.⁴¹ In 1615 William Gray released his rights to George Cocquerell and Agnes Feilder, widow.⁴² Cockrell's Pond Copse perhaps commemorates the

⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 266.

⁵ Cradell Lane and Cradell Croft in Midhurst occur between 1585 and 1704: *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds*, BA. 61, 76, 150.

⁶ *Percy Chartul.* 366.

⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1244-7, p. 393.

⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 401.

⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 67.

¹⁰ *Assize R.* 921, m. 21.

¹¹ *Assize R.* 924, m. 67 d.

¹² De Banco R. East. 25 Edw. I, m. 32.

¹³ *Percy Chartul.* 1154.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 1142. The editor's identification of this name as Bohun (p. 385 n.) is groundless.

¹⁵ Feet of F. *Suss. Hil.* 34 Edw. I. The name is printed in *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1193 as Bomon in error for Bonion.

¹⁶ *Percy Chartul.* 862.

¹⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1128. The interest of Alice's heirs may be represented by

some 40 acres in Heyshott of which the reversion after the death of Adam de Medeley was secured to William, son of Stephen le Chamberleyn, in 1315: *ibid.* xxiii, 1426.

¹⁸ *Percy Chartul.* p. 366.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 365.

²⁰ De Banco R. 161, m. 410.

²¹ *Ibid.* 201, m. 284 d.

²² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, 536.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1617.

²⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, 326.

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1905.

²⁶ De Banco R. 345, m. 399 d.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 525, m. 88.

²⁸ A claim to the manor at this time, in 1408, by Sir Thomas Camoys probably refers to some lease or settlement in trust: *Cal. Pat.* 1405-8, p. 483.

²⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 136.

³⁰ Queen Joan, to whom lands in Hey-

shott had been given, was compensated elsewhere: *Cal. Pat.* 1413-16, p. 341.

³¹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 156.

³² Elwes and Robinson, *Manors of West Sussex*, 117; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 208; *Recov. R.* East. 26 Hen. VIII, fo. 127.

³³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 965.

³⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), 1008 (19).

³⁵ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 938. From Durford Abbey Chartulary, Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, fol. 32.

³⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, 947 (56).

³⁷ Mrs. Charles Roundell, *Cowdray*, 151.

³⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 179.

³⁹ Elwes and Robinson, *loc. cit.* 117.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 208.

⁴¹ *Close R.* 21 Eliz. pt. 5.

⁴² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 208.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

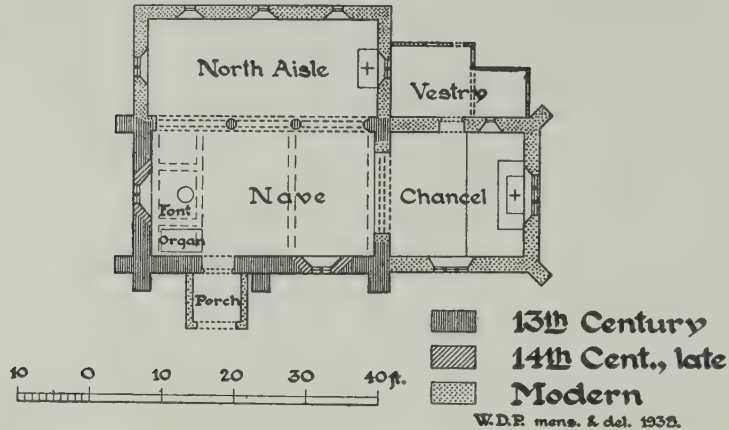
Cocquerell tenancy of Heyshott. George Coquerell in 1669 conveyed the manor to his son George on his marriage with Margaret Yalden; in 1710 the younger George's sister and heir Martha married the Rev. Charles Randall Covert and they sold the manor to Richard Goodwin who devised it at his death in 1756 to his sister Mrs. Jane Roundean.⁴³ She married William Vigor of Taplow, Bucks. A few years later (1761) the manor of Heyshott was sold to Lord Egremont,⁴⁴ from whom it has descended to Lord Leconfield.

William Dyke of Frant $\frac{1}{3}$ of a messuage or farm called Heyshott Farm and $\frac{1}{3}$ of a water-mill called Costers Mill and lands belonging thereto in Heyshott, Woolavington, and Easebourne.

The church of *ST. JAMES*⁵² consists *CHURCH* of chancel with north vestry, nave with western bell-cote, north aisle, and south porch; it is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings, and is roofed with tile.

In the early 13th century it consisted of chancel,

Heyshott Parish Church



Probably the earliest reference to Heyshott mill is that contained in an undated grant,⁴⁵ made perhaps between 1240 and 1245, by William Percy to Henry de Barton, of 20s. of rent given him by his brother Henry Percy in the manor of Heyshott, of which 10s. came from a mill and the other 10s. from land which Beatrice, widow of John Colman, once held of Henry Percy. This rent was the subject of several transactions between 1307 and 1342,⁴⁶ when Walter Crochon, desiring to disinherit his son, granted the rent to two chaplains, who regranted it to Henry Percy. The whole land from which the rent came was known as Colman's Land, a name which survived into the 17th century. In 1594 Thomas Aylewyn died seised of Colman's Lands in Heyshott,⁴⁷ and in 1677 a messuage and lands called Colemans or Hollands, Charles Closes, Redmans, and Mountfield in Heyshott, purchased of Richard Aylwin, were settled with two trustees for his son Richard by John Farrington the elder of Chichester.⁴⁸

William Aylinge, yeoman, at the time of his death in 1583 held extensively at Heyshott, including 2 acres of meadow called Harpe Mead lying under the castle wall of Arundel but within the manor of Heyshott.⁴⁹

In 1629 Sir Richard Grobham died seised of a tenement called Heyshott Farm otherwise Upper Court.⁵⁰ He died without issue and the property appears to have come into the possession of Sir William Thomas of Folkington,⁵¹ who in 1676 mortgaged to

nave, and narrow north aisle; in the 19th century the chancel was rebuilt, the aisle widened, and the vestry and porch added.

The chancel (apparently a modern reproduction of its predecessor⁵³) has diagonal eastern buttresses in two stages with offsets; in the east wall is a window with three trefoiled lights under a common arch, in the south is a three-light window with segmental arched head and Perpendicular tracery, in the north is a single lancet, now covered externally by the vestry, and a plain pointed doorway leading to the latter; the roof has a single truss with principals, collar, king-post, and diagonal struts. The chancel arch, also modern, is of two orders, pointed, with square responds and corbels to carry the inner order, in the Early English style.

The nave has one buttress at the south-east corner, an intermediate one on the south side, a pair at the south-west corner and a single one at the north-west; these are all of two stages with sloping offsets and appear to be 13th-century. In the south wall is a window of two trefoil-headed lights with semi-Perpendicular tracery, perhaps late-14th-century, but much restored; the south doorway is a plain pointed arch of one order, with segmental rear-arch, perhaps 13th-century. The north arcade, of three bays, has pointed arches of two orders resting on two cylindrical piers with moulded capitals and bases; the latter are partly covered by the present floor, the former have abaci of Romanesque rather than Gothic profile, but are probably of the

⁴³ Add. MS. 39495, fol. 143.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ *Percy Chartul.* 362.

⁴⁶ Ibid. 361-4.

⁴⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 11.

⁴⁸ Ibid. xxxix, 153.

⁴⁹ Ibid. iii, 159.

⁵⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2) cccclxvi, 53. He had acquired it in 1606 from Robert Cassye of Runciton: Add. MS. 39385, fol. 45.

⁵¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxix, 57.

⁵² This is the modern invocation; there seems to be no medieval authority for it.

⁵³ The drawing in the Sharpe collection shows a building similar to the present, but no ancient work can now be detected.

13th century; the east respond is in the form of a half-pier, the west is square, the arch dying away into it. The west window resembles the south. There are four ancient roof trusses; the two eastern tie-beams each have braced king-posts supporting a collar purlin, the two western carry lengthwise timbers supporting the bell-cote; the underside of the rafters is ceiled with plaster; the sides of the bell-cote are boarded, and the pyramidal roof shingled.

The north aisle is modern; the east and west windows are copies of the west window of the nave, in the north wall are three lancets. In the midmost of these are four scraps of ancient stained glass, white with yellow stain, perhaps 15th-century. The uppermost is a mitred head with long hair, the next the upper part of an angel blowing a wind instrument, the next the upper part of an angel playing on cymbals, the lowest an angel playing on a crowd. The span roof is in three bays with trusses like those of the chancel.

The south porch (modern) is a plain building of stone.

The font is a single block, its upper part is tub-shaped, its lower fashioned into four capitals, perhaps originally 12th-century, later adapted to be set on five shafts, but now resting directly on a plain base. The cover is oak, of the 17th century. The other fittings are modern.

Over the south door is the Royal Arms as borne 1714-1800.

Of the three bells⁵⁴ the oldest may be ascribed to William Founder (c. 1400),⁵⁵ another to Anthony Wakefield (d. 1605),⁵⁶ and the third is by William Eldridge, 1671.

The registers begin in 1690.

On the south side of the churchyard are three yew trees, of no great size.

The church of Heyshott was pre-ADVOWSON sumably founded as a chapel to that of Stedham; it was so styled in 1291⁵⁷ and it continued attached to Stedham⁵⁸ (q.v.) until 1882, when it was constituted an independent rectory in the gift of the bishop of Chichester.

IPING

The parish, which has an area of 2,240 acres, is about 6 miles in length, stretching south from the Hampshire border, with an average width of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The village of Iping lies rather over a mile from the south end of the parish at a crossing of the River Rother, 1 mile east of Chithurst and 2 miles north-west of Midhurst. The bridge over the Rother is partly of 17th-century date. It has four round arches, of which the two southern have each three square ribs. The piers have V-shaped cutwaters on the west, now reduced in height. Half a mile to the west a tributary, now called Hammer Stream, enters the Rother from the north. This forms the western boundary of the parish for about a mile, as far as New Bridge, a little below which it has been dammed to the Hammer Pond for former ironworks. It would seem that originally the boundary continued up the stream for another $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, as in 1544 Kingsham and Kingsham Wood, on the east side of the stream and now included in Chithurst, were described as in Iping.¹ Iping Marsh was inclosed under an Act of 1854.^{1a}

From the village, which lies on the 100-ft. contour line, the ground rises northwards for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, reaching 360 ft. on Stub Hill, near which point is a cottage of early-17th-century timber-framing with freestone filling and a central chimney-stack of thin bricks. Beyond this the ground drops again to about 200 ft. at Iping Marsh and the hamlet of Wardley, where it rises steeply to over 460 ft. at Wardley Hanger. South of the churchyard is a farm-house with a 17th-century central chimney-stack, part of the east front being of coursed rubble with brick dressings and segmental-headed windows of that date. Near the southern edge of the parish is Fitzhall, originally built by Christopher Bettesworth in the time of Elizabeth,² but completely rebuilt in the 19th

century, nothing remaining of the early house except a chamfered plinth on what was the main eastern front of an L-shaped house, but is now part of a back wing.

Just west of Iping Bridge are mill buildings, presumably on the site of the mill, valued at 3s. 4d. in Domesday Book.³ By 1665 there was a water-mill containing a wheat-mill and a malt-mill under one roof, and the site of a former fulling-mill.⁴ At the beginning of the 18th century this became a paper-mill and it continued to be used for this purpose until 1930, about which time it was burnt down.⁵

IPING, which was held of the Confes-MANORS sor by Oualet, was not included in the lands given to Earl Roger, but in 1086 was held directly of King William by Eldred (of Winchester). It was rated at 4 hides; there was a mill, a quarry worth 9s. 4d., and extensive woodland; one haw in Chichester belonged to the manor, and 40d. was received from *circet*, or church-scot.⁶ Towards the end of the 12th century the manor was in the hands of Richard Musard, who gave to Lewes Priory 'the hide of Trepeham with croft and meadow' in Iping.⁷ In 1212 this gift was confirmed by Richard's son and heir William Musard,⁸ who subsequently added 'the land which is called Hooe' in a charter to which his wife Joan and his heir William gave their consent.⁹ The manor evidently descended in the family, as in 1330 William Musard died seised of the manor of Iping, then said to be held of Herbert de St. Quintin,¹⁰ whose connexion with it is otherwise unknown; William's son and namesake was 'of Iping' in 1339, in which year Sir Henry Husee of Hastings acknowledged a debt to him of 100 marks.¹¹ It seems probable that this was for the purchase of the manor,

⁵⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 212.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* lvii, 16, 18, 20.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 82.

⁵⁷ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 314.

⁵⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 325; *Clergy Lists*.

¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xix (2), p. 195.

^{1a} 17 Vict. c. 9: Award 1857: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 150.

² Elwes and Robinson, *Manor Houses of West Sussex*, 126. The estate descended to Ann Bettesworth, who married Thomas Riggs and on her death in 1793 bequeathed it to her half-brother James Piggott, in whose family it remained until 1931, when it was bought by J. H. Hollingsworth.

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 451.

⁴ Close R. 21 Chas. II, pt. 4; cf. *ibid.*

⁶ Wm. & Mary, pt. 4, no. 6.

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 238; *Suss. N. & Q.* xiii, 170-1.

⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 451.

⁷ *Lewes Chantrel.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xl), 73.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*; *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), A. 11480.

¹⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 273.

¹¹ *Cal. Close*, 1339-41, p. 87.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

which is next found, in 1370, in the hands of Sir Henry Husee,¹² and in 1390 in those of Ankarette his widow at the time of her death.¹³ In 1412 Henry Husee held $\frac{2}{3}$ of the manor,¹⁴ the other $\frac{1}{3}$ being dower of his mother Margaret, and he and the Prior of Lewes held jointly $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in Iping in 1428.¹⁵ Henry Lovell, who had married Constance, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Nicholas Husee (d. 1472),¹⁶ in 1499 quit-claimed all right in the manor and advowson to John Goring,¹⁷ whose father John (d. 1495) had probably purchased them some years before, as he was patron of the church in 1483.¹⁸ John's great-grandson George Goring sold in 1576 to John Selwyn of Friston,¹⁹ who in 1588 mortgaged the manor to Richard May,²⁰ and next year sold it to Thomas Bettesworth.²¹ Thomas died seised of the manor in 1594,²² and his son Sir Peter mortgaged it in 1623 to Sir Robert Seymour and Henry Ades,²³ and then to Henry Hooke,²⁴ who evidently acquired it after the death of Sir Peter Bettesworth in 1635. In 1668 John Hooke sold the manor and advowson of Iping to Mary Box, widow,²⁵ and in 1694 Henry Box, her grandson, made a settlement of the estate.²⁶ He died in 1718, and in 1734 Martha Box, widow, presented to the living.^{26a} Charles Peyton, who married Henry Box's daughter Ruth,²⁷ was in possession by 1747²⁸ and presented to the living, as Sir Charles Peyton, bart., in 1758. After his death, without issue, in 1760 the estate came to William Fawkener (whose father Sir Everard had married Mary daughter of Ralph Box,²⁹ and sister of Henry Box) and Georgiana Anne his wife, who in 1784 sold the manor and advowson to George, Earl of Egremont.³⁰ In 1798 he sold part of the estate north of the river to Lord Robert Spencer, who sold it to Admiral Sir Charles Hamilton, bart., about 1800.³¹ Sir Charles died at Iping in 1849, aged 82; his son Sir Charles John James died in January 1892, aged 81, when the estate passed to his cousin Sir Edward Archibald Hamilton,³² who died in 1915 and was succeeded by his son Sir Archibald Hamilton, from whom it passed to his brother Sir Sydney Hamilton.

The manor of DEAN in Iping and Stedham may represent, at least in part, the lands of Lewes Priory; for 'Trepeham' was given to Lewes by Richard Musard³³ and land called Traphams was in 1665 part of Dean manor.³⁴ The Lewes property in Iping, as elsewhere,

was granted to Thomas Cromwell in 1538³⁵ and on his attainder reverted to the Crown, but its subsequent history is obscure. Dean is first mentioned as a manor in 1571, when George Goring sold it to Thomas Bettesworth.³⁶ Thomas held the manor with that of Iping at his death in 1594,³⁷ and Sir Peter Bettesworth by his will of 1634 instructed his wife Elizabeth and his son Charles to sell both manors to pay his debts.³⁸ Accordingly in 1638 Elizabeth, then wife of John Harris, and Charles Bettesworth sold the manor of Dean to William Stewart and Sir John Meade,³⁹ acting apparently for Humphrey Stewart, who settled Pleystowe Hill in Iping and Stedham, and Mill Meade below Legett Mill, being parts of Dean manor, on his younger son William for life.⁴⁰ Humphrey Stewart's grandson Thomas conveyed the manor to Henry Box and Henry Aylwey in 1706.⁴¹ In 1732 John Reeves, and Mary Reeves, spinster, sold $\frac{2}{3}$ of the manor to Humphrey Ridge, to whom the other $\frac{1}{3}$ was conveyed by John Reeves in 1738.⁴² The manor is next found in 1776, when William Richardson and Mary his wife transferred it to Hester Gray,⁴³ presumably on a mortgage, as Richardson went bankrupt and his assigns sold the manor to John Utterson,⁴⁴ who was lord of the manor in 1784.⁴⁵ His children sold it in 1814 to Samuel Garland.⁴⁶

Boxgrove Priory in 1535 held property in Iping producing £1 6s. 4d.,⁴⁷ and in 1544 Kingsham and Kingsham Wood, formerly held by Boxgrove, were granted to Sir Henry Audley and John Cordell.⁴⁸ In 1548 estates called Wykewood, Reynoldes, and Noreland in Iping, late of Duford Abbey, were given to Robert Curson.⁴⁹

The church of ST. MARY⁵⁰ stands CHURCH south of the River Rother; it is built of stone and roofed with tile.

In 1782 it consisted of a small nave and chancel;⁵¹ this was completely rebuilt in 1840⁵² and a tower added; with the exception of the latter it was again rebuilt in 1885, the date being carved on the south face of the porch. It now consists of chancel with north vestry, nave with south porch, and west tower, all in the style of the 13th century. The fittings are modern.

Built into the east wall of the porch is a small grave-slab, perhaps 13th-century, with a stem resting on steps but having, instead of the usual cross, a head in the form of a fleur-de-lis.

There is one bell, dated 1616, by Roger Tapsil.⁵³

The communion plate includes a fine Elizabethan chalice of 1568, with two bands of engraved ornament; a paten cover of the same date; and a plain chalice and paten cover of 1635, the latter inscribed—

Lewes), where Little Wardley is named as part of Dean Manor.

⁴¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 122.

⁴² *Ibid.* Sir Thomas Ridge was lord of the manor in 1751: Gamekeepers' Deputation, in Sessions Order Book.

⁴³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 122.

⁴⁴ Add. MS. 39491, fol. 25.

⁴⁵ Gamekeepers' Deps. (Lewes).

⁴⁶ Add. MS. 39491, fol. 25; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 122.

⁴⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 307.

⁴⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2), 340 (59).

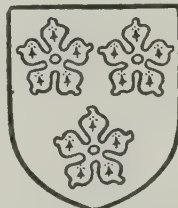
⁴⁹ *Cal. Pat. Edw. VI*, i, 383.

⁵⁰ This is the modern invocation, medieval authority unknown.

⁵¹ Add. MS. 5699, fol. 241.

⁵² Inscription on board in the church porch.

⁵³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 215.



HAMILTON. Gules three pierced cinquefoils ermine.

¹² Chan. Inq. p.m. 44 Edw. III, no. 6.

¹³ *Ibid.* 13 Ric. II, no. 22.

¹⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 134.

¹⁵ *Feud. Aids*, v, 156.

¹⁶ See under Hartings, p. 15.

¹⁷ Add. MS. 39377, fol. 77 v, citing De Banco Mich. 15 Hen. VII, Deeds 4.

¹⁸ Epis. Reg. Story.

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 243. John Selwyn's son Thomas had married George's niece Elizabeth in 1575: Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 114, 138.

²⁰ Add. MS. 39384, fol. 311.

²¹ *Ibid.* fol. 320; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 243.

²² *Ibid.* xiv, 122.

²³ *Ibid.* xix, 243; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xii, 73.

²⁴ P.C.C. 31 Sadler.

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 243.

²⁶ Close R. 6 Wm. & Mary, pt. 4, no. 6.

^{26a} Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

²⁷ G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, i, 17.

²⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 243.

²⁹ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

³⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 244. Manorial rights 'south of the river' have descended to Lord Leconfield: Kelly, *Directory of Suss.* (1938).

³¹ Elwes and Robinson, *Manor Houses of West Suss.*, 127. Lord Robert Spencer married Harriet sister of William Fawkener: *Dict. Nat. Biog.* (s.v. Fawkener).

³² G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, v, 187.

³³ See above, n. 7.

³⁴ Close R. 21 Chas. II, pt. 4.

³⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), 384 (74).

³⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 121.

³⁷ *Ibid.* xiv, 122.

³⁸ P.C.C. 31 Sadler.

³⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 122.

⁴⁰ Add. MS. 39415 B, fol. 52. Cf. Chan. Decrees 1705 B, fol. 489 (Dunkin MS).

'The gift of Arthur Bettesworth, citizen and stationer, of London'; also a square silver salver of 1724.⁵⁴

The registers begin for burials and marriages in 1653 and for baptisms in 1664.

Iping was at first ecclesiastically part *ADVOWSON* of Stedham, the church of which belonged to Lewes Priory, and it was probably to that church that the church-scot (*circes*) of 40d., mentioned in the Domesday Survey,⁵⁵ was paid; but in about 1190 Richard Musard, in return for his gift of land (see above), obtained from the prior and convent leave to dedicate a chapel at Iping and a ceme-

tery for the burial of his men. For this the rector was to pay 2s. at Michaelmas to the monks of Lewes, and the rector of Stedham should have the burial fees, and also the tithes of Trepeham, which he had given to the priory.⁵⁶ Richard retained the patronage,⁵⁷ and this descended continuously with the manor⁵⁸ and is now held by Lord Leconfield.

The church of Iping was valued at £5 in 1291.⁵⁹ At some date between 1408 and 1482 the church of Chithurst (q.v.) was attached to it as a chapel, and has so continued. The two were valued together in 1535 at £5 17s.⁶⁰

WEST LAVINGTON

This parish, containing 678 acres, lies to the south of Midhurst. Until 1851 it was a detached portion of the parish of Woolavington, in the Rape of Arundel. In that year a church was built for Archdeacon Manning,¹ at that time rector of Woolavington. It was built, in the Decorated style, from the designs of William Butterfield and stands in a singularly beautiful situation. In the churchyard is the tomb of Richard Cobden, who lived

at Dunfold, on the borders of this parish and Heyshott.

The district known as Cocking Causeway, a narrow projection from the body of Cocking parish, has been attached to this parish for ecclesiastical purposes, and Great Todham has been transferred from Easebourne.²

West Lavington has no manorial history apart from Woolavington, the descent of which has followed that of Graffham (q.v.).

LINCH

The mediæval parish of Linch consisted of two parts: the main settlement was round the church, whose site is now marked by Linch Farm, and extending on to the Downs which rise steeply above it to the south; entirely separate and distant some 7 miles to the north, and stretching northwards for 2 miles to reach the Hampshire border, was the Wealden outlier of the manor, probably corresponding to the 'woodland yielding 10 swine' in 1086.¹ The parish was never populous; in 1428 there were only six householders besides the rector,² and by the 16th century the southern portion seems to have been almost deserted, and such population as there was was concentrated round Woodman's Green at the south end of the northern portion. Already in 1550 we find reference to 'Lynche in the parish of Bepton',³ though that condition of affairs was not in fact reached until 1882, when the southern portion was attached to Bepton parish, outlying parts of Stedham and Woolbeding being about the same time absorbed in the northern parish of Linch.⁴

The actual green which gave its name to Woodman's Green has been taken into the estate of Hollycombe,⁵ where Sir Charles Taylor, who bought it from John Utterson about 1800, built a small house from the Nash's designs, afterwards purchased by Sir John Hawkshaw;⁶ but a few small houses of no great antiquity mark its site. Woodman's Green Farm, south of

the church, is a house of the late 16th century, built of stone rubble with brick angle-dressings. On the north-west side are two projecting chimney-stacks, gathered in at the sides to take brick shafts which have square pilasters. In the east gable-head is an original stone-mullioned window of three lights with a moulded label; the windows of the two stories below it have been modernized. The interior has been largely modernized and the fire-places reduced, but there are stop-chamfered beams on both floors, and a fine early-17th-century stair with square, chamfered newels, turned balusters, and a triple-roll-moulded rail with lateral decoration.

LINCH, which had been held by Ulvric *MANOR* of King Edward, was held in 1086 by Robert (fitz Tetbald) under Earl Roger. It was assessed at 5 hides, and there was 1 haw in Chichester attached to it.⁷ With Robert's other lands it formed part of the honor of Petworth in later times.

From the end of the 12th century a group of 5 knights' fees was held of the Percies, lords of Petworth, by the family of la Zouche, and of these 2 fees were in Linch, Stopham, and Yapton.⁸ These 2 fees are found in the hands of Ralph de Stopham in 1234.⁹ He was one of the coheirs of Brian de L'Isle (*de Insula*), being son of Brian de Stopham (d. c. 1230)¹⁰ and grandson of Amabil, one of Brian de L'Isle's three sisters.¹¹ Her husband was presumably the Ralph de Stopham¹²

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* liv, 186, and pl. 13.

⁵⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 451.

⁵⁶ *Lewes Chartul.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xl),

73.

⁵⁷ The church of Iping was included among those confirmed to Lewes Priory by Bp. Seffrid (1180-1204): *Suss. N. & Q.* ii, 253. This was probably an error, or Seffrid's charter may have come between the building of the church and the agreement with Richard Musard.

⁵⁸ *Epis. Regs. Rede* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xi) and *Praty* (Suss. Rec. Soc. iv); *Inst. Bks.*

(P.R.O.).

⁵⁹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁶⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 324.

¹ Here he preached his last sermon before going over to the Roman Church.

² Kelly, *Directory of Suss.*

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 423.

⁴ *Feud. Aids*, v, 156.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, p. 217.

⁶ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.* (1887).

⁷ A. Ponsonby, *Lynchmere*, 123.

⁸ Elwes and Robinson, *Manors of West*

Suss. 138.

⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 423.

¹⁰ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 20, 36. The Zouche mesne lordship is last found in 1400: *Inq. p.m.* 1 Hen. IV, no. 20. Cf. *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), D. 697.

¹¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iv, 28.

¹² *Ibid.* 29.

¹³ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 737; Curia Regis R. 169, m. 33 d.

¹⁴ He was dealing with land in 'Berges' in 1222: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 178.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

who was nephew of Urse de Lincses,¹³ and it seems likely that Brian de L'Isle had inherited these fees from his mother, the sister of Urse. Ralph de Stopham was still a minor at the death of Brian de L'Isle and was therefore in ward to Roger la Zouche;¹⁴ he died in 1271, leaving a widow Eve and a son Ralph.¹⁵ This Ralph died in 1291, when the manor of Linch, valued at £15 15s. 24d., was assigned to his widow Isabel in dower.¹⁶ His daughter and heir Eve, then a minor in ward to the king,¹⁷ subsequently married William de Echingham, to whom Edward I, when staying at his house in Udimore in November 1295, granted free warren in Linch and elsewhere.¹⁸ Eve died without issue before 1326, when her heir is alleged to have been Sir William le Moyne,¹⁹ but between 1337 and 1340 John atte See of Denton, son of Joan, daughter of Brian de Stopham,²⁰ claimed and recovered the manor against John de Lancastre and Mabel his wife, widow of William le Moyne, and Adam Husee, to whom William le Moyne had granted it.²¹ In 1340 John atte See granted the manor of Linch to Edward St. John 'le neveu',²² which grant was confirmed in 1343 by Alan la Zouche.²³ In 1364 Edward St. John and Joan his wife settled the manor on themselves and the male heirs of his body, with contingent remainder to John, son of Richard, Earl of Arundel.²⁴ Accordingly, after their deaths²⁵ without male issue, it did so pass so that in 1412 Sir John Arundell, Lord Maltravers, was holding the manor of Linch, valued at £9,²⁶ and he died seised thereof in 1421.²⁷ After this the manor descended with the earldom of Arundel²⁸ until 1582, when Philip, Earl of Arundel, sold it to Anthony, Viscount Montague,²⁹ since which time it has followed the descent of Cowdray (q.v.). Certain manorial rights, however, were acquired by Lt.-Col. Henry Lascelles with his manor of Woolbeding (q.v.) and after his death in 1913 passed to his widow.³⁰

The ancient parish church, which is *CHURCH* mentioned in Domesday Book,³¹ stood in the present stackyard of Linch Farm, now in Bepton parish, west of the farm-house. No trace of it remains above ground, but in the 18th and 19th centuries quantities of human bones were found there,³² and also a mediæval stone coffin.³³ In 1443-4 a rector was instituted,³⁴ but the church was unserved owing to poverty in Bishop Story's time (1478-1503).³⁵ At some uncertain date a chapel-of-ease was built at Wood-



STOPHAM. Quarterly per fesse indented argent and gules four crescents counterchanged.

man's Green, in the Wealden outlier of the parish; it may, perhaps, have been this which was served by the 'perpetual chaplain' who occurs in a Visitation of 1521,³⁶ and by the clerk instituted to the rectory in 1524-5.³⁷ In 1551 'the former church of Lynche, having no parishioners, is ruined and desecrated'.³⁸ Speed's map of 1610 marks 'St. Luke's chapel' at Woodman's Green, but this also became ruinous before 1635, and was only rebuilt in 1700.³⁹

The present church of *ST. LUKE* consists of chancel with south organ chamber and vestry, and nave with south porch; of which the nave represents the building of 1700 and the remainder 19th-century additions. It is built of local sandstone and roofed with tile.

The chancel (17 ft. 6 in.), the organ chamber, and the vestry west of it are modern, in 13th-century style. The nave (39 ft. by 17 ft. 3 in.) appears to be the building of 1700, but all features are modern, in 13th-century style, except the south doorway, which has a plain four-centred arch bearing the date 1700. In one of the north windows are two panels of stained glass, perhaps Flemish of the 16th century. One represents the Ascension, and has the inscription *HEINRICH VÄ DABE PUSEN*; the other represents the Descent from the Cross, and has the inscription *WIRYR HEYNRICH STOFF PRESEPITASIO*.

There is a church chest inscribed *PETER BETTESWORTH CHURCH WARDEN 1710*. The font and other fittings are modern.

There is one bell of 1814.⁴⁰

The communion plate includes a silver chalice made in 1705 and given to the church in that year by John (Williams), Bishop of Chichester.⁴¹

The registers begin in 1701.

The church of Linch is first mentioned in *ADVOWSON* tined in 1291, when it was valued at £5 6s. 8d.⁴² In the same year the king recovered 5 marks damages against Isabel, widow of Ralph de Stopham, who claimed to hold the advowson in dower, for opposing his presentation to the church as guardian of Eve, daughter of Ralph, whose grandmother Eve had presented in right of her manor of 'Westlynches'.⁴³ The advowson continued to descend with the manor, being included in the transfer of the latter by the Earl of Arundel to Viscount Montague in 1582.⁴⁴

By 1535 the value of the benefice had fallen to £4, from which deductions of 3s. 4d. for a pension to the Prior of Shulbrede and 7s. 4d. payable to the bishop and archdeacon had to be made, and the church was classed as a chapel.⁴⁵ At the dissolution of the chantries in 1548 there was some doubt whether it should not be included in that classification, but it was noted that the incumbent 'is named parson of the parish of Lynches

¹³ Cott. MS. Vesp. E. xxiii, fols. 52-3. Urse was dealing with land in 'Berges' in 1194: Farrer, op. cit. 50.

¹⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lv, 28.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 25; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 918.

¹⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, p. 177.

¹⁷ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 129.

¹⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 461.

¹⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxvii, 58.

²⁰ It is not clear whether this is the Brian already mentioned or a younger son, otherwise unrecorded.

²¹ Add. MS. 39374, fols. 32, 35, 41, 47, citing De Banco R.

²² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1888.

²³ Add. MS. 39374, fol. 78.

²⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2286.

²⁵ Joan survived Edward and died in

1386: *Cal. Close*, 1385-9, p. 231.

²⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 135.

²⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. V, no. 51.

²⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3091; *ibid.* xix, 9, 82, 288.

²⁹ *Ibid.*; *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds*, BA. 44, 46.

³⁰ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.*

³¹ *P.C.H. Suss.* i, 423.

³² Add. MS. 5699, fol. 242, and information from Archaeology Officer, Ordnance Survey.

³³ *Ex inf.* Mr. S. J. K. Eames of Apuldrum.

³⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* iv, 130.

³⁵ Chichester Epis. Reg. Story, i, fol. 117 v.

³⁶ *Ibid.* Sherburne, i, fol. 108.

³⁷ Add. MS. 39339, fol. 240, quoting Reg. Sherburne, ii, fol. 50.

³⁸ Add. MS. 39339, fol. 240.

³⁹ A. Ponsonby, *Lynchmere*, 123. No complete account of these buildings seems to have appeared before; in Add. MS. 5699, fol. 242 is an account, otherwise correct, which confuses the original parish church and the early chapel at Woodman's Green.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 217.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* liv, 187.

⁴² *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁴³ Add. MS. 39373, fols. 125, 129, citing De Banco R.

⁴⁴ *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds* (Lewes), BA. 44, 46.

⁴⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 324.



IPING BRIDGE



SHULBREDE PRIORY, 1790

and so inducted'.⁴⁶ In 1713 it was reported that Mr. Henry Baker, rector of the chapel of Linch, had no parsonage and lived in Fernhurst, 2 miles distant by roads that were impassable in winter.⁴⁷ He had no tithes, but received £22 yearly from Lord Montague.

The rectory in 1826 was in the hands of Charles George, Lord Arden, son of the 2nd Earl of Egmont,⁴⁸ and after his son George James had succeeded his cousin as 6th earl in 1841 it was reunited to the Cowdray estate.⁴⁹

LINCHMERE

The parish of Linchmere, also spelt Lynchmere and earlier Wlenchemere,¹ is bounded on the north by a tributary of the River Wey which here divides Sussex from Hampshire and Surrey; on the other three sides it is surrounded by the parish of Fernhurst, to which a detached portion of the parish was annexed in 1879, at which time Brookham, an outlier of Bepton, was added to Linchmere.² The little village lies at the foot of the steep hill on which stands the church, but the chief centre of population is now in the extreme north of the parish, where there has been a good deal of building in recent years at Hammer. This district takes its name from an iron-mill known as Pophall, which was working from before 1573 till after 1730.³ Of another iron-mill in Furnace Wood near Lower Lodge Farm, apparently started a little before 1620, known as North Park Furnace, there are remains in a large pond with a fine sluice gate and culvert of stone;⁴ but these works were partly in Fernhurst.

Highbuilding, supposed to have been built for the iron-master of the North Park works, lies on the north side of the Fernhurst road, near the parish border. It is built of stone with some tile-hanging. The east front shows most original features with a chamfered almost four-centred doorway having above it the inscription w.s. (William Shotter) and the date 1687. This apparently is the date of the frontage, though two of the windows are of earlier type with three hollow-chamfered lights. Above the doorway is a string-course, chamfered with hollow below, which continues north as far as a modern addition, but has been cut a short distance south of the entrance, probably denoting an 18th-century rebuilding of this part, though not to ground level, as the chamfered plinth, contemporary with the doorway, continues here and along the south wall, where chamfered windows with iron bars light the cellar. A plain string at a slightly higher level and sash windows with keystones mark the newer work above. The west wing is of 18th-century date, enlarged recently.

The dining-room is two bays in length and has a stop-chamfered beam and wide fire-place with chimney seats. The old entrance is in line with the stack. Another chamfered four-centred fire-place shows in the room above, and has an ogee-moulded cornice. The rebuilt south bay has long 18th-century panelling with cornice and dado. The staircase is of early-18th-century date, with wave-moulded rail and newel, turned balusters, and a dog-gate.

Shulbrede Priory⁵ (at first known as Woolynchmere Priory), about a mile south of Linchmere Church, was founded for Augustinian canons towards the end of the 12th century⁶ and, according to a document dated 1358, the buildings 'by the industry and magnificence of its founder (Sir Ralph de Arderne) were originally sumptuously arranged'. Excavations have shown the former

existence of a church on the north side 140 ft. in length and 98 ft. across the transept extremities, with chapter-house and domestic buildings on the same scale, according to the usual plan. All that remains is a portion of the south-west corner which originally comprised an entrance hall or parlour leading into the cloisters, an undercroft, used as a buttery, and above it the guests' hall or prior's chamber. The exterior walls are 4 ft. thick, composed of packed rubble of sandstone. To the short monastic stone chimney was added a tall brick chimney of 16th-century date. In order to afford more light mullions of the two main windows were at some early date reduced in breadth. The outer entrance to the parlour is a plain pointed doorway with segmental rear-arch. A pointed arched doorway on the north side led into a cellarge which was demolished in the 19th century, and there is a round-arched entrance to a spiral staircase with a barrel vault of rubble leading to the floor above. The groined ribless vaulting of the parlour continues in the buttery adjoining it on the south side.

The vaulting in the buttery is supported by a central pillar with a shaft of Purbeck marble and a capital of Sussex marble. This may be an insertion from elsewhere as 18th-century prints show the pillars of the cellarge, where the vaulting was extended towards the north, as being composed of octagonal drums of sandstone. On the west side of the buttery is a doorway, now a window, and a second arch contains a modern window. In between the two windows is a large open fire-place built with joggled stonework, but the projecting hood has been cut away. On the south side are two doorways and on the east a doorway which led into the refectory range, and a hatch (now partly blocked) for passing in the food.

The staircase beyond the entrance hall is a lean-to of brick and beam on the cloister walk, constructed, no doubt, for the convenience of the first inmates after the Dissolution. The tiled floor-space of the guests' hall (34 ft. by 21 ft.) covered originally the whole of the upper floor. It was a lofty chamber, the high roof of which was supported by two king-post roof trusses with collar purlin and collar beams. Most of this is still in good condition. But at some period, perhaps when the canons, because of their poverty, were reported as unable to keep their building in repair, one of the tie-beams broke and was propped up with rough beams. Eventually a partition of wattle and daub divided the chamber, leaving the larger part, known as the Prior's Chamber, at the south end, the shorter end being further divided into a small chamber with loft, reached by a staircase and passage. The panels of the partition were decorated at various dates after the suppression with wall paintings.⁷ There are birds and animals, Elizabethan ladies, a perfect heraldic representation of the arms of James I with his motto *Beati Pacifici*, and a primitive design of

⁴⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 26, 59, 155.

⁴⁷ Add. MS. 39425, fol. 129.

⁴⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, i, 190-1.

⁴⁹ Add. MS. 39469, fol. 200.

¹ *Place-Names of Suss.* (E. Pl.-N.

Soc.), 24.

² Kelly, *Directory of Suss.*

³ A. Ponsonby, *Priory and Manor of*

Lynchmere, 182-3.

⁴ *Ibid.* 180-1.

⁵ This account of the Priory buildings was written by the late Lord Ponsonby.

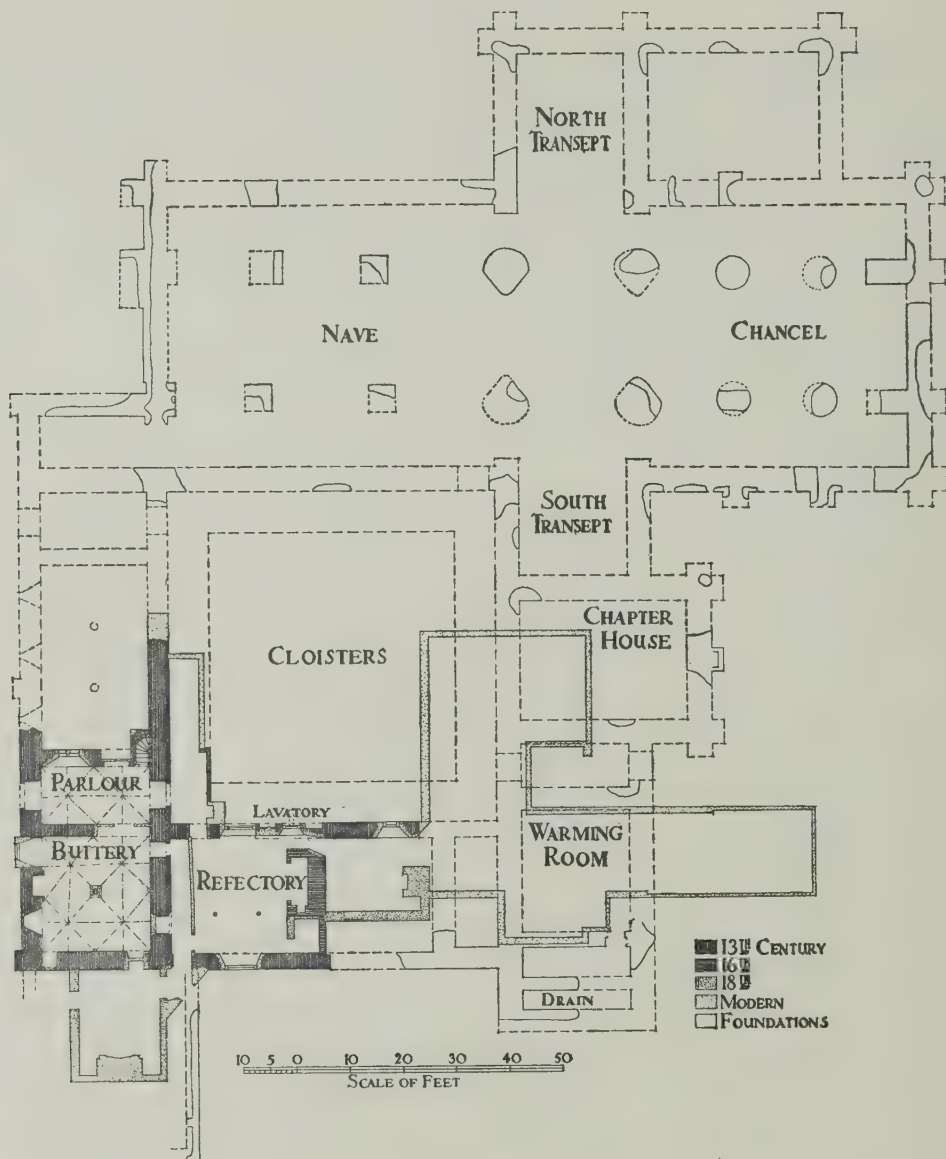
⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 181.

⁷ Ponsonby, *op. cit.* 11-15.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

the animals declaring the Nativity (The cock: *Christus natus est*. The duck: *Quando Quando*. The raven: *In hac nocte*. The bull: *Ubi Ubi*. The lamb: *In Bethlehem*). There is also a picture of a building with a spire which may possibly be intended for the priory. On the east wall are almost obliterated traces of more paintings.

although this range was roofed at a lower level soon after the suppression. On the south side the lower part of the jambs of the windows are visible and seem to have been lancets inserted in pairs. On the north side three original trefoil-headed arches of the monastic lavatory remain in good condition. The wide brick



PLAN OF SHULBREDE PRIORY

In the east end of the south wall a double round-arched entrance to a staircase led formerly down to the buttery and another led to the kitchens, of which there are now no traces above ground. High up in the gable is a round arch with a square-headed window. The brick fire-place is built over part of the original stone fire-place which stood in the middle between the windows. The arch with its square-headed window is repeated in the adjoining room.

Part of the walls of the large refectory hall still exist,

fire-place built in the middle of the floor-space of the refectory, which was divided up into two stories, is 16th-century, having been constructed for the kitchen of the yeomen farmers who were the first occupants after the monastery was dissolved. A smaller kitchen or washhouse was built about a hundred years later on part of the site of the monastic kitchens.

The priory enclosure covered about 4 acres and was surrounded by a moat. On the north side foundations, 4 ft. thick, of a small building by the side of the moat

THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE LINCHMERE

may have been part of a gate-house. A fine Sussex-marble coffin, measuring 6 ft. 9 in. inside, was discovered in the centre of the site of the Chapter House. Cut and decorated stones from the priory have been found in cottages and houses both in Linchmere and as far as Fernhurst. A large barn on the other side of the road was constructed out of priory remains and much of the metal under the road came from the ruins, which constituted a sort of local quarry. Many decorated tiles have been found, mostly of Hampshire origin, also from other parts of Sussex and some of local manufacture from a kiln the remains of which were discovered in the North Meadow.⁸

Of two original stone arched culverts under the approaches to the priory from the west and from the south the one under the present road is in good condition.

Court Baron of the Manor of Linchmere and Shulbrede was held in the priory till copyhold was abolished in 1925. A few court rolls of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I are preserved.

The priory remained as part of the Cowdray estate from the Dissolution until 1902, when it came into the possession of Arthur Ponsonby, who in 1930 was created Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede. Since his death in 1946 it has been in the occupation of Lady Ponsonby.

Boxall Moor (formerly Covers) stands on the east side of Linchmere Hill. The house is modernized externally with tile-hanging over stone and brick; it was timber-framed, and an old post can be seen in the north elevation. It was built in the second half of the 16th century, of two stories and three bays, with a central stack and a projection at the south-east; there is a modern outshot in line with this along the east wall. The lintelled fire-places are large and contain stonework, probably from Shulbrede.⁹ Timber-framing in wide panels and stop-chamfered beams are exposed on both floors, some old doors remain, and in the original east wall is a blocked window in the timber framework. A small, panelled cupboard in the stack has butterfly hinges. There are brick floors on ground level.

Greenhill is rebuilt except for the chimney-stack, which dates from c. 1600. A fire-place has, above the four-centred arch, two stone panels carved with fish-tailed dragons.

Close to the county boundary on the north of Linchmere Common stands Bridge,¹⁰ an attractive example of timber-framing, brick, and tile-hanging. The main block, running north and south, represents an open hall of probably 15th-century date, altered in the 16th century by the insertion of a floor and of a great open fire-place, with chamfered jambs in stone and brick and oak lintel, at the south end. In the second half of the 16th century a wing was built at the south (possibly replacing a former solar wing), making the plan T-shaped. This wing is timber-framed in oblong panels with herring-bone brick nogging, and the upper story is hung with tiles in alternate plain and scalloped courses. Below the east end of it is a basement built of stones,

evidently from Shulbrede Priory, some being worked, which rise above ground to form a plinth. There are several original windows with chamfered wood mullions and bars set diagonally, and a fine stepped, brick chimney-stack, the fire-place of which is now occupied by a 19th-century carved fire-place brought from Dangstein. The room which it serves has at the east end a fixed seat, with turned legs; that to the west has a fire-place formed at the back of the central stack and surmounted by a carved overmantel with the initials R.S. and J.S. (for Roger and his son, John Shotter) and the date 1631. The staircase, between these two rooms, has a newel of circular plan and original oak treads. The roof above this wing has queen-post struts and purlins.

East of the house is a 17th-century barn, modernized but retaining its purlins and queen-posts.

In 1195 Brian fitz Ralph and Gunnor his *MANOR* wife, who seems to have been the representative of Robert fitz Tetbald, sheriff of Arundel at the time of Domesday,¹¹ made over to Henry de Percy their claims to the honor of Petworth, retaining certain properties, including an estate in Linchmere held with Cocking as one knight's fee.¹² In 1200 they sold 2 hides in Linchmere to Ralph de Arden, or Arderne,¹³ a member of a leading Warwickshire family,¹⁴ and he shortly afterwards founded there the priory usually called Shulbrede. The priory lands seem to have been leased to tenants and not organized as a manor.¹⁵ By the agreement of 1195 Brian and Gunnor and their heirs were to hold not directly of the Percies but from the Archbishop of Canterbury, interposed as *mesne lord*.¹⁶ Accordingly at the beginning of the 14th century Linchmere was part of a group of fees of the honor of Petworth held by the archbishop;¹⁷ but by 1428 the Prior of Shulbrede was holding a $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Linchmere.¹⁸ After the Dissolution the priory estates were granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam,¹⁹ afterwards Earl of Southampton, and what is thenceforward called the manor of *SHULBREDE* or *LINCHEME* passed with Cowdray (q.v.) to the Viscounts Montague and their descendants and then, by sale in 1843, to the Earls of Egmont until 1909, when it was bought by Lord Cowdray.²⁰

The church of *ST. PETER*²¹ stands on *CHURCH* the brow of a hill on the southern edge of the village; it consists of a chancel and nave with no structural division between them, a diminutive tower built up in the west end of the nave, south porch, west vestry, and double north aisle with north porch, the east end of the inner aisle being used as an organ-chamber. It is built of local sandstone ashlar and roofed with tile.

The original church, of the 12th century, seems to have consisted of a single chamber, probably with a semicircular east end; in the 13th century this was extended eastward, the former east wall being demolished and the four walls of a chancel built.²² The tower was added later; the inner north aisle was built in 1856 and

immediately above the one surviving 12th-century window; this must have been blocked by the west wall of the chancel, which, therefore, cannot have been contemporary with it. Two drawings of 1795 distinctly show the knee-stone corbels on each side, but, curiously enough, show continuous roof over nave and chancel; perhaps the artist finished his drawing from memory, and incorrectly.

⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxv, 34-6.

⁹ Ponsonby, *op. cit.* 173.

¹⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liv, 32-6.

¹¹ *Ibid.* lxxviii, 66.

¹² *Percy Chartul.* (Surtees Soc.), 412-13.

¹³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 37.

¹⁴ Ponsonby, *op. cit.* 24-39.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 109.

¹⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxviii, 64; *Percy Chartul.* (Surtees Soc.), 413.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 465.

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, v, 156.

¹⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), 1008 (19).

²⁰ Ponsonby, *op. cit.* 130.

²¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 154.

²² Grimm's drawing of 1790 (Add. MS. 5675, fol. 27) and that in the Sharpe Collection of 1805 both clearly show a wall between the nave and the chancel, rising above the roof; the corbel which supported the knee-stone on the south side still exists

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

the former chancel arch probably removed at the same time; the outer aisle and vestry were added in 1906.

The east window, of the 13th century, has two un-cusped lights surmounted by a roundel. In the east wall is a piscina with a pointed trefoil head, and in the south wall three rather wide lancet windows with jambs rebated internally and segmental pointed rear-arches; the eastern two, like the piscina, are of the 13th century, the western modern, but a reproduction of old work. There is no structural division between chancel and nave, but an ancient moulded beam spans the former near its west limit.

In the south wall of the nave is a small window with pointed head, much restored but originally late-12th-century.²³ Next is now a lancet like those of the chancel, modern, replacing a single trefoil-headed light, shown in Grimm's drawing. The south door is a plain pointed arch, modern; the doorway shown in Grimm's drawing has a semicircular head and was possibly 12th-century. Next, west of a modern buttress, is a single lancet, also modern, replacing a two-light perpendicular window shown by Grimm. The west doorway, of the 12th century, has a plain semicircular arch resting on crude imposts.

The tower is practically a translation into stone of the normal local bell-cote of timber.²⁴ Two slender circular piers, with moulded capitals and plain bases, carry three pointed arches, of two orders each, spanning the whole width of the nave; on the midmost arch, on two similar arches between the piers and the west wall, and on the west wall rests a small stone tower, having a small single-light window with segmental arched head in each of the south, west, and north sides. This formerly had a flat roof with battlements and pinnacles, shown in Grimm's drawing; there is now a shingled broach spire. On the south wall is a sundial, dated 1653; this may be the date of the tower, though there is no sign of the sundial in Grimm's, or any other ancient drawing.

The vestry (modern) has a single-light window to the west; the inner north aisle (1856) has an arcade of five bays with pointed arches resting on four piers, one circular and three octagonal; this is entirely modern, in a nondescript Gothic style; a drawing of 1795 shows the former north wall with no window or other feature. The east end, screened off as an organ-chamber, has a two-light window with pointed trefoil heads, the west has two lancets. The outer north aisle is divided from the inner by two pairs of octagonal timber posts, carrying a timber lintel; it has one single-light window in the east wall and three in the north; west of these is the plain north doorway; there is a two-light window in the west wall. On the inner face of the north wall is a relief carving of seven monks' heads, typifying the

Seven Deadly Sins; this was brought from Italy in modern times.

The font and fittings, and the roofing throughout, are modern.

Of the two bells one is uninscribed and the other is of 1849.²⁵

The communion plate includes an unusual type of chalice (c. 1570), having an acutely shaped bowl with a band of engraved panels inscribed 'FOR THEM OF LENS MERE PARISE'.²⁶

The registers begin in 1568.²⁷

The church of Linchmere seems to *ADVOWSON* have been dependent on that of Cocking, and therefore in the hands of the Abbey of Sées at the beginning of the 13th century; for about 1230 Bishop Ralph (Neville) of Chichester confirmed a grant by the Abbot and convent of Sées to the Prior and convent of 'Wlenchmere' of the patronage of the church of 'Selebrede'—the names of the priory and church being thus curiously reversed.²⁸ The bishop allowed the priory to appropriate the church, provided that they supplied a fit secular chaplain and discharged its dues, including the accustomed pension to the church of Cocking. The church was valued in 1291 at £4 6s. 8d.;²⁹ and in 1535 the profits of the 'chapel' in Linchmere were returned at 66s. 10d.³⁰

The chapel was assigned with the other possessions of Shulbrede to Sir William Fitzwilliam in 1537.³¹ It was a donative, but as such was of little use to the Viscounts Montague, who were Roman Catholics, and they seem to have parted with it, as in 1574 Thomas Wyseman and Anne his wife conveyed the rectory or chapel of Linchmere with a messuage, a barn, 2 acres of land, and all tithes and oblations to Thomas Bettesworth.³² His son Peter sold it in 1596 to Stephen Terry, of Long Sutton, who in turn sold it in 1614 to John Eggar, of Upnately. He conveyed it in 1624 to his kinsman Edward Fidler, of Froyle, who sold it in 1636 to Edward Rapley of Linchmere. With this family it remained for five generations, until in 1798 it passed, through non-payment of a mortgage, to James Baker and Ann (Coleman) his wife. They made a conveyance of it in 1801 to James Freakes (later Parson), whose son William Henry Parson was incumbent as well as lay rector from 1849 to 1882. On his retirement in 1903 Francis Pratt Barlow bought the advowson, which his widow held from 1917 until her death in 1928. In 1929 it was bought from Edward and Robert Pratt Barlow by the Bishop of Chichester, and in 1937 the Parochial Church Council purchased a half-interest, whereby the rights of patronage were vested jointly in the bishop and the council, these rights being later conveyed on trust to the Diocesan Board of Patronage.³³

²³ In the church is preserved the round head of a similar, but earlier, window, discovered during restoration.

²⁴ It probably had a timber predecessor; in 1602 'the steeple wanteth boordes', probably weather-boarding on the sides:

Add. MS. 39454, fol. 169.

²⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 217.

²⁶ *Ibid.* liv, 187, and pl. 12; Ponsonby, op. cit. 162-3.

²⁷ Transcripts at Barbican House, Lewes.

²⁸ Ponsonby, op. cit. 36.

²⁹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

³⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 322.

³¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), 1008 (19).

³² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 277.

³³ Ponsonby, op. cit. 168-70; and information from the late Lord Ponsonby.

LODSWORTH

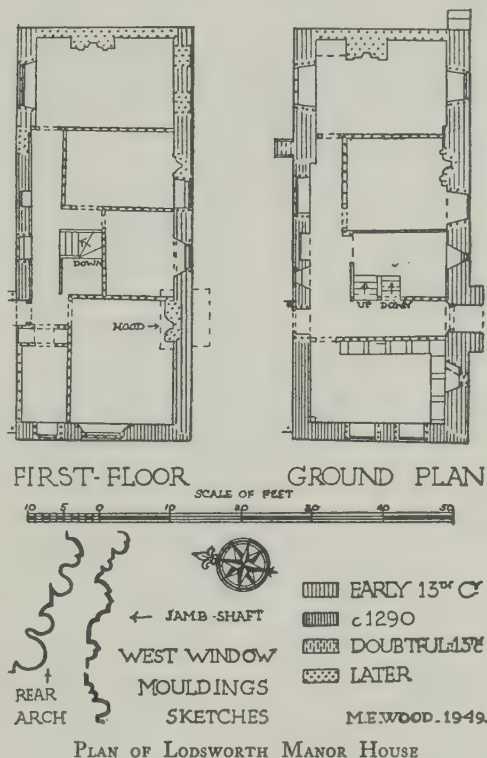
The parish, 5 miles in length from north to south with an average width of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and containing 2,441 acres, lies on the eastern edge of the Rape of Chichester, between Midhurst and Petworth. In the extreme north, where the parish narrows to a point on Blackdown, a height of 620 ft. is attained, from which the ground drops in $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to 300 ft. and then more gradually until a height of only 50 ft. is reached on the River Rother, which forms the southern boundary of the parish. Part of the eastern boundary is formed by a tributary stream, locally known as the Lud—a modern name—which falls into the Rother at Lods Bridge. One mile north of this point is the church, with the village lying just to the north and west of it. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther north, beyond Lodsworth Common, where there were extensive brickfields in the later years of the 19th century, lies the hamlet of Lickfold. Much of the parish is occupied by woodland.

Owing to the very extensive privileges and franchises enjoyed by the bishops of London, who held the manor (see below), the parish was known as the Liberty of Lodsworth, and a trace of one of those franchises remains in the name of Gallows Hill, presumably marking the site of the manorial gallows.¹

The Manor House stands south of the church. The main block runs east to west and dates from two periods of the 13th century, the earlier represented by thicker walls, several plain windows, and a hooded fire-place; the latter, c. 1290, by a shafted window blocked externally. Judging from the fire-place, the hall seems always to have been at first-floor level, forming one long range, now 54 ft. 6 in. by 19 ft. 6 in. but probably curtailed at the east end. This is suggested by the large, blocked, pointed opening, apparently the entrance, at the east end of the south wall, cramped by the east gable which is considerably thinner and certainly rebuilt. All the present subdivisions are later, as is the wing projecting off the west end of the north wall to form an L-shaped plan. The house is built of sandstone covered with roughcast or cement, and later brick, and has a modern tiled roof.

The north wall is of early-13th-century date at the east, but west of an offset seen in the passage it thins from 3 ft. 3 in. to 2 ft. 4 in. on the ground, and from 2 ft. 8 in. to 2 ft. 2 in. on the first floor. A possibly old feature is a buttress with single offset and chamfered plinth.² The south wall is of early-13th-century build. The porch, appears to be original, with its south wall continued east and west into buttress-like projections, the doorway having chamfered jambs and segmental head, of which the rusticated key-stone, in cement, is a restoration.³ Above it are five rounded and chamfered corbels which apparently supported the hall chimney projection: this has been cut away, replaced by a small tiled roof to the porch, and the fire-place, now reduced, is served by a modern chimney. The thick, chamfered chimney-buttress can be seen inside, with three similar corbels to carry a hearth. The doorway below has chamfered jambs and segmental pointed head. It, like the outer, is not rebated internally, so that the porch

was originally a passage. East of the latter is an oblong chamfered light and beyond it the wall is carried up into the gable, containing on the first floor a segmental-headed doorway, partly blocked. East of it, past the gable, is the possible first-floor entrance, with a pointed head, also blocked within the chamfer. The west wall is thinner,⁴ dating from c. 1290, and has a lofty hall window, with chamfered two-centred arch extending into the gable: it is blocked with a small modern window inserted.



PLAN OF LODSWORTH MANOR HOUSE

Interior: the modern entrance passage is flanked by two rooms at a lower level. The 'dungeon' to the east shows the segmental pointed rear-arch and splayed jambs of the oblong window, also a fourth chimney corbel. The fifth shows in the 'dairy' west of the passage, and here in the south wall is a similar window, partially blocked. The first floor is now subdivided, and the 13th-century fire-place shows in two adjoining rooms. The ashlar hood rests on a roll, and beaded string and joggled lintel, supported on bold double-curved corbels, also slightly chamfered; a modern brick fire-place has been inserted. East of it is a contemporary window with chamfered segmental pointed rear-arch and later casements. In the later 13th-century west wall the original window splays are visible, with jamb-shafts flanked by hollows and having three-roll bases. In the attic the upper part of this window can be seen:

floor doorway, belonging to the earlier period.

³ Or repair to a segmental pointed head?
⁴ 2 ft. 4 in. ground, 2 ft. 2 in. first-floor width.

¹ Place-names of Suss. (E.P.L.N. Soc.), 26.

² Near the junction of the two periods, which do not coincide on both levels, the buttress is against the earlier walling, but

above it the wall is thinner. It may, however, be later, as the offset is built against a blocked opening, possibly a doorway, at first-floor level. Just west of the doorway, where the wall thins, was a ground-

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

the capitals have scroll, bead, and other mouldings, and the rear-arch is segmental-pointed, roll-moulded with a scroll-and-bead moulded hood; tracery may be concealed behind the blocking. The roof is of five bays with tie- and collar-beams, queen-posts, purlins, and curved wind-braces; it may be of 16th- or 17th-century date with modern rafters and roofing tiles, but the steep pitch is probably original.

There are some timber-framed cottages in the village, dating from the 17th century. Stop-chamfered ceiling-beams show internally.

'Weavers', on the east side of the Fernhurst road, may be of late-16th-century date, having in the east wall a five-light window with filleted-roll moulded mullions. Of the three bays of wide panels with stone filling the southern, containing an internal chimney-stack, may be later. South of it 'Enickers' is of three bays, with a stack between the two northern containing wide fire-places; in the southern bay is an old stair, and the floors are original.

Farther south 'The Old Well House', also 17th-century, has a main block of sandstone with brick quoins and some timber-framing, with a western wing forming a T-plan, having a staircase turret in one angle; there are wide fire-places. In the garden is a square timbered well-house, with its wooden wheel, and a barn with some original timbers.

In the hamlet of Lickfold the Three Horse Shoes Inn may be of 16th-century date. It is of three bays of timber-framing with brick filling and a gabled cross-wing of close studding. 'Shotters', south of it, has 16th-century framing, disguised outside with brick- and tile-hanging. The northern room has a wide fire-place with a four-centred brick arch, and two panels of wall painting (now covered with glass) of roses and fleurs-de-lys.

At Dudman's Corner is a house of c. 1600 in three bays of timber-framing with wide panels with cross-braces. The original fire-places and wide floorboards remain.

Lickfold Cottage,^{4a} south of Lickfold Green, was known as Franks in the 17th century. It is a remarkable building: the house itself is timber-framed, of the 17th, or perhaps 16th, century, of two stories; but against it was built in the 18th century an incongruous façade in stone with brick dressings. This façade is of three stories, with a small central pediment, below which is a circular plaque flanked on either side by three sham windows. Of the seven windows on the first floor three are also blocked with tiles. The entrance doorway is square-headed, with moulded jambs of early-17th-century style; above is an inscription J.G. 1633, possibly brought from elsewhere. In the hall is a fire-place with chamfered brick jambs, and in the overmantel is the carved figure of man, in the costume of c. 1620-40, holding a round (?) mirror in which his face seems to be reflected. There is other carved wood-work, said to have been taken from this house to Cowdray and brought back. This includes carved door-posts, a cupboard door to an alleged 'priest's hole', an 18th-century fire-place with earlier ornamentation, and a corner cupboard with floral caryatids of c. 1600.

There are several other small timber-framed houses in this neighbourhood, of the 17th century, and

'Hambledon Cottage' appears to be of the 16th century. It was originally a two-bay hall with a cross-wing; the timbers are exceptionally massive; two original doors and wide floor-boards survive, and in a room over the hall a thick beam has chamfered leaf-stops, to form the head of a fire-place. The same room has a 'priest's hole'.

'The Dower House' is a square, three-storied building in stone with brick dressings.⁵ Over the front door is the date 1728 with initials 1WA. The west door-hood is original, the main one imported. The chief feature is a fine early-18th-century staircase with scroll-ends to the stairs and a ramped and moulded rail. The balusters are varied in groups of three, fluted, twisted, and plain with vase-turned base. Panelling follows the rake of the stair; the panels are in pine but contemporary with the dado in oak. There is a dentilled cornice to the first floor, and others of the rooms are panelled. In the west room is a wide fire-place with a lintel having raised ends; this may denote an earlier building altered and added to in the 18th century. There is a barrel-vaulted cellar, and in an outbuilding is a double cider-press.

'The Great House,' next door, is of somewhat later date.

Blackdown House stands in an estate extending into five parishes, the house itself being in the extreme north of Lodsworth. It is dated 1640, and consists of two stories with attics; the walls are of sandstone and the tiled roofs, barge-boards, and chimneys are modern. Extensive additions were made to east, west, and north in the 19th century, and the old part greatly restored. Apart from this the original south frontage has changed little from the drawing made by Grimm in 1790 of 'Mr. Yalding's house in Blackdown'.⁶ On the south there are three bays with a porch, all gabled and three-storied. The windows on the ground and first floors are transomed five-lights, with a transomed three-light over the entrance; in the attics there are three-lights. All have filleted-roll mouldings and square, chamfered labels with hollow under-side. The entrance has a four-centred arch in a square frame, with chamfered and ogee-moulded label; the jambs are moulded with roll and fillet. Above is a panel incised w.r. 1640. It was found in the creeper after a modern '1640' had been carved below. The hall door is square, with nail-studding following the four-centred arch of the doorway; there is a great lock, bar, and bar-hole.

More old work can be seen on the north side; one gable has a filleted-roll moulded three-light to the attic, and windows of five transomed lights below, the labels being the least restored. The plinth is interrupted by a four-centred doorway. Another gable end has a single row of five-lights to each floor below the attics.

The house is rich in panelling and contemporary fire-places. One overmantel is arcaded, with black balls to the cornice. The fire-places are four-centred, in Petworth marble, having double hollow-chamfered jambs with moulded stops. A panelled overmantel⁷ is dated w 1646 r; one over the hall has ebony columns and groups of applied columns form part of the decoration of another. There are several ornate arcaded door-heads, and some stop-chamfered ceiling-beams are exposed.

The staircase has turned newels and roll-moulded rail; it has a modern addition. A fire-back in the hall

^{4a} Suss. County Mag. vi, 690-6.

⁵ Drawing by Grimm in 1791: Add. MS. 5678, fol. 31.

⁶ Add. MS. 5675, fol. 1. The estate

was held by the Yalden family for at least 250 years, being sold in 1844 to James Henry (Elwes, *Manor Houses of West Suss.*, 141), after whose death it

was acquired by Sir Frederic Philipson-Stow, bt., whose son Sir Elliot succeeded him in 1908.

⁷ In 'Oliver Cromwell's room'.

THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE LODSWORTH

(to a modern fire-place) dated 1616 w.v. suggests an earlier house or part of the present one, perhaps the north portion. All the work looks of one date, but a 17th-century rendering of features common in the later 16th century.

LODSWORTH seems to be identical **MANOR** with the 'Lodesorde' surveyed in Domesday under Surrey,⁸ where it is attributed to Woking Hundred, probably in error. It was then held of the king by Chetel the huntsman, whose father had held it of Edward the Confessor. It had been assessed at 1 hide but in 1086 was only $\frac{1}{2}$ hide; it included woodland yielding 20 swine, and a mill, probably on the site afterwards occupied by a mill on the Rother where the river divides this parish from Selham. The estate seems to have come to the family of Belmeis, whose heiress brought the manor of Treve or River, in Tillington but extending into Lodsworth, to the family of la Zouche.⁹ Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London from 1108 to 1128, founded the Priory of St. Osyth on lands at Chich in Essex which belonged to the demesnes of the bishopric, and in compensation granted to future bishops of London 14 pounds-worth of land in Lodsworth, which grant was confirmed in 1178¹⁰ by Henry II and in 1286 by Edward I.¹¹ In 1223 the Bishop of London brought an action against Savaric de Bohun for taking toll in the market of Midhurst from his men of Lodsworth, who were exempt from such tolls under a charter of King John;¹² and in 1278 the bishop established his right to a long list of franchises on his Sussex estates.¹³ The manor and liberty of Lodsworth continued with the bishopric, being valued in 1535 at £31 16s. 8d.,¹⁴ until September 1545, when Bishop Bonner granted it to Henry VIII in exchange for other property.¹⁵ In June 1547 Edward VI granted the manor, then in the occupation of Roger Dennys, with all its liberties to Sir Anthony Browne, K.G.,¹⁶ and it has since that time descended with the manor of Cowdray (q.v.), the present lord being Lord Cowdray.

The church of **ST. PETER**¹⁷ stands **CHURCH** south-east of the village. It is built of local sandstone ashlar and roofed with tile; the tower is plastered. To a nave and chancel of earlier, but uncertain, date a tower was added in about the 14th century; in the 19th a transept and aisle were added on each side of the nave, and the chancel was rebuilt and a vestry added to the north of it.

The east window of the chancel is of three lights with individual traceried heads; in the south wall are two, and in the north one, single-light windows with pointed trefoil heads; east of that in the north wall is a credence niche, west of it is a doorway with square trefoil head, and an arch in which stands the organ. The chancel arch is of two chamfered orders, the inner carried on moulded corbels; the roof is in three bays. All this is wholly modern.

⁸ *V.C.H. Surrey*, i, 328; *Suss.* i, 451.

⁹ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii,

35-¹⁰ Eyton, *Itinerary of Henry II*, 223.

¹¹ *Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 332.

¹² *Curia Regis R.* 84, m. 9.

¹³ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 757.

¹⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 356.

¹⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xx (2), 496 (13).

¹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, p. 240.

¹⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 71.

¹⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 217.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* liv, 186-7.

In the angle between the chancel and the south transept the plinth of the ancient quoin of the nave is visible on the outside. On each side of the nave is a single arch of two orders, resting on square responds, opening into the transept; west of this is an arcade of two bays, the arches being pointed, of two orders, resting on circular piers with moulded caps and bases; the responds have the form of half-piers; this is modern in 13th-century style. In the west wall is the tower arch, pointed, of one order, resting on square responds without imposts, of the 14th century. The roof has two tie-beams, ancient but of doubtful date; the eastern is moulded; there are moulded wall-plates and trussed rafters.

The south transept has in the south wall a single-light window in the Norman style; the north has in the north wall a two-light window with tracery in the Early Decorated style; a pointed arch of a single order resting on square responds opens from each transept into the aisle. The north aisle has in the north wall two two-light windows with pointed heads and no tracery, and in the west wall a single-light window. The south aisle has a doorway with plain, pointed arch, and a single-light window instead of the easternmost two-light window in the north, but otherwise matches it.

The west doorway of the tower (14th-century) has a segmental pointed arch of one order resting on attached shafts with moulded capitals (the bases are weathered away). South of this on the outside is a holy water stoup, probably coeval, with square head and mutilated bowl. The second stage of the tower has single-light square-headed windows on the north and south sides; the tiled roof is pyramidal with projecting eaves.

The font is circular on a round stem with hexagon foot, apparently modern. On the west wall of the nave is a small representation of the Royal Arms.

There are three bells: one of 1602, another by Richard Eldridge, 1606, and the third by Brian Eldridge, 1648.¹⁸

The communion plate includes an Elizabethan cup with paten cover, both with hall-marks for 1567, the paten bearing the date 1568; also a silver paten of 1705.¹⁹

The registers begin in 1558.

The church of Lodsworth was from **ADVOWSON** early times a chapel attached to the church of Easebourne, and as such was valued at 13s. 4d. in 1450.²⁰ It still retained the same status, being served by a curate, in 1563,²¹ although for at least fifty years before this it had been consistently regarded as a parish church.²² With Easebourne church (q.v.) it descended with the Cowdray estate. In 1835 it was a perpetual curacy and the incumbent received £12 yearly and the income from £200 private gift, £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant.²³ Like most perpetual curacies it now ranks as a vicarage.

Part of the tithes within the parish passed with the manor, and another part remained with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, of whom it was reported in 1724 that they 'allow nothing to the curate—the more shame!'²⁴

²⁰ *Ibid.* ix, 12.

²¹ *Ibid.* lxi, 111.

²² See extracts from wills: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 170-3.

²³ Horsfield, *Suss.*, ii, 95.

²⁴ Add. MS. 39470, fol. 43.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

MIDHURST

The parish, containing 669 acres, lies in a bend of the River Rother, which forms its north and east boundaries, a tributary stream dividing it on the south-east from West Lavington. The western half is mostly common and woodland, the eastern is occupied by the town, which developed at the foot of the castle-crowned hill. This hill stands in the angle of the Rother and the stream. It was known colloquially in the 18th century as Tan Hill, which was 'corrected' into St. Anne's Hill;¹ the name, however, was almost certainly a corruption of St. Denis, whose chapel stood on the summit. Historically nothing is known of the castle, or fortified manor-house, but excavations² have shown that it consisted of a curtain wall, 5 ft. thick, inclosing some 5½ acres, entered at the south-west by an archway, without any gatehouse. An irregular oval inclosure in the south-east angle probably marks the keep. North of this stood the chapel, consisting of a chancel 15 ft. square, and a nave 20 by 18 ft. with a western door. Beyond this, against the curtain wall, which here runs straight north and south, was a rectangular block divided into two parts, respectively 31 by 18 ft. and 22½ by 18 ft., probably cellars under the hall and chamber. Fragmentary foundations north of this may mark the site of the kitchen and offices. The ground slopes steeply on the north to the Town Meadow, on the east to the Rother, and on the south to the mill-race of South Pond; on the west it was divided from the town by a dry ditch. Evidence points to the Bohuns having abandoned this site in favour of Cowdray about 1280; and during the time, 1284-1311, that Midhurst was in the hands of Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, his agents are said to have pulled down, in one place, a hall worth £50, a chamber (£62), another chamber (£12), two chapels (£5 each), a kitchen (10 marks), and a granary (5 marks).³ This points to the dismantling of the site, but 'the chapel of St. Denis within the former castle of Midhurst' was functioning in 1291, and is referred to in 1367 as standing 'in a place called Courtgrene'.⁵

As in most other live towns, the oldest buildings survive chiefly off the main thoroughfare. In North Street, which is the High Street of the town, nearly all the buildings have been rebuilt or altered from the 18th century onwards. A peculiarity is that the main road (A 286) from London to Chichester enters the town as a side-turning at the bridge over the River Rother and after passing through North Street is suddenly diverted by a sharp bend eastwards through the narrow Knock Hundred Row to pass southwards through Lion Street and the market square, the roadway on either side of the isolated old market hall and buildings north of it being narrow and dangerous. The apparent continuation southwards of the main road through North Street, Rumbold's Hill,⁶ and the Mint merely comes to a dead end at Bepton; and the continuation of North Street northwards (A 272) passes through Easebourne village to turn eastwards through Cowdray Park for Petworth. West Street starts from the market square, crosses the north-south roadway at the junction of Rumbold's Hill

and the Mint to continue westwards as the main road (A 272) to Petersfield.

Lion Street has ancient buildings on its west side but, except for the bottleneck north end of it, was widened in the 18th century, either by the frontage being set back to that of the parish church or by the demolition of most of a 17th-century island. Two buildings of this island still survive by the market square at the south end of Lion Street and facing West Street. The old market hall stands south of these. There are some old buildings in West Street, and in Wool Lane which runs northward from West Street to a fork with Rumbold's Hill. All the ancient buildings were of timber-framing, of which the old market hall, the Spread Eagle Hotel (west of it), and several others are good, if not very ornate, examples.

The old market hall stands isolated, south of West Street and west of the market square. It is now used as an estate agent's offices and the upper story is a private residence; this upper story was the first home of the grammar school founded by Gilbert Hannam in 1672.⁷ It dates presumably from 1552, when Sir Anthony Browne granted to the burgesses a vacant space, 70 by 30 ft., in the market on which to build a market house,⁸ but it has been much renovated and altered; the lower story, which presumably was open-sided originally, is closed with modern timber-framing, windows, &c. The upper story is jettied on the north front and east and west ends on moulded bressummers supported by shaped brackets. The front is of two bays with square framing. In each bay is a three-sided bay-window on shaped brackets and with pedimental heads. The two main gable-heads also project on stop-moulded bressummers and brackets and are of square framing. The east and west ends are similarly treated except for the windows, which were flat and are now blocked. The south elevation is in one plane and the west half is of timber-framing with a tile-hung gable-head; the east half is of brick and has a chimney-stack. That the building extended one bay farther southwards originally is borne out by the positions of the two long diagonal ceiling beams in the lower story.

The Spread Eagle Hotel includes an L-shaped building of timber-framing at the corner of West Street and South Street, dating probably from the 15th century, and a mid-late 17th-century building south of it, facing eastwards towards South Street. The timber building was apparently the inn originally but was abandoned when the 17th-century part was built and became shops. The east front of it has a jettied upper story on shaped brackets and the north half has a projecting gable-head. The framing is mostly plain rectangular panels, with fairly close-set studding in the south half. The windows have been renovated and fitted with lattice glazing. The north side has heavy curved braces below the wall-plate. The west half is still a separate shop and a tiled pentise or hood to the whole length is a reminder that the east half has also been a shop. It has two projecting windows on coving

¹ Horsfield, *Hist. of Suss.* ii, 93.

² Sir W. St. John Hope, *Cowdray and Easebourne Priory*, 3-4.

³ *Ibid.* 7.

⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlvii, 315.

⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, 127.

⁶ 'Rumbold's Hill' in the 17th century: *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds* (Lewes), BA. 88.

⁷ 12.

⁸ For the history of the school see *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 427-30.

⁸ Add. MS. 39152, fol. 119.



MIDHURST: MARKET HILL



MIDHURST: RED LION STREET, LOOKING SOUTH



MIDHURST CHURCH, 1790

or brackets and a doorway between them. It is now part of the two lounges that occupy all the east range. These have open-timbered ceilings with heavy chamfered beams and wide flat joists. The northern chamber has a 7½-ft. west fire-place of stone in which is an iron fireback with the Stuart royal arms. The south end of the range has some abnormally heavy timbers with straight braces. In the upper story are queen-post roof trusses and straight wind-braces to the purlins. In some of the upper windows is a good deal of collected 17th-century Flemish heraldic and other glass (1612 to c. 1640).

The southern part of the hotel is of red brick with stone angle-dressings and plain architraves to the windows. It is of two stories, attics, and cellars. The southernmost room is lined with late-17th-century oak panelling, also the room above, and there is some reset early-17th-century panelling. Behind is an 18th-century wing of whitened brickwork. Part of it—the dining-room—has a wide fire-place and old ceiling beams.

The Swan Inn and an adjoining building are the remains of a 17th-century island north of the market hall and west of the market square. The inn has plastered walls and the upper story of most of the east front is jettied, but the south block is modern.

The shop and house next north appears to date from earlier in the 17th-century than the inn. The walls are plastered: the east and west ends have jettied upper stories and projecting gable-heads. There was another building north of it and its present north wall was the party wall. It is of ancient timber-framing with curved struts, and two fire-places are exposed; the upper has moulded brick jambs and a four-centred head.

The building west of this block at the corner of Lion Street is modern but the next north of it in the narrow part of the street next the island may be of 15th or early-16th-century date, judging from the moulded bressummer to the jettied upper story: it is a small building with a frontage of about 16 ft. and has timber-framing to both stories.

The next north (two shops) is a plastered building with a jettied upper story on curved brackets of the 17th century; it has modern windows. A longer building adjoining, now a house and two shops, was probably one tenement of early-17th-century date and was evidently an inn ('The Lion'?). The southernmost part projects a little; it has a jettied upper story and a gable-head, the barge-boards of which are carved with a pierced foliage pattern. It is all plastered, as is also the northern extension, which is also jettied above the two modern shop-fronts. In front of the gable is the iron bracket for the former inn-sign.

The next to the north is similar but has moulded brackets below the overhang. Farther north is 'the Old Manor House', a rough-casted timber-framed house said to date from 1634. The north part of the east front is gabled and has moulded barge-boards decorated with foil-headed panels. The lower story has an 18th-century bow-window. The ceilings are open-timbered.

On the west side of the narrow north end is a row of three late-17th-century cottages in a curve with stone rubble lower walls and the upper story of square timber-framing.

On the opposite side is a somewhat similar long building with tile-hanging to the upper story. Part of it was

once a shop and has a tiled pentise; timber-framing shows in the north end.

On the south side of West Street are two adjoining houses, the western dated 1660 and the other of the early 17th century. Later alterations have merged the two into one, but divided into three or four tenements and shops. The upper story of the east house is of fairly close studding and has a small gable in front: probably it was jettied and is now underbuilt. The shops have old ceiling beams, one moulded. The western house is of square framing and is jettied, partly underbuilt by the shop front which overlaps from the eastern house. It has a small gable and in front of it is a projecting square bay to the upper story: this has a pediment in which are the initials ^SIM, and below the

window the face is panelled with moulded ribs and has the date 1660. Probably it had a lower story, or at least posts below it, formerly. On the north side of West Street at the corner of Wool Lane is the Bricklayers' Arms Inn, a much-altered timber-framed house of the 17th century. The south front is of plaster and tile-hanging and the west side of brick, but timber-framing shows inside and it has an old fire-place and square chimney-stack with square pilasters. The cottage next north may have been part of it formerly and continues the same roof lines. It is brick-faced, but shows 17th-century framing at the north end.

Farther north on the east side of Wool Lane are two reconditioned cottages with jettied upper stories, one mostly plastered and the other showing some 16th- or 17th-century framing. Another, next north in Rumbold's Hill, has a jettied upper story with tile-hanging. The Wheatsheaf Inn at the point of junction between Rumbold's Hill and Wool Lane has also been much altered, but shows 17th-century framing in the jettied upper story of its east side.

Another repaired cottage on the west side of the Mint has some 16th-century framing in the upper story—curved braces below the wall-plate and curved struts against the main posts. The lower story is of stone.

North Street has few old buildings. One next north of the Angel Hotel, on the east side, has been a shop and storehouse. The south side of it has five bays of 16th-century timber-framing with close-set studding with curved struts to the story-posts. The 18th- or 19th-century street front is plastered. A shop and bank premises next south is modernized but has a date 1677 and shows old timber-framing and a moulded ceiling-beam inside. Farther north a stone-built cottage with brick dressings and a central chimney-stack with pilasters is of the late 17th century, and a small house opposite has old timber-framing in the jettied half-gabled south end.

Midhurst was a 'free borough' and in 1278 was said to have been so from time beyond memory.⁹ It was governed by a bailiff,¹⁰ who was elected by the burgesses from among themselves and presented to the lord's steward at the annual court baron of the manor of Midhurst.¹¹ With him were associated a number of burgesses, but the constitution, and even the numbers, of this council cannot be traced. Dallaway's statement that (in 1815) 'they have a common seal'¹² is at least doubtful, the only item of municipal insignia remaining in the hands of the Town Trust being a silver-gilt mace, presented in 1736 by Sir Henry Peachey.

⁹ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 756.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 753.

¹¹ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 287.

¹² *Ibid.*

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Disputes over the rights of the burgesses were settled in 1409 by an agreement under which Sir John de Bohun (and his feoffees) conveyed to Michael Bageley and six other named burgesses and their successors the right to take the market tolls and to hold both the three-weekly courts and the two 'law days' by their steward in the name of Sir John and his heirs, by payment of 40s. yearly. If they failed for a whole year to hold the courts the agreement should lapse, and if they neglected to keep the streets and ditches in order the lord's manorial officers should take measures against offenders but should hand over any fines to the burgesses.¹³ This arrangement was confirmed in 1537 by Sir William Fitzwilliam.¹⁴

The bailiff held the assize of bread and ale, appointing two ale-tasters yearly, and acted as clerk of the market.¹⁵ A market existed from an early date, for in 1223 when the Bishop of London complained that Savaric de Bohun had taken tolls in the market of Midhurst from his men of Lodsworth who were exempt from such tolls under a charter of King John, Savaric replied that his ancestors had been seised of the tolls before the date of the charter.¹⁶ There was a weekly market on Tuesday in 1288,¹⁷ but under a grant made to Viscount Montague in 1681 the market was to be held on alternate Tuesdays.¹⁸ By 1792 the weekly market day was Thursday,¹⁹ and there was still a market for corn on that day in 1878,²⁰ but by 1888 it was apparently no longer functioning.²¹ The grant of 1681 included fairs on Lady Day (25 March), St. Margaret's (20 July), and St. Luke's (18 October). The first and third continued (allowing for the change in the calendar in 1752) until 1888, but the July fair is replaced in 1792 by Whit Tuesday and in 1888 by 19 May.

In 1284 the issues of the vill included fixed rents of burgesses called 'potteregavel' amounting to 36s. 8d. —a large sum, considering that the other burgage rents came to only 34s.²² The deduction that there was any large established industry of pot-making is not supported by any other evidence. The subsidy roll for 1340,²³ possibly incomplete, gives only 15 names, including a dyer, a butcher, and 2 tanners; and that for 1523,²⁴ with 100 names, identifies 2 shoemakers and 2 butchers; a tanyard is mentioned in 1718;²⁵ in 1878 there were 3 saddlers and 5 shoemakers.²⁶ The industries, in fact, were those likely to be associated with an agricultural community.

In the 12th century Enjurer and Savaric de Bohun granted a rent of 1 mark from a mill at Midhurst to the abbey of Waverley;²⁷ and this was transferred by the monks to Anthony de Beck, Bishop of Durham, in 1289.²⁸ When Sir John de Bohun died in 1284 he owned the North Mill (near the bridge over the Rother), worth 40s., and the South Mill (of which the pond lies below the Castle Hill), worth 6s. 8d.²⁹ In 1311 the value of the two mills had risen to £8.³⁰ A contract was made in 1467 by Sir Humphrey Bohun with Nicholas Wykford for rebuilding the North Mill as a corn and malt mill.³¹ The tithes of both mills had evidently been

granted to the Knights Hospitallers, as they were included in the lease of the chapel in 1515 to Robert Gybrisse made by Sir Thomas Docwra, Prior of the Order.³²

Midhurst as a borough sent two members³³ to the parliament of 1301, but was not again represented until 1311. From that date onwards the borough was represented intermittently—for instance, no names of its members are recorded between 1344 and 1350—until 1382, from which time it figures in the returns continuously until 1832. Under the Reform Act the borough lost one member and its boundaries were much extended, covering most of the neighbouring parishes. For fifty years Midhurst continued to send one member, but by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1883 it lost this right and the status of a borough. During the medieval period the members elected were local men, but under the Tudors and Stuarts they tended more and more to be chosen from the landed gentry, such names as Lewkenor, Morley, and Alcock constantly appearing. Early in the 18th century the lordship of the borough (separate from the manor) was bought from Viscount Montague by John Meeres Fagge for his son-in-law Sir John Peachey. This gave control over the electors, who were the tenants of ancient burgages—some of which had long ceased to exist, having been absorbed into Cowdray Park, in the walls of which inscribed stones indicated their former sites and entitled their nominal owners to vote. Members of the Peachey family held one seat from 1722 to 1760. The seventh Viscount Montague bought back the borough, but on his death his trustees sold it to the Earl of Egremont for £40,000. About 1800 the earl sold it to Lord Carrington and his brothers John and George Smith. From 1819 to 1831 both seats were held by members of the Smith family, who retained the nominal lordship of the borough until the present century, when Mr. Gerald Dudley Smith sold it to the 1st Viscount Cowdray.³⁴ Among the later members for the borough the most famous was the young Charles James Fox, whose first constituency this was in 1768, the other seat being then held by his cousin Henry Fox. A little earlier, in 1761, the two seats had been held by John Burgoyne, the dramatist and general, and Sir William Hamilton, art collector, diplomatist, and husband of Nelson's Emma. After 1832 the single seat was held from 1846 to 1856 by Spencer Walpole, Home Secretary in 1852.

Owing to the influence of the Lords Montague at Cowdray Midhurst was a centre of Roman Catholicism. Thus in 1621 there were about forty households of recusants here.³⁵ In 1634 John Arismandy appointed John Cope and Richard Shelley to administer certain moneys after his death to provide a priest for the poor Catholics of Midhurst, to say masses every week for his soul and 'my lords ancestors'. This deed was found in the 19th century in a box hidden in the chimney of an old house with rosaries and other religious objects.³⁶ In 1642 the 'Protestation' in support of the Church of England was signed by 207 men in Midhurst, but 54 'recusant Papists' refused at first to sign it. Two days

¹³ Add. MS. 39152, fol. 159.

¹⁴ Ibid. fol. 163 v.

¹⁵ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 21.

¹⁶ Curia Regis R. 84, m. 9.

¹⁷ Assize R. 924, m. 68.

¹⁸ Pat. R. 33 Chas. II, pt. 6.

¹⁹ Report on Markets and Fairs, i, 210.

²⁰ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.* (1878).

²¹ Report, loc. cit.

²² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 533.

²³ Lay Subs. 189, no. 19.

²⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xx, 15.

²⁵ *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds*, BA. 175.

²⁶ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.* (1878).

²⁷ Harl. Chart. 46 F, 182.

²⁸ Ibid. 45 A, 29.

²⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 533.

³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. Edw. II, file 21, no. 8.

³¹ Salzman, *Building in England*, 536-7.

³² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iii, 23.

³³ Dallaway, loc. cit.; Horsfield, *Hist. of Suss.* ii, app. 50-2; Lists of Members of Parliament.

³⁴ *Ex inf.* the late G. C. Clarence.

³⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlix, 12, 20.

³⁶ *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* iii, 277.

THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE MIDHURST

later 35 of these did sign,³⁷ probably excepting, either expressly or mentally, the special clause denouncing the Roman Faith, as did their colleagues at Easebourne,³⁸ where there was an equal number of recusants. The present Roman Catholic church, built in sandstone in the Early English style, was erected in 1869 within the liberty of St. John.³⁹

Some ultra-Protestant reaction may be traced in the large number of dissenters found here. In 1676 the estimated numbers of Conformists were 341, of Papists 56, and of Nonconformists 50.⁴⁰ In 1672 a licence had been issued for Richard Garrett to hold a Congregational meeting in the house of Nicholas Brewer, clothier.⁴¹ Garrett, a graduate of Oxford, had been rector of Stedham.⁴² At the present time there are Congregational and Methodist chapels.

It has already been suggested that Ease-*MANORS* bourne, of which Midhurst was originally part, may have been a demesne manor of Earl Roger accidentally omitted in the Domesday Survey.⁴³ At the beginning of the 12th century *MIDHURST* was given by Henry I, to whom the honor of Arundel had escheated, to Savaric fitz Cane, to hold with its appurtenances as 3 knights' fees.⁴⁴ He married Muriel, apparently daughter of Richard de Meri who had married Lucy eventual heiress of the seigneurie of Bohun. Savaric left three sons: Ralph died without surviving issue in 1159; his brothers Savaric and Geldewin in 1158 made an agreement by which Midhurst passed to the latter. On the death of Savaric fitz Savaric early in, or shortly before, 1187 Geldewin inherited the whole of his father's lands and also those of his mother's brother Enjurer de Bohun, who had died in 1180. Geldewin died about the end of 1187 and was succeeded by his eldest son Frank de Bohun, who incurred the enmity of Henry II, probably through his support of the king's son Richard, as the latter in 1190 annulled an agreement which King Henry had forced Frank to make with Ralph de Arderne and confirmed him in possession of his estates, including Midhurst.⁴⁵ Frank died in 1192 and his widow Rohese paid 300 marks to have the custody of his lands and of his sons.⁴⁶ The elder of these, Enjurer, was marshal for Normandy in 1213 and died at the end of 1218, when he was planning a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.⁴⁷ His brother and heir Savaric died in 1246, about which time his son Sir Frank married Sibyl daughter of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby;⁴⁸ he married secondly Nichole widow of Bartholomew de la Chapelle, to whom the manor of Midhurst was allotted after his death in 1273. Sir John, his eldest son by his first wife, married Joan, his step-sister, daughter of Bartholomew and Nichole, and died in 1284, leaving three sons, of whom the eldest was only 9. Shortly before his death Sir John had granted Midhurst to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, for life, with remainder to his own children. The bishop survived until 1311, by which time Sir John's eldest son John had died (c. 1296), as had the

second son James⁴⁹ (1306). The latter's son John, born at Todham, was still a child when the bishop died, and custody of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the manor of Midhurst (the other $\frac{1}{3}$ being held by Sir John's widow) was granted to Sir Henry Percy.⁵⁰ John died in 1367, leaving a son John, born at Cowdray in 1363, who lived till 1433. His son Sir Humphrey died in 1460, and his son John Bohun,



BOHUN. Or a cross azure.



BROWNE, Viscount Montague, sable three lions passant bendwise between two double cotises argent.

who died in 1492, was the last male of his line. He left two daughters, of whom the younger, Ursula, married Sir Robert Southwell and died without issue, so that Midhurst and the other Bohun estates passed to Mary and her husband Sir David Owen, a bastard son of Owen Tudor, the grandfather of Henry VII.

As early as 1384 dower was assigned to Cecily widow of Sir John de Bohun in 'the manor of Midhurst called Coderay'.⁵¹ From the time when Sir David Owen began the building of the great house the manor, as distinct from the borough, of Midhurst was often called *COWDRAY*. In 1528 Sir David sold the Bohun estates to Sir William Fitzwilliam, reserving the right to live at Cowdray, but permitting Sir William to build there, provided he was not inconvenienced by the work.⁵² His son Sir Henry Owen pointed out that Sir David had only a life interest, but himself conveyed the reversion to Sir William.⁵³ The latter, created Earl of Southampton in 1537, died in 1542 and left the estates to his half-brother Sir Anthony Browne. He died in 1548 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Anthony, who was created Viscount Montague in 1554 and lived until 1592. His eldest son having died shortly before him, Midhurst and Cowdray passed to his grandson Anthony Maria and from him in unbroken succession to George Samuel, 8th Viscount Montague, who was drowned in 1793 when rashly attempting to shoot the rapids of the Rhine. As he left no issue the estates passed to his sister Elizabeth Mary, who married William Stephen Poyntz. He died in 1840, leaving three daughters, by whom the property was sold to the 6th Earl of Egmont. From the 8th Earl it was bought in 1908 by Sir Weetman Pearson, created Baron Cowdray in 1910 and Viscount in 1917, and is now held by the 3rd Viscount.

Tenements in Midhurst and land in neighbouring

³⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* v, 127.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 75.

³⁹ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.*

⁴⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlv, 146.

⁴¹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1671-2, pp. 501, 505.

⁴² Matthews, *Calamy Revised*, 218.

⁴³ See above, p. 50.

⁴⁴ For the descent of the manor generally, see Sir W. St. John Hope, *Cowdray and Easebourne Priory*; G. E. Watson, 'The Bohuns of Midhurst' in

Genealogist, n.s. xxviii; and *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xx.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1358-61, p. 534 (*inspeximus*).

⁴⁶ *Pipe R. Soc.* n.s. vii, 84; viii, 221.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 164, 385, 429.

⁴⁸ The earl was fined 300 marks because the King's leave had not been obtained: *Exc. e Rot. Fin.* ii, 19.

⁴⁹ James was born 3 February 1281,

prematurely, as a result of his mother's falling downstairs, and hastily christened in Ford church, his godparents being James, a thatcher, and 'Lame Joan': Hope, *op. cit.* 5.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Chanc. Warrants*, i, 365.

⁵¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 7 Ric. II, no. 21.

⁵² *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds* (Lewes), BA. 6.

⁵³ *Ibid.* BA. 5.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

parishes were granted to the Knights Hospitallers, presumably by one of the Bohuns.⁵⁴ Accordingly, in 1278 the prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem successfully claimed for his tenants here a long list of liberties and exemptions, except that it was found that they were at scot and lot with the other men of the town in matters pertaining to the Crown.⁵⁵ In 1338 the Hospitallers had a grange in Midhurst with 50 acres of arable and a rood of meadow, let for 13s. 4d., and pasturage for 100 sheep, worth 8s. 4d.⁵⁶ The estates were under the Commandery of Poling and constituted the *LIBERTY OF ST. JOHN*. A chapel was built, and this with its estates was leased in 1515 for forty-one years to Robert Gybrisse at a rent of 33s. 4d., he doing all repairs and finding a priest to celebrate four times in the year.⁵⁷ He was also responsible for the ornaments, which included a silver-gilt chalice and paten, and vestments. Before the lease expired the Hospital had been suppressed, and in June 1561 the manor and chapel, with tenements in West and North Streets, &c., were granted to the Earl of Southampton.⁵⁸ The manor of St. John's then descended with the manor of Midhurst, each being valued at £20 in 1629.⁵⁹



PEARSON, Lord Cowdray. *Per fesse indented gules and or in chief two suns in splendour and in base a demi-gryphon counterchanged.*

The church of *ST. MARY MAGDA-CHURCH LENE*⁶⁰ stands on the east side of Church

Hill, and is built of rubble with ashlar dressings, some chequer of flint and ashlar appearing on the west front, and is roofed with tile. Restoration and rebuilding have obscured its history; it now consists of chancel and nave, both flanked by aisles, tower between the two south aisles, and west vestibule. The chancel appears to have been enlarged in the 15th or 16th century, the ground stage of the tower is of the early 13th, its upper stages and the aisles east and west of it the 16th, the vestibule is modern, as is, apparently, the whole of the north aisle.

The chancel measures 29 by 23 ft. internally, and has an east window of five lights, originally of the 15th century but much restored; on each side an arcade of two pointed arches resting on octagonal piers and responds is wholly modern; there is no chancel arch. Its south aisle, formerly the Montague chapel (33 by 18 ft.) has a three-light window in the east wall and three two-light windows and a doorway with plain pointed head and jambs in the south; this work is originally 16th-century, but has been extensively restored. The north aisle, which serves as vestry and organ chamber, is wholly modern.

In the east wall of the tower is a pointed arch of two orders, modern; in the north wall is a pointed arch of one order resting on imposts on square jambs, perhaps 13th-century; in the west wall is a pointed arch of three orders resting on semi-octagonal responds with moulded capitals and bases, of the 16th century.

Against the south wall is a buttress of two stages with sloping offsets; east of this is a plain pointed doorway, modern; higher up are two small lancet windows with concentric splay, early-13th-century. On each face of the upper stage is a small two-light window, perhaps 16th-century. A modern shingled cap to the tower has large dormer windows.

The nave, exclusive of the gallery over the vestibule, measures 45 by 23 ft. Its south arcade west of the tower consists of two pointed arches of two orders resting on octagonal piers and responds with moulded caps and bases; the north arcade is of like design but of three bays; this is modern in a rather nondescript Gothic style. Over the vestibule is a gallery lit by a modern window with Perpendicular tracery.

In the south wall of the south aisle is the doorway to the newel stair to the tower, a moulded four-centred arch on moulded jambs; west of this are two windows, each of three uncusped lights without tracery under a square head; in the west wall is a doorway with moulded four-centred arch on moulded jambs; this work is of the 16th century. The north aisle has a single modern two-light window in the west wall. The vestibule, equally modern, has entrance doors in its north, west, and south sides.

The font, under the north arch of the tower, is octagonal on an octagonal stem; both have sunk panels with uncusped pointed heads, perhaps 13th-century; a wooden cover is of the 17th. The pulpit is of wood, octagonal, with pierced panels of good tracery verging on the Flamboyant, 16th-century. In the chancel is a wooden chest of normal 13th-century form with four chip-carved roundels on its front, about 5 ft. 6 in. long and about 1 ft. by 1 ft. cross-section; the lid, of a single piece of wood, preserves its pin hinges. Two joint-stools, serving as coffin trestles, are inscribed

16 I B
T P 89. On the north wall of the tower are the royal arms as borne 1702-7.

There are six bells, all cast by Lester & Pack in 1765.⁶¹

The church plate includes a silver flagon of 1736, given by Richard Young, and an alms plate of 1804; also a chalice and paten of 1834.⁶²

The parish registers begin in 1565.

Although Midhurst gave its name *ADVOUSON* to a rural deanery, the church remained a chapel of Easebourne (q.v.), whose chaplain was appointed by the prioress. At the Dissolution it passed into the gift of the owners of the Cowdray estate as a perpetual curacy. In 1557 Sir Anthony Browne, as owner of a number of rectories and advowsons, proposed to endow or augment vicarages in all of them, including Midhurst, with the tithes of the rectories, reserving the advowsons.⁶³ He also proposed to found two chantries, one at Battle and the other at the altar of St. John the Evangelist in the parish church of Midhurst. The royal licence was duly given on 12 June, but if any steps were taken to carry out the proposals they came to nothing on the death of Queen Mary a little more than a year later. Nearly

⁵⁴ Probably by Ralph fitz Savaric, who gave land at Poling to the Order: Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 809.

⁵⁵ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 762.

⁵⁶ Larking, *Hospitallers in England* (Camden Soc.), 24.

⁵⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iii, 23-5.

⁵⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, 947 (56).

⁵⁹ Hope, *op. cit.* 24.

⁶⁰ In 1390 the Prioress of Easebourne, Margery Pygon, gave leave for Nicholas, chaplain of Midhurst, to be buried beneath the bell-tower before the altar of Blessed Mary in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene of Midhurst: Add. Chart. 53723.

Cf. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 218. The further invocation of St. Denis, added in modern times, occurs (alone) in 1764: Ecton, *Thesaurus*, 53.

⁶¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 218.

⁶² *Ibid.* liv, 188.

⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, p. 441.

THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE MIDHURST

200 years later, in 1747, Everard Levitt left £100 for the purchase of lands to augment the living, so that the incumbent should have prayers on Wednesday and Friday.⁶⁴

Sir David Owen in his will, made in 1530, desired a chantry of two priests to be founded in the church, the priests to be appointed by the Dean of Chichester, the Prioress of Easebourne, and the 'vicar' of Midhurst;⁶⁵ but there is no evidence that this was done.

Michael Bageley,⁶⁶ who represented the borough in Parliament in 1399, in 1422 founded a Brotherhood which supported a morrow-mass priest in Midhurst church.⁶⁷ It held lands yielding £14 10s. 6d. in 1523,⁶⁸ bequests being made to the Brotherhood of the Holy Rood before and after that date.⁶⁹ Two wardens collected the money and accounted for it to the town bailiff; when the seizure of lands given for 'superstitious' purposes was imminent, the 'maisters of the town' caused the lands to be conveyed to them by a new deed and so managed to retain them.⁷⁰

In 1291 the chapel of St. Denis within the former castle of Midhurst was mentioned, and also the 'chantries of Midhurst in the chapel of St. Thomas'.⁷¹ The latter was probably the chapel of the Hospitallers, as of the four services which the priest was to celebrate in 1515 two were the feast of St. Thomas (29 December) and his translation (7 July), and the ornaments of the chapel included an alabaster tablet of St. Thomas of Canterbury.⁷²

George Ognell's poor charity was *CHARITIES* established in 1596 by the said George Ognell, of Crullfield (Warws.), who enfeoffed 12 trustees in tenements, amounting to some 160 acres, in the neighbourhood of Midhurst for the benefit of the poor of that town. It is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 20 February 1880, which appoints a body of trustees to administer the charity and apply the income under various heads for the benefit of deserving and necessitous persons resident in the parish. The annual income amounts to £138 10s. 0d.

John Robinson by his will proved on 2 April 1895 gave to the trustees of Ognell's charity £500 to invest. By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 3 November 1899 it was provided that the income shall be applied by the trustees in the payment of a pension to a poor person who has resided in the parish for not less than five years next preceding the time of his or her appointment. The annual income amounts to £111 14s. 0d.

Henry Crete. It is recorded upon the table of benefactions in the church that Henry Crete, by his will, left 10s. a year for 30 poor people of this parish. The charity is now regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 19 April 1929 which provides that the charity shall be administered by the trustees of Ognell's Charity.

Midhurst Town Trust. By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 4 February 1910 it was provided that the properties consisting of the Town Hall, the Market Place, the Pound, and the Parish Stocks, all at Midhurst, shall be administered and managed by a body of trustees therein constituted, and that any residue of income of the trust, after payment of the ex-

penses of management, repairs, and insurance, and all other charges payable in respect of the properties shall be applied by the trustees for some public purpose or purposes in Midhurst to be approved by the Commissioners.

The charity of Henry Court, founded by deed dated 8 May 1869, is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 5 September 1893 as varied by schemes of the said Commissioners dated 2 August 1898 and 4 July 1924. By the scheme of 1893 the Governors for the time being of the Midhurst Grammar School were appointed to be trustees of the charity and it provided that the income shall be applied in apprenticing poor boys, natives of Midhurst, who have always resided there, and who have completed their 13th but not their 15th year, as indoor apprentices. By the scheme of 1898, if proper applicants for indoor apprenticeships are not forthcoming the trustees may apply such income in apprenticing duly qualified poor boys as outdoor apprentices. The annual income of the charity amounts to £27 10s. 2d.

The Revd. Frank Tatchell by his will dated 20 August 1932 devised his freehold cottage at Midhurst known as Mint Cottage to the vicar and churchwardens to be used as a residence of the curate, vergers, or other church official for the time being as the vicar may decide.

The testator, by the second codicil to his will, also devised his cottage known as No. 6 Little Ashfield to the Governing Body of the Midhurst Nursing Association to be used as a hostel or residence for the Association's nurses. The property was sold in 1938. The endowment of the charity now consists of a sum of £450 3 per cent. Defence Bonds. By an Order dated 1 June 1943 the Charity Commissioners established a scheme for the regulation of the charity, under which there shall be four managing trustees and the yearly income shall be applied towards the salaries of the nurses of the Midhurst, Easebourne, and West Lavington Nursing Association.

The Pest House charity, founded by Viscount Montague by indenture dated 5 August 1741 is now regulated by schemes of the Charity Commissioners dated 31 January 1899 and 27 February 1911. The scheme of 1899 appointed a body of trustees to administer the charity and directed that the yearly income shall be applied in one or more of the following ways:

1. In contributing towards the maintenance of any Isolation Hospital or Ward which may be established for the parish of Midhurst or otherwise towards the isolation of cases of infectious disease.
2. In contributing towards the maintenance of any Cottage Hospital established for any area comprising the parish of Midhurst, upon such terms, as far as may be, as to enable the trustees to secure the benefits of the hospital for poor patients of the parish.
3. In providing a parish nurse, special nourishment, surgical appliances, assistance in entering convalescent homes, or otherwise for the benefit of the sick poor of the parish.

The annual income amounts to £103 approximately.

The Curfew Charity. It appears from a Report dated 1 June 1860 to the Charity Commissioners that a

⁶⁴ Add. MSS. 39416 A, fol. 57.

⁶⁵ Hope, op. cit. 113.

⁶⁶ His brother Thomas, a priest in Essex, was burnt as a Lollard heretic in

1421: Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. VI, no. 26.

⁶⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xx, 24.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 15.

⁶⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 225.

⁷⁰ *Exch. Deps. East.* 32 Eliz. no. 7.

⁷¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, p. 315.

⁷² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iii, 25.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

person (name unknown) having in the olden time lost his way and gained the town of Midhurst by hearing the curfew bell, in gratitude gave a quarter of an acre of land situate in Knockhundred Row, Midhurst, towards the tolling a curfew bell in the parish church, which has since been done at 8 p.m., except during the war.

The Midhurst Curfew Garden Preservation Fund. By a Declaration of Trust dated 18 February 1925 Amy Brooks declared that, being desirous that the Curfew Garden shall not be sold or built upon but shall be held for all time for the purpose of maintaining the ancient custom of ringing the curfew in Midhurst, settled a sum of £180 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock upon trust, the income (so long as the garden remains

unsold and unbuilt upon) to be received by the vicar and churchwardens of Midhurst and applied at their discretion in the following objects or any of them

1. The payment of the ringer of the curfew.
2. The maintenance fencing and other expenses of or concerning the Curfew Garden.
3. The repair of the tower and belfry and of the bell ringing the curfew.

The Declaration of Trust provided that on the sale of the Curfew Garden or in case the same shall be built upon the trust fund shall be held in trust for the National Trust for places of Historical Interest or Natural Beauty.

The annual income amounts to £4 10s.

SELHAM

Selham is a small parish, its original area being only 423 acres. A detached portion was annexed to Lodsworth in 1870; subsequently the hamlet of South Ambersham, an outlier of the Hampshire parish of Steep, was annexed for ecclesiastical purposes to Selham, and by the West Sussex Review Order of 1933 the civil parish was itself annexed to Graffham.¹ The ground slopes down from an elevation of nearly 200 ft. on Selham Common in the south to just under 50 ft. on the banks of the River Rother, which forms the northern boundary of the parish. Except for a patch of woodland on the edge of the Common the land, which is sand overlying gravel, is open. The church lies near the north-east corner of the parish, and just south of it is Selham Station on the line to Midhurst, which crosses the parish.

In 1086 *SELHAM*, which had been held *MANOR* of Earl Godwin by Codulf, was held of

Earl Roger by Robert (son of Tetbald) and of him by Fulk. It was assessed at 4 hides and there was 1 haw in Chichester attached to the manor.² With Robert's other lands it became part of the honor of Petworth, and in 1195 when Brian son of Ralph and Gunnor his wife remitted to Henry de Percy their rights in the honor, they retained a fee which Philip de Seleham held.³ This they were to hold of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who held of Henry de Percy.⁴ Philip was son of the Sir Ralph de Seleham who gave the advowson of Selham to Rusper (see below), and about this time he, at the request of his father's brother Philip, gave to Boxgrove Priory 1 virgate, of which half was in Selham in the tenure of Hugh Shortnose (*cum curto naso*) and the other half in 'Mehers' (?Midhurst or Madehurst), the grant being confirmed by Brian son of Ralph and Gunnor.⁶ In 1229 Philip gave one-third knight's fee in Selham to Ives, Prior of La Chauce (Calceto, or Pynham, the small Augustinian priory founded by Queen Adeliz); in return the priory were to provide him for the rest of his life with clothing and food such as one of their own canons received, and to maintain his horse and groom.⁷ By

1341 the priory held lands in the parish of which the tithes were worth 15s.⁸ and in 1428 the Prior of Calceto was holding a knight's fee in Selham.⁹ Calceto was one of the small priories suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey, with papal permission, to provide endowments for his educational foundations, and its estates including the manor of Selham were granted to the Dean and Canons of Cardinal's College, Oxford, in 1526.¹⁰

After the fall of the Cardinal, Selham came into the king's hands and remained there until in 1530, by an exchange¹¹ of lands between the king and the heirs of the Marquess of Montagu, Selham was settled upon his fourth daughter Lucy, who was the wife of Sir Anthony Browne and grandmother of the first Viscount Montague, to whom the manor of Selham descended. It was annexed to the Cowdray Estate and thereafter followed its descent. It formed part of the jointure of Mary, the wife of Anthony Browne, son of the first Viscount Montague, and mother of the second viscount, who was successively married after the death of her first husband to Sir Edmund Uvedale and Sir Thomas Gerard, with reversion at her death to her son the second viscount,¹² who predeceased her. As Lady Mary Uvedale, widow, she held a court at Selham in 1612 and again, after she became Lady Mary Gerard, in 1631. She afterwards surrendered her right and granted the manor to her grandson Francis, Viscount Montague.¹³ The present lord of the manor is Viscount Cowdray.

Although no lands in Selham figure among the estates of Boxgrove Priory in the *Valor* of 1535, a grant made to Henry Audley and John Cordall in 1545 included lands in Selham called Flerder Lande¹⁴ between the way from Easebourne to Lodsworth on the south and Trayfeld, or Trayfelles Hethe, on the north and east, late belonging to Boxgrove Priory.¹⁵

In 1683 Richard Peckham of Up Marden and Thomas Peckham of Arundel, in consideration of the marriage of Richard Cooper with Mary daughter of Thomas Peckham, made a settlement of various lands, amongst them a messuage called Howicke¹⁶ in Selham

¹ Kelly, *Dirac. of Suss.* (1938).

² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 423.

³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxi, 64.

⁴ *Ibid.* cf. under Cocking, above p. 45.

⁵ *Cal. Chart. Bodl.* 559, no. 164.

⁶ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 21; Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 76.

⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 232.

⁸ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 363.

⁹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 156.

¹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 87; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iv (1), 1913 (2), 2340.

¹¹ An Act of Exchange between the King's highness and the heirs of the Lord Marquess Montague: 22 Henry VIII, c. 21.

¹² *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, ccccliii, 80.
¹³ Elwes and Robinson, *Manors of West Suss.*, citing Burrell MS. 5690.

¹⁴ John Le Flyrdar occurs in the Subsidy Roll of 1332: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 241.

¹⁵ *L. and P. Henry VIII*, xix (2), 340 (59).

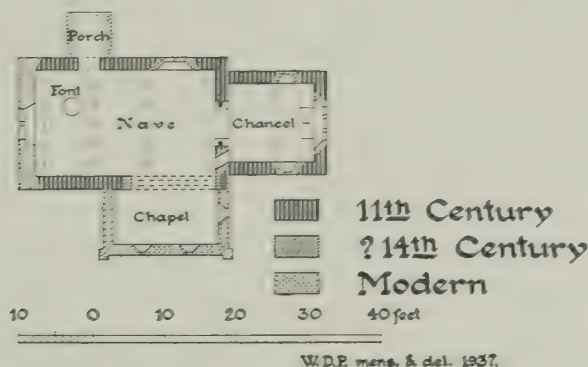
¹⁶ A family of Howick occur in Lodsworth and Selham from the early 14th century onwards: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 241; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxi, 113-15; *Mon. Angl.* vi, 260.

and Lodsworth, 8 acres called Hollonds in Selham, 20 acres called Heringe Hoake, property in Selham purchased of William Yaldwyn or Yalden, called Longe otherwise Slongeland and Reydon, messuage, barn, and 10 acres called Millands in Selham (presumably near the mill,¹⁷ mentioned in the Domesday Survey),¹⁸ 7 acres called More otherwise Morey, 4 acres called Howick Grove, and a grove called Hillond Grove, all in Selham.¹⁹

The church of *ST. JAMES*²⁰ consists of chancel, nave, south chapel and north porch; it is built of rubble, plastered, a little herringbone work being visible in the chancel walls and in the south wall of the nave; the porch is of

influence, that of Jerusalem rather than Constantinople. South of the chancel arch is a plain squint, presumably coeval with the chapel. The arch opening into the latter from the nave is of two orders with square responds, perhaps of the 14th century. In the north wall of the nave is a modern window of two uncusped lights surmounted by a roundel; west of this is the original 11th-century doorway, 2 ft. 10 in. wide and 8 ft. 1 in. high. The jambs are square, with no door rebate; a plain semicircular arch rests on slightly moulded imposts. In the west wall is a modern window with pointed head and two cinquefoil-headed lights.²¹ A modern stone bell-cote surmounts this wall. The roof consists of couples of rafters with braced collars;

Selham Parish Church



brick and the roofs of tile. The chancel and nave are of the 11th century, the chapel was added probably in the 14th. There was, at one time, a western tower,²¹ which had been destroyed by 1791, the date of Grimm's drawing;²² the chapel and the west wall of the nave were rebuilt, and the porch added, in the 19th century.

In the chancel the east window, of three lancets with a common rear-arch, and a single lancet in each of the north and south walls, are modern insertions. The roof-framing has two moulded tie-beams with braced king-posts and collar purlin, a collar links each couple of rafters; this is perhaps of the 15th century. The chancel arch is semicircular, of one order, moulded on the west side. Its responds are square with a three-quarter-round shaft attached. These have bases of approximately Ionic form and capitals, each of which consists of three members. The lower-most (about 12 in. high) on the north side has a crude reproduction of the bell of a Composite capital, that on the south an intertwined snake and monster, the head of the latter taking the place of a volute. The next member (8 in. high) on the north side has interlaced ornament, and on the south an anthemion; the uppermost (6 in. high) has on the north an anthemion and a moulding, and on the south a monster and a looped ornament. The general design shows marked signs of Byzantine

there are no principals, but four massive tie-beams; the whole is clearly medieval, and possibly coeval with the walls.

The south chapel was completely rebuilt in the 19th century; it has small clasping buttresses to both south quoins, a one-light trefoil-headed window to the east, and two diminutive lancets to the south. The porch is a plain building of brick.

The font is tub-shaped, probably coeval with the church, it rests on a low hexagonal base and has a plain oak cover of the 17th or 18th century.

The other fittings are modern.

There is one bell, uninscribed.²⁴

The communion plate consists of a silver chalice of 1568, ornamented with two bands of engraving, and a paten cover which bears the date 1568 in pounced figures.²⁵

The registers begin in 1565.

The advowson of Selham Church *ADVOUSON* was granted to Rusper Priory by Sir Ralph de Selham, certainly before 1204, as the grant of the advowson was confirmed by Seffrid II, Bishop of Chichester,²⁶ who died in that year, and probably before 1195, when Ralph seems to have been dead.²⁷ It remained among the possessions of Rusper until the Dissolution, when it was, in common with the other possessions of the priory, granted

¹⁷ On the Rother at the north-east corner of the parish (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 260), now called Lodsbridge Mill.

¹⁸ *P.C.H. Suss.* i, 423.

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxix, 162.

²⁰ This is the modern invocation; in 1511 it was, however, *St. Mary* (Reg.

Sherburne, I, f. 6).

²¹ Dallaway, *Hist. of West Sussex*, iii, 296.

²² Add. MS. 5678, fol. 33.

²³ The Grimm drawing of 1791 and that in the Sharpe collection of 1805 show a

two-light square-headed window here.

²⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 223.

²⁵ *Ibid.* liv, 189.

²⁶ Dallaway, *West Suss.* i, 295 n., from *Episc. Reg.* Sherburne, f. 71.

²⁷ See above, n. 3.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

to Robert Southwell and Margaret his wife,²⁸ who, in 1538, had licence to alienate the advowson of Selham church to Thomas Bowyer, to whom they accordingly conveyed it in 1540.²⁹ In 1551 Thomas Bowyer sold it to Stephen Bord,³⁰ who in 1556³¹ settled the advowson upon his younger son Thomas, who seems to have sold it in 1591 to Thomas Higgons.³² In 1613 the advowson of Selham was left by Richard Taylor,³³ a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, to his college; he had purchased the advowson from William Bennett, woollen-draper of Arundel and also a member of the

college, who had inherited it from his brother Thomas (d. 1611). Brasenose College presented to the living as late as 1915.³⁴ The living is now in the gift of Viscount Cowdray.

The church was valued at £5 6s. 8d. in 1291;³⁵ and in 1341 it was stated that the rector had a messuage and garden and 24 acres of glebe, worth 13s. 4d., while his tithes included those of the mill (5s.), of honey (12d.), and of apples (13s. 4d.).³⁶ The gross value of the rectory in 1535 still remained at £5 6s. 8d., from which 5s. was payable to the Prioress of Rusper.³⁷

STEDHAM

Stedham is a long, narrow parish, being nearly 6½ miles from the county boundary on the north to its southern boundary, where the Midhurst branch of the old London and South Western Railway crosses the parish, with an average width of about ½ mile. Detached portions of the old parish were annexed to Chithurst and Iping in 1879, and the northern part has been united to Linch for ecclesiastical purposes.¹ The acreage was 2,493 acres, and the population in 1931 was 592. The land is undulating, falling from 300 ft. in the north to 100 ft. at the village, which lies on the south bank of the River Rother, and then rising again to 200 ft.; it is largely covered by woodland, scrub, and common.

The Hall, north of the church, is a building of stone and timber-framing dating from about the middle of the 16th century but with later alterations, enlargements, and renovations.

The original house was of H-shaped plan facing south-east; the north-east wing was lengthened in the 17th century for a kitchen, now the dining-room, and then or subsequently the space between the wings behind the main block was filled in and the stair-hall added against the kitchen. A wing, with the present kitchen and offices, extends north-eastwards from the former kitchen; the lower two stories of stone are said to be ancient (17th-century?). The top story of timber-framing is modern. The detached old brewhouse south-east of this range has been remodelled.

The south-east front of the main house has wings projecting about 5 ft. The lower story is of ashlar, mostly restored but ancient below the chamfered plinth. The middle doorway has a four-centred head with a square label; the windows are mullioned and have transoms. The upper story is of restored timber-framing and has mullioned oak windows with wing lights to the upper halves. The windows to the wings project on shaped brackets, and the gable heads are jettied.

The north-east and south-west sides have the old masonry to the lower story and projecting chimney-stacks. The south-west has restored timber-framing to the upper story, but on the other it is replaced by modern brickwork. The upper brickwork of the south-west chimney-stacks is old, but the diagonal shafts have been rebuilt. At the back end is a small modern porch-wing. The north-west end of the south-west wing has a

jettied upper story and projecting gable-head, all more or less restored. Several of the fire-places are ancient. That to the middle hall is of brick with moulded jambs and a four-centred arch in a square head. In the back wall of the room is an old stone doorway. The north-east fire-place is of stone, with chamfered jambs and a four-centred arch; the south-western, in the drawing-room, probably the oldest, is also of stone, with moulded jambs having moulded bases and an arched and square head. The dining-room (former kitchen) has a 9 ft.-wide fire-place with restored stone jambs and the old stop-chamfered cambered oak bressummer. This room is lined with early-17th-century panelling. The old ceiling-beams, where exposed, are square.

A dressing-room over the drawing-room is lined with a high dado of panelling, said to be dated 1628 at the back and formerly in the drawing-room. The main staircase may incorporate some late-17th-century material. It has 6-in.-square newels with moulded heads, and 3-in. turned balusters. A stone with the date 1519, brought from elsewhere, is reset in the north-eastern extension.

A cottage overlooking the small green south-west of the church is of 17th-century timber-framing and has a central chimney-stack of rebated type.

A farm-house ¾ mile south-south-west of the church is a late-16th-century building of small-coursed square stonework with ashlar dressings. The front entrance has a four-centred head and next it is a three-light mullioned window; the other windows are of modern alteration. The central chimney-stack is of thin bricks.

Minsted is about 1¼ miles south-south-west of the church. The main house appears to be entirely modern but a small detached building immediately north of it is of the 16th century. The walls are of coursed square and stone rubble with a chamfered plinth, mullioned windows with labels and, in the gabled west wall, a four-centred doorway. The upper story is covered with tile-hanging.

The bridge over the Rother, west of the Hall, may be in part of the 17th century. It has six semicircular arches, of which the southern are of stone and the three northern of brick. The piers have V cut-waters on the west side: on the east side are modern square raking buttresses. The walling generally is of old stone rubble.

Crouch House Farm, ½ mile north-west of the church, is a renovated late-16th-century house with a

²⁸ *L. and P. Hen.* VIII, xii (2), 1311 (17); xiv (1), 403 (73).

²⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 329.

³⁰ Deeds Enr. East. 5 Edw. VI.

³¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxlviii, 8.

³² Pat. 33 Eliz. pt. 8, m. 5.

³³ Brasenose College, *Quatercentenary monographs*, iv, pp. 22, 48.

³⁴ *Clergy Lists*.

³⁵ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

³⁶ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 363.

³⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 324.

¹ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.*

jettied upper story to the front retaining some of the original heavy timbers and many modern thinner timbers. The overhang is on the ends of old beams with curved brackets and modern joists. The entrance has an arched head. The windows are modern. The roof, formerly thatched, is slated and has a rebated central chimney-shaft. There is a wide fire-place and a reduced one in the stack. The interior generally is modernized. The basement and the other walls are of stone rubble.

In 960 King Eadgar restored to his thane *MANOR* (*minister*) Wulfric certain lands in Berkshire and Sussex, the latter including 'Steddanhām'.² By the time of Edward the Confessor *STEDHAM* had come into the hands of Earl Godwin, of whom it was held by Edith; and in 1086 it was held of Earl Roger by Robert (fitz Tetbald). It was assessed at 14 hides; there were 3 mills, woodland yielding 40 swine, a quarry worth 6s. 8d., one haw in Chichester, and a church. A Frenchman held 1 hide and 4 acres of this estate.³ Robert's estates later became the honor of Petworth, and the overlordship of Stedham came with that honor to the Percies. One knight's fee in Stedham was held in 1302 by the prior of the hospital called God's House in Portsmouth,⁴ to whom it had probably been given by one of the Percies, and remained in the possession of that house until its dissolution. The manor was retained by the Crown until 1557, when it was granted with the advowson to William Denton of Cowdray,⁵ whose executors held the advowson, and presumably the manor, in 1579.⁶ By 1592 it had been acquired by the first Viscount Montague,⁷ whose son sold it in 1611 to William Coldham.⁸ In this family it remained until 1680,⁹ but by 1684 it had passed to Thomas Grey of Woolbeding, who in that year settled it on his daughter Jane on her marriage with Dowse, son of Sir Dowse Fuller.¹⁰ Jane died in 1715, leaving a daughter Margaret, wife of Samuel Pargitter.¹¹ Their son Samuel Pargitter Fuller sold the manor, with a messuage in which Viscount Montague formerly lived, and a water-mill, to Sir John Peachey in 1741.¹² His grandson Lord Selsey sold to John Utterson in 1799,¹³ and in 1808 Edward Vernon Utterson sold the manor to (Sir) Charles William Taylor,¹⁴ from whose son it was bought in 1866 by Sir John Hawksshaw, F.R.S.¹⁵ It was subsequently acquired by Mrs. Scrimgeour and is now held by Mrs. J. A. Scrimgeour.



COLDHAM. *Azure a molet argent charged with a roundel gules.*

An estate in Stedham called the manor of *HALL* was conveyed to Edmund Ford by John Peche, grocer of London, and Anne his wife in 1545,¹⁶ and a similar conveyance was made to Ford by Henry Wyndesor and Eleanor his wife in 1549.¹⁷ No more is heard of it until 1662 when Richard Stringer of Petworth bequeathed to his son Richard his tenement known as the manor of *Hall alias* Bridgefoote Farm.¹⁸ The younger Richard left his lands in 1676 to endow a free school at Petworth,¹⁹ but the manor came into the hands of Laurence Alcock, of whom it was bought by Roger Hopkins before 1686, in which year he made his will leaving it to his wife Anne for life and then to his niece Mary, widow of Roger Hopkins, and to any son she might have by a later husband or to her two daughters. When the will was proved in 1689 Anne was dead and Mary married to John Jenman.²⁰ In 1709 the manor was conveyed to John Saunders by Richard Ewen and Mary, Richard Challen junior, Richard Challen senior and Anne, and William Hewett and Mary.²¹ It is next found being conveyed by John Knight and Susan to William Pruett in 1788,²² after which nothing is on record.

The church of *ST. JAMES*²³ stands *CHURCH* south of the River Rother and west of the road leading to the bridge. It now consists of a chancel, flanked on the north by the organ-chamber and on the south by the tower, the ground floor of which serves as vestry, of a nave, a north aisle, and a south porch; it is built of local sandstone ashlar, and roofed with tile. It is mentioned in Domesday Book²⁴ and probably then consisted of chancel, axial tower, and nave; the chancel was probably lengthened in the 13th century and a west porch added in the 17th. The tower was rebuilt in 1673;²⁵ and in 1850 the chancel, nave, and porch were pulled down and the rest of the present church built, being consecrated in January 1851.²⁶

The former chancel²⁷ was about 32 ft. by 16 ft. external measure; it had in the east wall a lancet triplet under a single enclosing arch, in the south wall a single-light window and a small doorway, both with trefoiled heads, and a lancet window, the lower part blocked, perhaps a low-side window; the north side had two single lights.²⁸ The former nave (about 37 ft. by 22 ft. external) had in the south wall a window with two trefoil-headed lights under a square label, the rear-arch being segmental-pointed; then a single small round-headed window with concentrics play, evidently 12th-century; then another two-light trefoil-headed window.²⁹ In the north wall was a square-headed window with three round-arched lights of equal height, perhaps 17th-century, and a 12th-century window like that opposite.³⁰ There is no recorded doorway in either the

² Birch, *Cart. Sax.* iii, 274.

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422.

⁴ Farrer, *Honors and Knight's Fees*, iii, 20.

⁵ Add. MS. 39469, fol. 275.

⁶ Add. MS. 39429, fol. 87.

⁷ Elwes and Robinson, *Manors of West Sussex*, 212; cf. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 416.

⁸ Close R. 9 Jas. I, pt. 33.

⁹ Elwes and Robinson, loc. cit.

¹⁰ Close R. 36 Chas. II, pt. 6.

¹¹ Add. MS. 39469, fol. 278.

¹² Add. MS. 39388, fol. 123.

¹³ Add. MS. 39389, fol. 107.

¹⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 416.

¹⁵ Elwes and Robinson, loc. cit.

¹⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 194.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ P.C.C. 71 Laud.

¹⁹ Add. MS. 39495, fol. 20.

²⁰ Add. MS. 39415 B, fol. 49.

²¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 194.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid. xlv, 158.

²⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 422.

²⁵ Dallaway (iii, 231) has misread this as 1677. In 1663 'our Tower is gone to decay which shalbe repaired with all speed that may be.' Add. MS. 39368, fol. 1278.

²⁶ Add. MS. 39365, fol. 28, quoting *The Builder* of 1 Feb.

²⁷ Destroyed portions are described on the authority of (i) a drawing of 1804 from the south-east, in the Sharpe collection;

(ii) a drawing from the south-west, now in Stedham Church; (iii) *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iv, 1-21. The dimensions are estimated from the drawing in the Sharpe collection.

²⁸ See a rather crude drawing made by Russell Skinner in 1821: Add. MS. 33670, fol. 51.

²⁹ Both Grimm's drawing of 1791 (Add. MS. 5675, fol. 97) and the drawing in the Sharpe collection suggest that these two-light windows were traceried, but this is not borne out by the elevations in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iv.

³⁰ Elevations of both side-walls are given in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iv; no scale is given but they seem to be of 8 ft. to 1 in.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

north or south walls (though the St. Christopher on the north wall would seem to postulate a south door); in the west wall was nothing but a doorway protected by a porch dated 1671.³¹ On the south wall of the nave was a mural painting of St. George over one of three woman saints, on the north wall was a Last Judgement, a small picture perhaps representing the baptism of Christ, a large figure of St. Christopher and, perhaps, the Assumption.³²

The present chancel has a lancet triplet under a single rear-arch in the east wall, and a single lancet window in both north and south walls. The chancel arch and that opening into the organ chamber are each of two orders resting on square responds. The tower arch is segmental-pointed, much depressed on account of the tower floor, with a shallow outer order, of about equilateral form, on the chancel side only. On the east face of the tower the join of both former chancel walls is traceable; the drawing in the Sharpe collection shows a shallow buttress, now removed, at the west end of the south side. In the east wall is a plain, pointed arch of one order, the jambs projecting inwards beyond the spring of the arch; a similar but rather larger arch occupies the west wall. These are of 1673, and formerly opened into the chancel and nave respectively; in the eastern has been inserted a single-light window with ogee trefoil head, perhaps from the destroyed chancel; in the western is inserted a modern doorway with a door, perhaps 17th-century and the former west door, of two layers of planking. In the south wall is a two-light square-headed window of 1673, above which, on the outside, is a stone bearing that date. The second stage of the tower has a small, square window on the south side only; in the third stage are single-light windows with elliptical arched heads in the east and west walls, in the south wall is a larger window, now covered by the clock dial. There is a plain parapet over a small cornice, and the tower is capped by a shingled octagonal pyramid.

The organ chamber, the nave of four bays, the span-roofed north aisle, and the south porch are in the style of the 13th century and date from 1850.

The font is cup-shaped on a slender stem; it is perhaps 12th-century, but has been re-tooled. Beside it stands a shallow stone bowl, about 15 in. across, date

and use unknown. There is a large church chest (5 ft. by 2 ft. 4 in. on plan) with front formed of three planks and framed ends, having a till and a second, secret, till below it, there are three carved roundels on the front, and the remains of no less than five locks; this is of the 13th century, restored in parts. The other fittings are modern.

There are five bells,³³ of which three are by Thomas Wakefield, 1618; one by R. Phelps, 1719; and one by Joshua Kipling, 1741.

The communion plate includes a chalice and paten of 1778, and a contemporary silver tankard-shaped flagon.³⁴

The registers begin in 1538.

In the churchyard are a number of early grave-slabs, several with double-Y ribs on the upper side; these, and one or two bearing wheel crosses were found built into the former church.³⁵

There is a large yew-tree south-west of the church.

In about 1140 Reynold de Windsor *ADVOVSON* with his wife Aveline (heirress and probably granddaughter of Robert fitz Tetbald)³⁶ confirmed to the Priory of Lewes the grant made by Aveline and her former husband Alan of the church of Stedham with the chapel of Heyshott belonging to it.³⁷ The advowson remained in the hands of the priory but the church was not appropriated, continuing as a rectory from which a yearly pension of 40s. was payable to the monks.³⁸ It was valued in 1291 at £16 13s. 4d.,³⁹ and in 1535 at £17 18s. 5d.⁴⁰ After the Dissolution it was included in the grant of the Priory's possessions to Thomas Cromwell⁴¹ and upon his attainder reverted to the Crown. The advowson seems then to have been granted to William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, who died in 1542, as in 1549 Mabel, Countess of Southampton, was patron.⁴² On her death it presumably returned to the Crown, as the advowson was included with the manor in the grant made to William Denton in 1557.⁴³ It then descended with the manor until 1799, when Lord Selsey sold the manor to John Utterson but expressly reserved the advowson.⁴⁴ This remained with his descendants until about 1875, when it was sold to N. P. Simes. In 1888 he conveyed the advowson of Stedham to Mrs. Scrimgeour, retaining that of Heyshott, and Mrs. J. A. Scrimgeour is the present patron.⁴⁵

WOOLBEDING

The parish, with an area of 1,950 acres and a population in 1931 of 288, is some 4 miles from north to south, with an average breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. The hamlet of Radford, at its northern end, was annexed to Linch for ecclesiastical purposes in 1886.¹ The main village lies at the junction of three lanes in a deep bend of the River Rother, which with a tributary stream forms the western boundary of the parish for about 2 miles. The northern half of the parish is largely common and woodland, and there is another large block of woodland at its southern extremity. From the church, which lies at about 100 ft., the ground rises

northwards, at first gradually and then very steeply, to attain a maximum height of 678 ft. on Telegraph Hill on its eastern boundary.

Woolbeding House, north of the church, is a large stone house facing west, built about a middle courtyard (now roofed over) and with a subsidiary wing at the north-east. There is little visible evidence of age, but apparently the original plan was H-shaped and dating from the 16th century or possibly earlier. About 1700 the walls were largely refaced, windows altered, and the wings lengthened eastwards. In the 19th century the east range was built, or rebuilt, and the internal

³¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iv. p. 21.

³² Coloured drawing in *Suss. Arch. Coll.*

iv.

³³ *Ibid.* xvi, 225.

³⁴ *Ibid.* liv, 189.

³⁵ Illustrations in *ibid.* iv.

³⁶ *Ibid.* lxxviii, 66.

³⁷ *Lewes Chartulary* (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xi), 116.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 90-4.

³⁹ *Tax. Eccl.* (*Rec. Com.*), 134.

⁴⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (*Rec. Com.*), i, 325.

⁴¹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), 384 (74).

⁴² Add. MS. 39405b, fol. 562, citing Bp. Day's Reg.

⁴³ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, p. 399.

⁴⁴ Add. MS. 39469, fol. 275.

⁴⁵ *Chich. Dioc. Kals.*

¹ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.*



STEDHAM CHURCH, 1791



WOOLBEDING CHURCH AND HOUSE

THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE WOOLBEDING

courtyard was closed in and fitted with the main staircase. The interior is of 18th-century and later arrangement, and practically the only ancient detail that survives is a Tudor stone fire-place on the first floor which has a moulded four-centred arch and jambs with moulded base-stops. The west front is recessed 5 ft. in the middle, between the wings, and fitted with Ionic columns to form a shallow portico. The windows are 18th-century sashes and the masonry of uncoursed ashlar, but one indication of the earlier house is the moulded string-course at first-floor level in the face of the south wing; this is moulded, whereas in the other walls are only plain string-courses. The front has 18th-century plastered coving to the eaves. In the north and south elevations the masonry is smaller and earlier than that of the front, and the north side preserves an original two-light mullioned window with double-hollow chamfered jambs and head and a moulded dripstone. In the south front is a projecting chimney-stack of 17th-century red brick (this contains the Tudor fire-place) and there is also a brick doorway with a pediment and middle pedestal. In the attractive garden is a fountain with a figure of Neptune, brought from Cowdray.

A farm-house 2½ miles north of the church on the east side of the road has a 17th-century central chimney-stack of rebated type, but the walls are of later masonry with brick dressings and modern windows.

The bridge over the Rother, south of the church, is of 15th- or 16th-century date but was restored in 1919 (dated). It has four three-centred arches each with three chamfered ribs, and piers with cut-waters on both faces, now reduced at the tops. The roadway is 11 ft. wide between the restored parapets. The walls are of coursed squared rubble.

WOOLBEDING, which had been held **MANOR** of Edward the Confessor by Fulcui, was not included in Earl Roger's rape but was held in 1086 of the king in chief by Odo of Winchester. It was assessed at 6 hides and contained a church, a mill, and 23 acres of meadow.² For a century the descent of the manor is unknown, but it is then found in the hands of a family who took their name from the place. In 1192 Roger fitz Reinfrid had the custody of the heir and lands of Ralph de Wolbedinge and gave it to his own daughter Bonenee.³ Seven years later Alan de Wolbedinge paid 30 marks to have the custody and marriage of Ralph's heir, then in ward to Bonenee daughter of Roger,⁴ who had recently lost her husband William de Beumes;⁵ and in 1203 Alan de Wolbedinge paid 50s. to avoid serving abroad 'for his serjeanty'.⁶ This is defined in 1210-12, when Roger de Wolbedinge held a carucate of land in Woolbeding by the old-established serjeanty of 'being ensign (*gunfanarius*) of Spicheforde', or 'of carrying the ensign

(*gunfanum*) into Hampshire to Sparkeford (in Compton by Winchester)'.⁷ Roger died shortly before 1219, when the serjeanty was valued at 10 marks and defined as 'carrying the infantry colours (*vexillum peditum*) in the king's army'.⁸ Roger's widow Cecily paid 40 marks for the custody of his land and heir.⁹ Ralph de Wolbedinge held the serjeanty in 1244, when he is recorded to have sold 1 mark rent to Gilbert de Baseville and 24 acres of land to the Prioress of Easebourne.¹⁰ This was later described as three assarts containing 40 acres in Woolbeding and la Niwode, for the acquisition of which by Alice, then prioress, the convent was pardoned in 1339.¹¹ Ralph died in 1265, leaving a widow Agnes,¹² and a young grandson John, who was in ward to Simon the Draper of Winchester,¹³ his lands being in the custody of Robert Mortimer.¹⁴ John was evidently still under age in 1275, when the manor was in the hands of Simon (the Draper) of Winchester,¹⁵ but himself held it in 1278.¹⁶ He probably died soon afterwards without heirs, and the manor came into the hands of John de Arundel, who was holding it by serjeanty in 1288.¹⁷ In 1306 John son of John de Arundel granted the manor to Ralph de Camois,¹⁸ who had a grant of free warren there in 1309.¹⁹ He seems to have transferred it to William Paynel, who held it at his death in 1316,²⁰ when his brother and heir John Paynel sold two-thirds of the manor and the reversion of the other third, held by William's widow Eve, to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and John de Hastings (his heir).²¹ Although Laurence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, was confirmed in his right to the manor of Woolbeding, which his father John had held, in 1346,²² the transfer does not seem to have been effective, as in 1338 Maud, daughter and heir of John Paynel, sold the reversion of the manor of Woolbeding held by Eve, widow of William Paynel and then wife of Edward St. John, to Richard, Earl of Arundel.²³ Eve survived until 1354, when it was recorded that she had held the manor in dower, 'by service of coming before the king with the infantry to the bridge of Shetebrugge and from there carrying a standard to Wolwardebrugge'.²⁴ The manor then passed to the Earl of Arundel and descended to Henry, Earl of Arundel, who with his daughter Jane and her husband Lord Lumley, in 1567 sold it to William Aylyng.²⁵ He died in 1583 and left the manor of Woolbeding to his daughter Joan, wife of Edmund Gray.²⁶ The tenure was then stated to be 'by service of carrying before the lord King a bow without a string and a bolt without feathers whenever the King comes in those parts, namely when he is going to cross to Hampshire from the bridge called Wolversbridge near Midhurst to the bridge of Sheete in Hampshire'.²⁷ Margaret, granddaughter of Edmund Gray, married Sir John Mill, bt.²⁸ and the manor descended in this family until 1791, when the Rev. Sir Charles

² *V.C.H. Suss.*, i, 450. In 1278 it was claimed by the men of the manor that it was ancient demesne: *Add. MS.* 39373, fol. 53, citing De Banco R. Mich. 6-7 Edw. I, no. 36.

³ *Pipe R.* 3 Ric. I (Pipe R. Soc.), 60.

⁴ *Pipe R.* 1 John (Pipe R. Soc.), 128.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Pipe R.* 4 John (Pipe R. Soc.), 142; cf. *Bk. of Fees*, 340.

⁷ *Red. Bk. of Exch.* 556; *Bk. of Fees*, 71.

⁸ *Ibid.* 272; cf. *ibid.* 1413.

⁹ *Exc. e Rot. Fin.* i, 9.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 1153. The ninth part of the corn from this land was worth 5s. in 1340:

Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.), 363.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 177. The land was only worth 6s. 8d., being poor heathland: *Cal. Inq. Misc.* ii, 530.

¹² *Curia Regis R.* 176, m. 4.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*; *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, p. 441.

¹⁵ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 212.

¹⁶ *Assize R.* 921, m. 21.

¹⁷ *Assize R.* 924, m. 67d. Cf. *Cal. Pat.*

1330-4, p. 246.

¹⁸ De Banco R. 159, m. 258d.

¹⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, p. 127.

²⁰ *Pipe R.* 11 Edw. II.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, p. 658; *ibid.* 1317-21, p. 415; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1563. In 1333 Eve and her then husband Edward St. John recovered her dower here against Laurence de Hastings, the king's ward: *Cal. Close*, 1333-7, p. 67.

²² *Ibid.* 1346-9, p. 127.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1864.

²⁴ *Enrd. Esch. Accts.* 3, no. 60.

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 503.

²⁶ *Ibid.* iii, 159.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 160. This form of the serjeanty occurs also in 1337: *Cal. Inq. Misc.* ii, 530.

²⁸ Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 208.

A. HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Mill sold it to Lord Robert Spencer.²⁹ Lord Robert died in 1831 and left the manor to Diana Juliana, wife of the Hon. George Ponsonby, from whom it was inherited in 1873 by her daughter Diana Harriet, wife of Edward Granville George Howard, who became Lord Laverton in 1874.³⁰ Lady Laverton died in 1893 and bequeathed the manor to Col. Henry Arthur Lascelles,³¹ who was succeeded in 1913 by his son Edward Charles Ponsonby Lascelles, O.B.E.

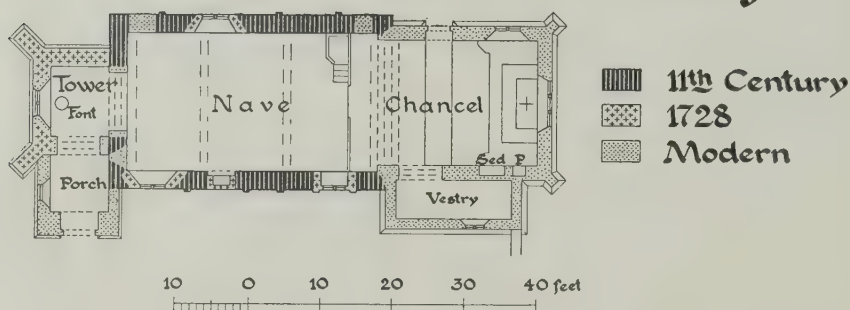
The church of *ALL SAINTS*³² stands *CHURCH* south of the Manor House, the grounds of which surround the churchyard on three sides. It consists of chancel, south vestry, nave, west tower, and porch to the south of the tower; it is built of stone, the chancel and nave being plastered, and is roofed with tile.

arch, of two orders, spanning the whole width of the chancel, is probably coeval. The roof is ceiled with oak boarding in mansard form.

The vestry (1870) has a single two-light window to the south.

On the north of the nave both original 11th-century quoins are visible, on the south both are covered by later work. In the north wall is a single window of two lights, the heads being uncusped pointed arches with no tracery or hood-mould; this window is shown in the Sharpe drawing of about 1815, and, from the tooling, seems to date from 1728. Doorways in this wall, one at the east, and one at the west leading to a gallery, existed before 1870, but have left no visible trace. In the south wall are two windows of like design to, and probably of even date with, the one in the north wall;

Parish Church of All Saints Woolbeding



W. D. R. mens. & del. 1937.

Pilaster strips 7 in. by 2 in. on each side of the nave make it clear that this is part of the church mentioned in Domesday Book.³³ In the 18th century a chancel was built, or repaired;³⁴ and in 1727 an agreement was made with the parishioners by which Sir Richard Mill undertook to take down the 'stipple' (evidently a timber-framed belfry at the west end of the nave) and build the tower at a cost of £74 2s.;³⁵ the stone bearing the date 1728 now under the west window may record this building, but is not in its original place. The present chancel, vestry, and porch were built in 1870.

The former chancel³⁶ was approximately square, and had in its east wall a three-light window with pointed head and uncusped intersecting tracery. There was a flat plaster ceiling with an ornamental cornice and a circular rib in plaster. Before 1870 the chancel arch was pointed, of two orders, the inner being carried on corbels, in the Early English style but probably 19th-century work.³⁷ The present chancel has rather diminutive diagonal buttresses at each eastern corner; the east window is of three lights with semi-Perpendicular tracery. In the north wall area is a square-headed two-light window and a door; in the south a piscina and sedilia and an arch opening into the vestry. The chancel

the interior jambs of the eastern of these are square, not splayed. Between the windows are the inner jambs of a doorway, probably 11th-century, having apparently the remains of a window, now blocked, in the blocking; the outside of this is covered by plaster. Before 1870 there was a small one-light window with pointed head in the west wall north of the tower. The tower arch is of two orders dying away into square jambs, and is modern. There are four ancient tie-beams with braced wall-pieces resting on corbels; the rest of the roof-framing is covered by a modern board ceiling in mansard form. A modern screen between the chancel and the nave includes in the former a few feet of what is structurally the latter.

The tower, of 1728, has diagonal buttresses at both western corners. In the west wall was, till 1870, a window of two lights with uncusped semicircular heads over a plain semicircular-headed west door; the window was doubtless, the door probably, of 1728, though it is possible that it was an 11th-century doorway re-used.³⁸ In place of these there is now a two-light window with Perpendicular tracery. Under this, on the outside, besides the date-stone already mentioned, are stones bearing the names or initials of eleven members of the

²⁹ Close 31 Geo. III, pt. 30, m. 5.

³⁰ Add. MS. 39432, fol. 16.

³¹ Add. MS. 39469, fol. 348.

³² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 413.

³³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 450.

³⁴ Dallaway, iii, 236.

³⁵ *Par. Reg.* vol. ii, fol. 33.

³⁶ There is a view of the church from the north-east, dated 1791 by S. H. Grimm in Add. MS. 5675, fol. 95.

³⁷ Photograph in the possession of Mrs. Lascelles of Woolbeding Manor.

³⁸ The Sharpe drawing suggests that this had a four-centred or elliptical arch; but a photograph in the possession of Mrs. Lascelles proves it to have been semicircular.

THE HUNDRED OF EASEBOURNE WOOLBEDING

Mill family; the date-stone may have been removed from the former chancel, the others are said to have marked graves. In the north wall of the tower a modern arch of two orders resting on square jambs leads to the porch.

The next stage of the tower has two modern single-light windows with cinquefoiled heads opening into the nave; the uppermost stage has a single-light round-headed window (of 1728) on each of the north, west, and south sides. The tower is finished with eight diminutive pinnacles, somewhat reminiscent of the finials of the wooden newel-posts of a staircase.

The porch (1870) has a two-light window in the west wall and a doorway in the north.

On the south wall of the chancel is the former reredos, evidently dating from 1728, having the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer painted on one large wooden panel set in a narrow carved frame. The altar rails, probably coeval, are of mahogany and have slender turned balusters between moulded top and bottom rails, each pier being formed of a group of four similar balusters set close together. The other fittings are modern.

The east window of the 18th-century chancel was filled with stained glass brought at about the same time from Mottisfont Priory by Sir Henry Mille, rector. Part of this glass is now in the north window of the chancel, and part in the western window in the south wall of the nave. An angel flying among clouds, two

men in a Roman type of armour fighting one another, and a hammer and pincers lying on the ground are in the former; in the latter one panel shows men (without nimbi) kneeling, in the background a standing figure (the head missing) apparently making a discourse, perhaps this represents the Disputation in the Temple; another appears to be part of the Entombment; another has a nimbed figure sleeping, perhaps part of a representation of the Agony in the Garden; another a woman (probably nimbed) in blue kirtle and white mantle with hands outspread, kneeling before a prayer-desk, while behind an old man holds a book, the subject obviously being the *Magnificat*.³⁹ On the floor of the tower is a taper-sided gravestone with double-ended cross, of the 13th century, and on that of the porch are fragments of the casements of brasses, one of the 15th century.

Of the three bells⁴⁰ one is medieval, of uncertain origin, another is by Robert Tapsil, 1616, and the third bears the date 1665.

The communion plate⁴¹ includes a chalice of 1634, a paten of c. 1700, and a silver tankard-shaped flagon, given by Elizabeth, widow of Humphrey Otway, rector,⁴² in 1703.

The registers of burials begin in 1548, those of marriages in 1556, and of baptisms in 1570.

The advowson has descended continuously with the manor. In 1291 the rectory was valued at £5,⁴³ and in 1535 at £7 os. 9d.⁴⁴

³⁹ A coloured drawing (not very accurate) of the glass as it was in c. 1790 is in Add. MS. 5675, fol. 24.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 230; lvii, 21.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* liv, 191.

⁴² He was father of Thomas Otway,

the poet.

⁴³ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁴⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 325.

THE HUNDRED OF WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|
| BINDERTON | EAST LAVANT | RACTON |
| COMPTON | MID LAVANT | SINGLETON |
| EAST DEAN | EAST MARDEN | STOUGHTON |
| WEST DEAN | NORTH MARDEN | WESTBOURNE |
| | UP MARDEN | |

OF the two components of this hundred at the time of the Domesday Survey the Hundred of 'Ghidentroi' (a name not found in any later record) contained Compton, four Marden entries corresponding to the three parishes and West Marden, Racton and Lordington, Stoughton, and Westbourne.¹ The other Domesday Hundred of 'Sillentone', or Singleton, contained Binderton, East Lavant, Mid Lavant, and the great manor of Singleton, assessed at 97½ hides and including on either side of it East and West Dean.² East Lavant, being a manor of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was subsequently attached to the Hundred of Pagham (or Aldwick).

The two hundreds continued to be separate entities for some six centuries, though Singleton occasionally figures as a half-hundred, as for instance in 1262,³ 1288,⁴ 1296, and 1332,⁵ but as a full hundred in 1278⁶ and 1327.⁷ What the significance of the term 'half-hundred' was is obscure. A valuation of the honor of Arundel in 1525 gives the average yearly issues of the Hundred of 'Boorne' as 28s. 8d. and those of the Hundred of Singleton as 12s. 6d.⁸ The two were permanently united before the end of the 16th century,⁹ though exactly when, why, and how has not been ascertained.

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 425-6.

⁴ *Ibid.* 924, m. 68.

⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 124.

² *Ibid.* 389, 421.

⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 97, 341.

⁸ Tierney, *Hist. of Arundel*, 728.

³ Assize R. 912, m. 47.

⁶ Assize R. 921, m. 22 d.

⁹ The double hundred is found continuously in the Quarter Sessions records from their start in 1594.

BINDER-
TON

This small parish of 1,790 acres has been annexed to that of West Dean under the West Sussex Review Order of 1933.¹ The road and the railway from Chichester to Midhurst run through the eastern end of the parish, with the River Lavant between them. Most of the parish lies at a height between 200 ft. and 350 ft., dropping to about 160 ft. in the valley of the Lavant and rising abruptly on its western boundary, which runs along the crest of Bow Hill, to over 600 ft. Here there are many intrenchments, earthworks, and other signs of early occupation,² including Goosehill Camp, a remarkable oval fortification sited some distance below the crest of the hill and consisting of two concentric ditches and banks.³

Binderton House is the only building of interest in the parish, which has no village. It was erected in 1677 but remodelled about 1780. More recently the long south wing was destroyed by fire. The plan is peculiar and rather pretentious for a house of this size. It consists of a middle main block, facing east and west, and of two stories and attics, flanked on its western half by exceptionally long low two-storied ranges, each more than half as long again as the main block and with fairly long wings projecting at right angles to the east at the outer ends. Only the stump of the south range is left but the north range is complete. The main block was probably rectangular, in three bays north to south, but in the late-18th-century changes a large seven-sided bow window was thrown out in the middle bay on the east front. Against the north and south sides in the angles with the long low ranges are square towers, of which the northern retains an original central-newel winding staircase. The west front is of red brick, the lower story and first-floor string-course being now coated with rough-cast. The cornice is of dentilled brickwork and has a low parapet. The roof is tiled. The middle entrance has a late-18th-century stone porch with Ionic columns, entablature, cornice with modillions, and a pediment. The windows are tall and narrow and fitted with sash frames. The other walls are entirely rough-casted. The west entrance opens into a hall that includes the former north room and rises two stories in height. It contains a fine staircase with square newels, 3½ in. turned balusters, and massive moulded handrails. It branches two ways from the half-landing to the first-floor rooms. It is of much the same period as the original house (or perhaps a little earlier) but from its size and position it seems to have been introduced later from elsewhere. The winding stair in the north tower has oak steps and a central oak newel finishing at the second floor with a pear-shaped head. The large middle east room with the bow window is lined with unpainted deal panelling of the late 18th century, and all the fireplaces are of the same period. The roofs have plain oak timbers. The long low north range is built of flint and has a heavy square-panelled chimney-shaft above the tiled roof. The doorways and windows are plain and several are

blocked or altered. The east end of the north wing is of 17th-century brickwork and has square angle pilasters carrying pine-apple urns on panelled pedestals. The wall has a pediment of less pitch than the roof, so that the kneelers are considerably higher than the eaves. Below the pediment is a stone tablet with an inscribed panel surrounded by swags and scrolled ornament. The inscription, partly covered by creeper, reads: THO. THE SON OF THO. THE GRANDSON OF WILL. SMITH OF BINDER-
TON ESQ. BUILT THIS HOUSE IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD 1677 IN THE . . YEARE OF HIS AGE.

The manor of *BINDER-
TON* was held *MANORS* before the Conquest by Countess Gida, wife of Earl Godwin. In 1086 it was held in demesne by Earl Roger. It had been assessed at 7 hides but was now 3 hides.⁴

By the beginning of the 13th century the manor was in the hands of Robert de la Mote, who forfeited it as 'the king's enemy' in 1205, when it was given to his overlord the Earl of Arundel, who held it in 1212.⁵ The Earl enfeoffed Reynold Aguillon, who died in or shortly before 1233,⁶ in which year the king gave to Emery de Rivalis the custody of the land which Reynold Aguillon held of the grant of the Earl of Arundel in Binderton, as being 'lands of Normans'.⁷ Next year the land of Robert de la Mote, Norman, was granted to Hugh d'Aubigny,⁸ who was sued for the manor of Binderton in 1236 by Reynold's co-heirs, his four daughters and their husbands—William de Covert and Mary, Peter de Gatesden and Cecily, Ralph de St. Owen and Godehuda, William Russell and Alice.⁹ In 1243 Bernard of Savoy had a grant of the manor, to hold during the king's pleasure,¹⁰ and he conveyed it to the Cistercian nunnery of Tarrant in Dorset.¹¹ This was probably done on behalf of his relative Queen Eleanor, as in 1262 it was stated that 'the vill of Binderton is the king's escheat after the death of William (*sic*) de la Mote, Norman, and is worth £20, and the Abbess of Tarrant holds it of the queen's gift'.¹² And in 1278 it is again said that the manor belonged to the abbess 'by the grant of Queen Eleanor, mother of the present king'.¹³ It remained in the hands of the nuns until the suppression of the abbey, when it fell to the Crown. In August 1550 the manor, then in the tenancy of John Smyth, was granted to Sir Thomas Smith and Elizabeth his wife, with licence to convey it to Sir Thomas Stradlyng,¹⁴ and he had licence to transfer it to Henry, Lord Maltravers, in May 1553.¹⁵ Henry, as Earl of Arundel, in 1566 settled the manor on his son-in-law John, Lord Lumley,¹⁶ who, in 1584, conveyed to John Shurley, who, in turn, conveyed in 1604-5 to William Smyth.¹⁷ In 1619 the latter settled it on himself for life, with remainder to his eldest son William and heirs male, in default to his second son Thomas and heirs male;¹⁸ William Smyth the younger predeceased his father, dying in 1620 without male issue;¹⁹ on the death in 1623-4 of William Smyth the elder²⁰ the manor passed to Thomas

¹ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.* (1938).

² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxvi, 163-71.

³ *Ibid.* lviii, 80-5.

⁴ *V.C.H. Sussex*, i, 421.

⁵ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 78.

⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxix, 54.

⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 239.

⁸ *Ibid.* p. 464.

⁹ *Ibid.* 1234-7, p. 270.

¹⁰ Farrer, *loc. cit.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Assize R.* 912, m. 47.

¹³ *Ibid.* m. 23.

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1549-51, pp. 352, 408.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 1553, p. 268.

¹⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 9.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 40. The family until the 18th century usually kept to the spelling Smyth.

¹⁸ *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds* (Lewes),

C. 244, fol. 3.

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, no. 954.

²⁰ *Ibid.* no. 955.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Smyth, and on his death in 1658 to his son Thomas.²¹ The latter died without issue in 1687–8,²² having settled a life interest in the manor on his wife Alice, who was subsequently married to Sir William Millard, and died in 1729.²³ The remainder meanwhile devolved on George Smyth, first cousin of Thomas, and, on his death in 1711, on his only surviving son Thomas, who died in 1721.²⁴ Litigation about the Smyth family property then took place in the Court of Chancery, which, in 1730, ordered a partition;²⁵ by this the manor and Binderton Great House were assigned to Hannah, daughter of George Smyth. She died unmarried in 1731,²⁶ leaving her Binderton property to her sisters Mary and Barbara jointly. Mary in the same year received a quitclaim of their rights in a moiety of the manor from Walter Bartlett and Barbara his wife, her sister.²⁷



SMYTH. *Argent a unicorn's head erased gules on a chief wavy azure three lozenges or.*

Mary married William Hamilton and, dying without issue, left her Binderton property to her great-nephew Walter Bartlett, who took the name of Smyth. In 1774 he exchanged the manor for other lands with Sir James Peachy,²⁸ who was created Baron Selsey in 1794, it then followed the descent of West Dean (q.v.) and in 1938 was held by Edward Frank Willis James.

PRESTON before the Conquest formed part of the endowment of the church of Bosham, and with it was held by Bishop Osbern of Exeter in 1086.²⁹ The overlordship of the Bishop of Exeter was recognized at least as late as 1438,³⁰ and in 1242 Richard de Presteton held $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee here of the bishop.³¹

A considerable estate in Preston was held between 1296³² and 1316³³ by Master Henry Garland. In 1412 lands in Preston worth £4 were held by Thomas, Earl of Arundel,³⁴ and in 1421 Sir John Arundell died seised of the manor of Preston.³⁵ The manor descended in the hands of the Earls of Arundel³⁶ until 1566 when it was among the manors settled by Henry, Earl of Arundel, on Lord Lumley.³⁷ He probably sold it, as well as West Dean, to Richard Lewkenor, whose grandson Richard died in 1635 seised of the manor,³⁸ the site and lands of which he had bought in 1622 from John Aylwyn, whose father and grandfather had held them.³⁹ The manor then descended with West Dean (q.v.).

Of the medieval church of Binderton **CHURCH** we can only form an idea from casual references. It had a nave, and a chancel

'severed from',⁴⁰ and probably structurally distinct from it. Alice Smith in 1523 desired to be buried in the chancel next her former husband George Osborne,⁴¹ and in 1586 it was 'unpaved for that Ellyze Smythes wife was buried there of late'.⁴² In 1611 the chancel was decayed and some of the rafters had fallen into it.⁴³ Two years later 'the steeple' (perhaps a wooden bell-cote) was weak and 'shaketh very much'.⁴⁴ In 1622 the church porch is mentioned as out of repair.⁴⁵ But in 1640 the churchwardens reported: 'Wee have a decent church for divine service . . . noe parte of our church is demolished nor put to any prophane use'.⁴⁶ Within twenty years, however, during the Commonwealth, Thomas Smyth, finding that the old church, which stood in the corner of the present grounds of Binderton House, would interfere with the view of the new house he was planning to build, pulled it down.⁴⁷ It was probably his son Thomas who built not only the house but, on the other side of the road, the new church, of which the ruins still stand. This was a single chamber (28 by 18 ft.): the outside walls of flint rubble with brick dressings, and much of the inside of hard chalk. At the west end was a round-arched doorway with a window over it; at the east a wooden-framed window of two lights with a high transom, and on either side of it internally a small recess. The north and south walls were unpierced.⁴⁸ The church was never consecrated and although Thomas Smyth was buried in it in 1688 it had sunk to the level of a barn within a hundred years, and Smyth's body and monument were removed to West Dean in 1839.⁴⁹

There was a church at Binderton in **ADVOWSON** 1086,⁵⁰ but its history during the next five centuries is an almost complete blank. It is not mentioned in the Taxation of 1291 or in the Nonae Rolls of 1340; no presentation, institution, or casual occurrence of any incumbent before the Reformation is known. Although it was not mentioned by name when the prebend of Singleton (q.v.) was given to Chichester Cathedral in the 12th century, the confirmation of that gift by Archbishop Simon in 1355 refers to the chapel of Binderton as forming part of that prebend;⁵¹ and in 1481 the Dean and Chapter leased to William Collock the rectory of West Dean with the 'chapels' of Binderton, East Dean, Chilgrove, Didling, and Dumpford⁵²—of which East Dean and Didling were parish churches. Binderton is definitely called a parish church in 1526 and 1546,⁵³ and in the latter year was served by a curate,⁵⁴ as it was also in 1563.⁵⁵ In about 1579 it was stated that the Dean and Chapter were patrons and that service was conducted by the curate of West Dean, by sequestration.⁵⁶ In 1640 the churchwardens stated that 'our vicar lives at West-deane',⁵⁷ but in the following year the Protestation,

²¹ Chan. Proc. (C. 5), 612, no. 197.

²² M.I. formerly in Binderton, subsequently in West Dean Church.

²³ Chancery Decrees, Roll 1834, no. 7; and M.I. Chancel, Houghton Regis Church, Beds.

²⁴ M.I. West Dean Church.

²⁵ Chancery Decrees *ut sup.*, and Add. MS. 5689, fol. 33.

²⁶ M.I. West Dean Church, and P.C.C. 195 Isham.

²⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 41.

²⁸ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 35; Private Acts 14 Geo. III, c. 91.

²⁹ *P.C.H. Surv.* i, 393.

³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 16 Hen. vi, 50.

³¹ *Bk. of Fees*, 690.

³² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 97.

³³ *Ibid.* xxiii, 1266, 1311, 1456.

³⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 131.

³⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. V, 51.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 16 Hen. VI, 50; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2063.

³⁷ *Ibid.* xix, 9.

³⁸ *Ibid.* xiv, 657.

³⁹ *Ibid.* xx, 360. Cf. Fine R. 15 Jas. I, pt. 2, no. 7. John Birch lived in the manor-house c. 1595, when he built two pews in Binderton Church: Add. MS. 39429, fol. 54.

⁴⁰ *Suss. N. & Q.* vii, 119.

⁴¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 146.

⁴² Add. MS. 39425, fol. 55.

⁴³ *Ibid.* 39426, fol. 9.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* fol. 44.

⁴⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlix, 45.

⁴⁶ Add. MS. 39426, fol. 51.

⁴⁷ *Suss. N. & Q.* iii, 85–7.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* vii, 119–22.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* iii, 87.

⁵⁰ *P.C.H. Surv.* i, 421.

⁵¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 111.

⁵² *Ibid.* 735; cf. *ibid.* 784.

⁵³ *Ibid.* xli, 146.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 147.

⁵⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxi, 110.

⁵⁶ Add. MS. 39454, fol. 8v.

⁵⁷ Add. MS. 39428, fol. 51.



BINDERTON HOUSE, *c.* 1785



COMPTON CHURCH, 1791

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED BINDER- TON

signed by nineteen persons of the parish of Binderton, was made before James Eburne,⁵⁸ who was curate, or minister, of East Lavant.⁵⁹ Generally, however, Binderton was served from West Dean, presumably under sequestration, and the assumption grew up that the two livings had been united, though there is no trace of any formal act of union and, indeed, as late as 1849 there was a separate Tithe Award for Binderton.

This states that the vicar has half the small tithes of Binderton Farm (634 acres), with a render of 80 eggs in Lent, and all other small tithes, the Dean and Chapter, as appropriators, having all other tithes; the vicarial glebe was then 30 poles in West Dean, obtained in exchange for the site of the old churchyard.⁶⁰ The living, or chapelry, is now definitely absorbed into that of West Dean.

COMPTON

Compton is a small parish of 1,863 acres on the southern slopes of the Downs. It is of irregular shape, about 1½ miles from north to south, about 2 miles from east to west at the north, 1½ miles at the south, and under 1 mile at the middle. Its western boundary is formed by the Hampshire county boundary. The village itself is situated in the narrow middle part. This is a long village of mostly small houses which were practically all renovated in the 19th century. They are mainly built of flint and brick, a few are wholly brick and one or two have false timber-framing. Several bear dates from 1869 to 1879 with the initials G. P. H. (G. Phipps Hornby). The only house showing signs of age is the Manor House, an L-shaped house near the south end; it is of flint and brick and has been largely restored. The parish church stands east of the village. About 1½ miles north of the village is Little Green Farm. In the extreme south-west of the parish is South Holt Farm. No part of the parish is below 200 ft. and, on either side of the village, Compton Down (to west) and Telegraph Hill (to east) rise above 500 ft. North of Compton and surrounding Little Green is Compton Park, a small part of Up Park in Harting parish. A road winds over the Downs from South Harting and crosses Compton parish from north to south, towards West Marden, Walderton, and Westbourne. Under the Divided Parishes Act of 1876, detached parts of East Marden and Stoughton were added to Compton in 1880. In 1933 the parish of Up Marden was added to Compton by the West Sussex Review Order.¹

Little Green, north-west of the village, is first recorded under that name in 1695.² It became the seat of the manor³ under the Peckhams and their successors until it was sold in about 1910 by Capt. Geoffrey Phipps Hornby to Harold James Reckitt, on whose death in 1930 it passed to his brother Sir Philip Bealby Reckitt, 3rd baronet, who died in 1944. It is now a school.

It is probable that this Compton is the *MANORS* vill of that name which was bequeathed by King Alfred to his nephew Æthelm.⁴ 'Cumtun' was given by Æthelstan Ætheling to Godwin son of Wulfnoth in 1015,⁵ and in the time of Edward the Confessor the manor of *COMPTON* was

held of Earl Godwin (son of Wulfnoth)⁶ by Sbern (? Osbern). In 1086 it formed part of the holding of Earl Roger and was held of him by Geoffrey and assessed at 10 hides.⁷ Attached to the manor was 1 hide in Surrey entered under Wotton Hundred.⁸ The overlordship continued to pass with the Honor of Arundel.

By the beginning of the 12th century a mesne lordship had been established in the St. John family as part of their lordship of Halnaker,⁹ the grant of Compton church to Lewes Priory by Roger St. John being confirmed in Archbishop Ralph's charter of 1121,¹⁰ and later by Roger's son William (1171-83).¹¹ On the death of Edmund, the last St. John, in 1347 his estates were divided between his sisters Margaret, wife of John de St. Philibert, and Isabel, then wife of Henry de Burghersh and subsequently wife of Michael de Poynings. The ½ fee in Compton was assigned in dower to Edmund's widow Elizabeth and its reversion to Margaret and her husband,¹² but it eventually came with Halnaker (q.v.) to the Poynings family and was held of Luke de Poynings in 1369.¹³

The ½ fee was held in the 14th century in two moieties, one being in the hands of the Lyons family. They first occur in connexion with Compton in 1279, when Henry de Lyons obtained from Geoffrey de Lisle and his wife Isoult a strip of land there 10 ft. long by 6 ft. wide.¹⁴ Henry was the largest contributor in this vill to the subsidy of 1296.¹⁵ In 1316 Compton was held by Richard de Lyons and Peter de Worldham,¹⁶ and in 1329 the heirs of Richard de Lyons held ½ fee here.¹⁷ This ½ fee was held in 1336,¹⁸ 1347,¹⁹ and 1349²⁰ by John de Lyons; but the name does not occur after 1349 and it is possible that the family was wiped out by the Black Death and that the holding reverted to the overlord.

The other ½ fee in Compton, held by Peter de Worldham in 1316, seems to have been in the hands of his widow Isabel²¹ in 1327,²² but in 1329, 'the heirs of John de Moun' held ½ and ½ fee here,²³ and this, as 'the tenements of Henry de Mohun', was in the hands of John de Lyons with his own ½ fee in 1336.²⁴ It seems likely that the Worldham and Mohun tenures may have been under grants for a term or during minorities and that the actual tenants were the family of Lisle.²⁵ In 1279 Maud Estur and Baldwin de Lisle (her husband)

⁵⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* v, 32.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 112.

⁶⁰ *Ex. inf.* W. D. Peckham.

¹ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.* (1943).

² *Place-Names of Suss.* 47.

³ Elwes and Robinson, *Manors of West Sussex*, 70.

⁴ Thorpe, *Diplomatarium*, 489; *V.C.H. Sussex*, i, 483.

⁵ Kemble, *Codex Dipl.* no. 722.

⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 484.

⁷ *Ibid.* 426.

⁸ *Ibid.* 451, Farrer (*Honors and Knights*)

Feet, iii, 55) says 'recte Middle Woking'.

⁹ Farrer, loc. cit.

¹⁰ *Pipe R. Soc.* x, no. 8.

¹¹ *Ibid.* no. 44. William and his brother Robert charged the manor with a rent payable to the nuns of Fontevault Abbey for the support of their mother and the celebration of the anniversary of her death: *Cal. Doc. France*, 379, 385.

¹² *Cal. Close* 1349-54, pp. 16-17, 69.

¹³ *Cal. Ing. p.m.* xii, 373.

¹⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 897.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* x, 87.

¹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, v, 87.

¹⁷ *Cal. Ing. p.m.* vii, 274.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* viii, 82.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* ix, 52.

²⁰ *Cal. Close* 1349-54, pp. 16-17, 69.

²¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1241.

²² *Ibid.* x, 111.

²³ *Cal. Ing. p.m.* vii, 244.

²⁴ *Ibid.* viii, 82.

²⁵ See Lordington, p. 115. For the Lises see *V.C.H. Hants.* v, 202, 246.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

bought from Geoffrey de Lisle and Isoult his wife a messuage and a carucate of land in Compton, evidently the inheritance of Isoult.²⁶ Their son Baldwin was dead by 1307, when his widow Joan claimed one-third of the manor in dower against Peter de Worldham and Isabel his wife, who called to warrant Baldwin's son John, then under age.²⁷ John de Lisle left a widow Joan, and she married Henry Romeyn who was joint tenant of the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee with John de Lyons in 1347.²⁸ Joan herself died in 1349, seised of a life interest in the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee, which then passed to her grandson John de Lisle, aged 6.²⁹ This John, still a minor, in 1360 was granted by the king the sum of 40s. yearly which his mother Joan was paying for leave to hold the manor of Compton during his nonage.³⁰ He died in 1370, holding the manor of Sir Luke de Poynings as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee;³¹ his heir was his sister Elizabeth, married to John de Bramshott, and Compton descended with Lordington in Racton (q.v.) to their grandson John, who died in 1479, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Dudley, and Margaret, wife of Sir John Pakenham,³² who shared the manor.

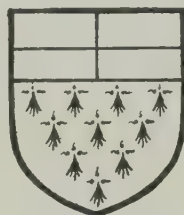
Edmund Dudley, son of Sir John, was attainted in 1510, when he was seised of a moiety of the manor, which he had leased to John Ernley.³³ The latter's son William Ernley in 1531 acquired from Sir John, son of Edmund Dudley, what is described as $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor,³⁴ but his eldest son Francis, who died a minor in ward to the king in 1547, held in Compton messuages and lands worth £6 13s. 6d. held of Sir Matthew Browne as of his manor of Compton.³⁵ These lands may have come to Joan Everard (d. 1550)³⁶ and her grandson Edward Bannister, who died in 1606 holding 200 acres in Compton of the manor of Halnaker.³⁷

Sir John and Margaret Pakenham had a son Edward who left two daughters, Elizabeth wife of Sir Edmund Mervyn and Constance wife of Sir Geoffrey Pole.³⁸ When they divided the estate in 1529³⁹ the moiety of Compton passed to Elizabeth and Sir Edmund Mervyn, who in 1550 settled 'the manor' on their son Henry on his marriage with Edith Wyndesor.⁴⁰

The manorial descent now becomes obscure and is complicated by the existence of another manor of Compton. This was granted in 1461 by the king to Thomas Vaughan, King's squire, and Eleanor his wife formerly wife of Sir Thomas Browne, attainted.⁴¹ Eleanor's son Sir George Browne held it when he was himself attainted in 1485,⁴² and his wife Elizabeth died seised of it in 1489.⁴³ Sir Matthew Browne, son of Sir George, was, as already stated, holding the manor in 1545.⁴⁴ It may have been this manor of Compton that was apparently mortgaged in 1602 by Thomas Browne, gent. to secure an annuity of £3 10s. to Mary wife of William Radclyffe of Barking, Surrey.⁴⁵

By some means the manor came to Thomas Pay, from whom Robert Peckham acquired it in 1653.⁴⁶

Dallaway says that in 1699 Robert, son of Robert Peckham, bought from Sir William Morley that part of Compton which belonged to Halnaker.⁴⁷ In 1734



PECKHAM. Ermine a chief quarterly gules and or.



PHIPPS. Sable a trefoil within an orle of molets argent.

Richard Peckham died a minor and the manor passed to his sister Sarah, who in 1742 was married to Thomas Phipps. She survived him, dying in 1793, when their eldest son, Thomas Phipps succeeded and assumed the name of Peckham Phipps.⁴⁸ He bequeathed the manor to his godson Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, whose eldest son, Rear-Admiral Geoffrey T. Phipps Hornby held it in 1879.⁴⁹ His son Capt. Geoffrey Stanley Phipps Hornby parted with the Little Green estate.

In 1922 and 1938 Mrs. Pollock was 'lady of the reputed manor' and chief landowner.⁵⁰

The church of *ST. MARY*⁵¹ stands on *CHURCH* rising ground east of the village; it consists of chancel with north vestry, nave with bell-cote and north porch, and south aisle; it is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings, and is roofed with tile; the sides of the bell-cote are boarded and the spire shingled.

A church here is mentioned in Domesday Book,⁵² but the earliest work now traceable is that of the arcade which formerly opened into the north aisle; this, with the chancel arch, is of the late 12th century; in the 13th century a south aisle was added. At a date unknown the north aisle was demolished; and in the 19th century the chancel was rebuilt, a few old stones being re-used, the vestry and porch were added, and the nave and aisle were both lengthened westwards and the aisle probably widened.⁵³

The chancel (modern) has an east window of three lights with net tracery two windows in the south wall and one in the north are each of a single light with ogee trefoiled head. In the north wall is a rectangular locker, in the south a trefoil-headed piscina, both ancient work refixed. A plain doorway with pointed head leads to the vestry (modern) the single window of which, of one light with pointed trefoil head, is ancient work re-used, perhaps the window shown, where the vestry door now is, in Grimm's drawing of 1791.⁵⁴

²⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 898.

²⁷ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 215v.

²⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, 52.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 142.

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1358-61, p. 445.

³¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, 373. It was noted that 'no court is held there'.

³² *V.C.H. Hants.* iii, 169.

³³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 348.

³⁴ *Ibid.* xix, 110.

³⁵ *Ibid.* xxxiii, 20; cf. *ibid.* xiv, 380, 381.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 382.

³⁷ *Ibid.* 76; xxxiii, 227.

³⁸ See Lordington, p. 116.

³⁹ Close 20 Hen. VIII, no. 23.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 110.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 88, 465, 548.

⁴² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 2 Ric. III, 42.

⁴³ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, 437.

⁴⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxiii, 20.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* xix, 111. It does not seem possible to fit this Thomas into the Browne pedigree.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 111.

⁴⁷ Dallaway, *West. Suss.* ii, 178.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ Elwes and Robinson, *op. cit.*, 70.

⁵⁰ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.*

⁵¹ This is the modern invocation; the medieval authority for it is unknown.

⁵² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 426.

⁵³ In about 1840 Sir Harry Featherstonhaugh of Up Park proposed to give the church a tower and a peal of bells; but no definite action had been taken when he died in 1846, and the scheme was not carried out. (*Ex. inf.* Rev. C. Escriott, formerly vicar, from papers in the church chest, since destroyed.)

⁵⁴ Add. MS. 5678 fol. 15.

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED COMPTON

The chancel arch is pointed, of one order, resting on square jambs with molded impost, probably late-12th-century. Remains of two semicircular arches of about the same date are visible in the north wall of the nave; the west respond is also visible, and is semicircular on plan, with moulded base and square capital with foliage; there seems to have been no abacus.⁵⁵ In the blocked eastern arch is a window of two trefoil-headed lights, this seems a modern reproduction of the window shown in Grimm's drawing; the interior jambs and segmental rear-arch are ancient. There is a similar window, entirely modern, west of the respond. The north door, in the blocked second arch, has a plain pointed head and segmental rear-arch: it is in part ancient, but much restored. On the south side is an arcade of four bays; the arches are pointed, of two chamfered orders, the piers have molded capitals and bases. This, when built in the 13th century, was of three bays, the responds and piers being alternately octagonal and round on plan; the symmetry was disturbed in the 19th century, when a fourth bay was added with a new round pier, the old respond being rebuilt a bay farther west. The nave west window (modern) has three lights with Geometrical tracery. The roof and bell-cote are entirely modern.

The south aisle (modern) has east and west windows each of two lights with Decorated tracery: in the south wall are four one-light windows with ogee trefoiled heads; there is a plain pointed doorway in the middle of the wall. The span roof is modern.

The font stands in the west bay of the aisle, screened off in modern times to make a baptistery; it is a plain octagon of perhaps the 15th century. The other fittings are modern.

There are two bells, one by Joseph Carter, 1588, and the other by Thomas Wakefield, 1617.⁵⁶

The communion plate consists of a silver cup (probably 1720), given by Anne Peckham, with the arms of that family; two silver patens, of 1716 and 1768; and a flagon, 1720, with large cup-shaped bowl and hinged lid, also given by Anne Peckham.⁵⁷

The registers begin in 1558.

There was a church at Compton in *ADVOWSON* 1086.⁵⁸ Before the middle of the 12th century it was given to Lewes Priory by Roger de St. John,⁵⁹ whose son William in about 1175 confirmed the gift, stipulating that in future it should not be bestowed on any clerk who would not serve it in his own person.⁶⁰ The stipulation was no doubt necessary because it was comparatively well endowed, being valued at £10 in 1291⁶¹ and having 32 acres of arable glebe.⁶² The priory did not appropriate the rectory but received a yearly pension of 15s. from it.⁶³ In 1411 Lewes Priory, with the consent of their patron the Earl of Arundel, transferred their churches of Compton and Up Marden to the nuns of Easebourne Priory.⁶⁴ No mention of any payment is recorded, but in 1535 the nuns paid a yearly pension of £4 to the monks for the church of Compton.⁶⁵ The

nuns at once appropriated the rectory, and a vicarage was ordained in 1414.⁶⁶ By this the vicar was to have the rectorial manse, consisting of hall, chambers, and kitchen, with its garden, and certain specified tithes. In May 1439 the livings of Compton and Up Marden were united.⁶⁷ In 1535 the rectory of Compton was being farmed for £10,⁶⁸ and the joint vicarage was valued at £11 0s. 2d.⁶⁹ A presentation to the living was made in this year by Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, by grant of the Priory and Convent of Easebourne.⁷⁰ After the dissolution of Easebourne Priory the rectory and advowson of Compton were granted in 1536 to Sir William FitzWilliam,⁷¹ from whom they passed to his half-brother Sir Anthony Browne. By his grandson Viscount Mountagu they were sold in 1588 to William Coldham,⁷² and in 1601 William Coldham and Alice his wife conveyed them to John Barwick.⁷³ He died in 1610 and was succeeded by his brother Curtis Barwick,⁷⁴ but he had apparently parted with the advowson to Thomas Gray of Woolbeding, who presented in 1619, as did Anthony Grey in 1655.⁷⁵ The next presentation was made in 1686 by John Madgewick of Lyminster.⁷⁶ By 1713 the advowson had come to Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough, from whom it passed to his younger son the Hon. James Lumley;⁷⁷ he left it in 1766 to his nephew the Earl of Halifax, whose trustees presented in 1771.⁷⁸ The descent of the advowson is then obscure, but in 1854 Marmaduke Robert Langdale presented George Augustus Langdale,⁷⁹ who was vicar and patron until 1897, when the Rev. Horace Marmaduke Langdale succeeded him as vicar and, on his death in 1902, as patron.⁸⁰ The living is now in the gift of Mrs. H. M. Langdale.

John Barwick died in 1610 seized of the rectory of Compton, held of the king by knight service, and it passed to his brother Curtis.⁸¹ They were sons of Richard Barwick, who was vicar of Compton from 1575 to 1619⁸² and died in 1623, when he mentions in his will his sons Roger and Curtis.⁸³ They were dealing with the rectory in 1627,⁸⁴ and Richard Barwick, son of Roger,⁸⁵ was impropriator in 1641.⁸⁶ Roger, eldest son of Roger Barwick, left a daughter and heir Amy, who married John Gratwick of Arundel, and their daughter and heir Mary Gratwick in 1750 sold the rectory to the Rev. Henry Fuller of North Stoneham (Hants).⁸⁷ By 1848 the rectory had come into the hands of Sir Phipps Hornby⁸⁸ and it has since descended with the manor.

Mary Cornell by her will in 1734 *CHARITIES* bequeathed £100 to be by the minister, churchwardens, and other parishioners of Compton laid out for the support of widows of the Church of England and not receiving alms from the parish. The annual income amounts to £14 3s. 0d.

Sarah Phipps by her will dated October 1792 bequeathed £100, the interest to be annually distributed in November in some sort of garment to any widows of

⁵⁵ The same peculiarity occurs at West Thorney and at Westhamptnett.

⁵⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi. 206.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* liii. 253-4.

⁵⁸ *P.C.H. Suss.* 4, i, 426.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Doc. France*, 510.

⁶⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xl, 79.

⁶¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

⁶² *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 365.

⁶³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xi, 377.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.* viii, 137-8.

⁶⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 323.

⁶⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* viii, 164-5.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* iv, 211.

⁶⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 323.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 309.

⁷⁰ *MS. Clergy Lists* (Lewes).

⁷¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, 202 (37).

⁷² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 111.

⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* xiv, 91.

⁷⁵ *MS. Clergy Lists* (Lewes).

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁸⁰ *Clergy Lists.*

⁸¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (ser. 2), cccxiii, 31;

Suss. Rec. Soc. xiv, 91.

⁸² *MS. Clergy List* (Lewes).

⁸³ *Attree MS.* (Lewes), lxxvii, 73.

⁸⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 111.

⁸⁵ *Attree MS.* loc. cit.

⁸⁶ *Add. MS.* 39433, fol. 35.

⁸⁷ *Add. MS.* 39388, fol. 148-9; *Suss.*

Rec. Soc. xix, 111.

⁸⁸ *Add. MS.* 39443, fol. 33.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

any age or any single woman after the age of 60 belonging to and residing in this parish. The annual income amounts to £3 6s. 8d.

Thomas Peckham Phipps by his will dated 15 September 1819 bequeathed such a sum as would annually produce 2 guineas, one guinea to be paid to the minister of North Marden and the other guinea to be paid to the minister of Compton-cum-Up Marden on condition of their doing duty and preaching a sermon at their respective churches on Good Friday.

Harriet Phipps by her will dated 2 May 1829 bequeathed £100, the interest to be applied for the benefit of the poor of the parishes of Compton and Up Marden. The annual income amounts to £4 3s.

Thomas Penn by his will bequeathed £100, the income to be applied to the support of such widows as did not receive alms by the parish. The annual income amounts to £2 14s.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 1 January 1864 the vicar and churchwardens of Compton-with-Up Marden were appointed trustees for the administration of the above-mentioned charities.

The Rev. George Augustus Langdale by his will dated 15 March 1901, proved with two codicils on 14 October 1902, made the following charitable bequests:

A cottage known as Ivy Cottage with the stable and appurtenances at West Marden upon trust to be occupied rent free by the stipendiary curate of the joint parishes of Compton and Up Marden, with a proviso

that if not so occupied the premises might be let and the income paid to the incumbent of the said parishes for his own use.

The Mission Room at West Marden upon trust for use without payment by the said incumbent for any ecclesiastical purpose in connexion with the Church of England and, subject thereto, with power for the Charity Trustees to permit the Room to be used for lectures, concerts, and other purposes.

A large room in Compton as a Parish Room upon trust in favour of the said incumbent similar in every respect to the trusts concerning the Mission Room at West Marden.

£600, the income to be applied in keeping the above-mentioned premises insured against fire and in good repair.

A cottage known as the Bungalow at Compton upon trust for occupation by a needy or infirm inhabitant of Compton-cum-Up Marden being a member of the Church of England and of the age of 60 years or upwards of either sex.

£800, the income to be applied in the first place to keep the above-mentioned almshouse insured against fire and in good repair and pay the rates and taxes in respect of the same, and in the next place to pay the weekly sum of 6s. to the holder of the cottage.

The testator directed that the incumbent for the time being should if willing always be one of the Charity Trustees; the remaining trustees are appointed by deed.

EAST DEAN

East Dean is a large downland parish of 4,652 acres, measuring 4 miles from north to south with a breadth of about 2 miles. The valley in which the River Lavant rises cuts across the parish from east to west and in it, at a height of about 300 ft., lies the village, from which a road runs westwards by Charlton to Singleton and eastwards, as Droke Lane, to join the Chichester-Petworth road, which runs close to the eastern boundary of the southern half of the parish. A road runs north from the village up a smaller valley to Stein Farm, from where a track leads up onto Graffham Down, the northern boundary, where heights between 700 ft. and 750 ft. are reached. South of the Lavant valley the ground rises to between 500 and 600 ft. All this high ground is woodland or heath; in the north East Dean Wood, Tegleaze, and Malecombe; in the south the Winkins, a name that goes back to the 12th century,¹ and Selhurst, which in 1302 was one of the 'six woods with deer in the free chase' of the Earl of Arundel.² In 1326 there was both a park and a 'foreign wood' of Selhurst,³ and it continued to figure as one of the earl's parks.

The village is a straggling one rising from south to north: the church stands on the higher ground at the north end. There are several ancient houses. A farmhouse, now tenements, Nos. 30 and 31, south-east of the church, was built about 1630 and consists of two parallel ranges with half-hipped gables to east and west. The walls are of flint with a brick plinth and angle dressings, but the original windows (some blocked and some altered) are stone-mullioned. The middle door-

way on the west front has a round head and is covered by a small gabled porch, the entrance of which is of moulded cut bricks. The central chimney-stack rising above the valley between the two ranges is of the usual rebated type; its fireplaces have been reduced. The rooms have stop-chamfered ceiling beams. The roofs are tiled. There was once a walled courtyard in front. A smaller house next east is of flint and late-17th-century brickwork. Another similar stands farther west, and to the south on the east side of the road is a cottage of 17th-century timber-framing with a tiled roof and a rebated brick chimney. At the south end of the village at the bend is a reconditioned cottage retaining some of the 17th-century framing. The roof is covered with slates. Another opposite (east of) it has been mostly refaced with red-brick but has a north jettied upper story of framing coated with plaster; and a 17th-century central chimney-shaft. A house south of it is of late-17th-century flint and brick, with altered windows and end chimney-stacks.

In 689 Nunna, King of the South Saxons, *MANOR* gave 20 hides at 'Hugabeorgum and Dene' to Bishop Eadberht of Selsey. The boundaries recited in the charter show that this was East Dean,⁴ but no later connexion with the episcopal see is known. It is probable that the 'Edelingedene' where 60 hides were given by Ethelred II in 1002 to the nunnery of Wherwell⁵ was equivalent to the later East and West Dean, neither of which was mentioned in the Domesday Survey, they being evidently included in Singleton manor, assessed at 97½ hides. Singleton having been

¹ *Place-Names of Suss.* 48.

² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 90.

³ *Ibid.* vi, 752.

⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxvi, 65-9. The

lost 'Hugabeorg' may survive in High Down, the hill (555 ft.) just north of the village, which is certainly not 'high'

compared with the hills close to it.

⁵ *Place-Names of Suss.* p. xlv; *Mon. Angl.* ii, 638.

one of Earl Godwin's manors, the Deans may well have been among the lands of the Church which he appropriated, as Wherwell had no lands here after the Conquest.

Mention of the park land of East Dean occurs in 1189 in an entry on the Pipe Roll concerning the debts of the honor. There was a court of East Dean at this time and this perhaps implies a manor.⁶ In 1244 the king (controlling the manor until it should be divided among the heirs) made provision for repairing buildings at East Dean and elsewhere.⁷ East Dean manor in 1284 formed part of the dower of Lady Maud de Verdon and was held of the king in chief as pertaining to the castle and honor of Arundel.⁸ In 1288 a small holding of 2½ virgates in the manor was let by Richard, Earl of Arundel, to Robert Edwyne for 21s. 6d. and suit of court at East Dean.⁹ In 1294 Richard, Earl of Arundel, granted to Henry de Guldeford for life land worth 100s. in East Dean, West Dean, and Singleton,¹⁰ and this apparently included the demesne of the manor of East Dean, since this was held by Henry at the earl's death in 1302, when the earl's property included a park with deer at East Dean, with a manor enclosed.¹¹ When the king, who now controlled the lands during the minority of the heir, farmed them out to Amadeus of Savoy, he retained the castle and manor of Arundel with the park and manor of East Dean, for the debts of Queen Margaret.¹² The park and manor pertained to the honor, as frequent references show,¹³ until 1589, when Sir John, Lord Lumley, and Elizabeth his wife disposed of the manor, with the advowson, to Peter Garton.¹⁴ In 1581 Sir William More seems to have been titular Keeper of East Dean Park: Sir Thomas Palmer wrote to him concerning a trespass there,¹⁵ and in 1583 Lord Lumley wrote to him referring to his (Lord Lumley's) promise of the park to any friends of Sir William's nomination.¹⁶

Sir Peter Garton, who acquired the manor in 1589, also held the manor of Woolavington and East Dean passed with Woolavington (q.v.) until 1739 at least. Sir Peter died seised of the manor in 1607.¹⁷ Between 1607 and 1642 the property passed to his three sons, Sir Thomas (d. 1619),¹⁸ Robert (d. 1634),¹⁹ and Henry (d. 1642).²⁰ Lady Judith Garton, widow of Sir Peter, survived until after 1634.²¹ Henry's heir was his son William, aged only a few months in 1642; he died in 1675 without issue and the property passed to his half-sister's son, Robert Orme.²² His son Garton Orme and Alice his wife and George Errington transferred the manor to Henry Smyth in 1739.²³ According to Dallaway, the manor was sold in 1752 (by virtue of an Act of Parliament of 1750,^{23a} to Sir Matthew Fetherstonehaugh. He later exchanged it for other property with Charles, Duke of Richmond,²⁴ and it has descended to the present duke.

The church of *ALL SAINTS*²⁵ stands *CHURCH* on rising ground north of the village; it is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings,

patched in places with brick, and is roofed with tile. It consists of chancel, central tower, north and south transepts, nave, and south porch. It seems to have been begun in the 12th century, the probable date of the tower and transepts; the most part of the nave is slightly later, but shows signs of subsequent lengthening westwards; the chancel was rebuilt, or extended eastwards, in the 13th century; a north aisle was subsequently added, but later destroyed; the porch is modern.

The east wall of the chancel, flanked north and south by buttresses (like all others, of one stage with sloping offsets) is entirely modern and contains a window of three grouped lancets; the side walls are ancient, perhaps 13th-century, and each has one lancet window with concentric splay, much restored or wholly modern; in the north wall is a square-headed aumbry, and in the south a rude square recess, perhaps modern and showing no sign of having been a piscina; at the extreme west end of this wall an oblong opening, presumably a low side window, has been blocked and its exterior masked by a modern buttress to the tower; its date is therefore uncertain. The chancel roof, of trussed rafters, is modern.

The tower rests on four arches, three semicircular, the western segmental, of one order of square section, springing direct from like responds; the whole being plastered it is impossible to determine whether this work is of the 12th century or a modern reconstruction. The upper stage of the tower has a single-light window in each of the south and west faces, and a two-light in the north and east, these appear to be of the 13th century.²⁶ It is now finished with a modern battlement, probably of brick plastered; the drawing in the Sharpe collection shows a broach spire.

At the north-east corner of the north transept is a diagonal buttress; in the east wall is a window of three lights under a common rear-arch, perhaps 14th-century; the north wall appears to have been rebuilt and contains a modern two-light window; in the west wall the line of the arch formerly opening into the aisle is visible on the outside; there is a modern lancet window in the blocking.

In the east wall of the south transept there is a three-light window with tracery of unusual design, part restored but originally of the 14th century; in the south wall, like the corresponding wall of the north transept, rebuilt, is a modern two-light window and west of it a buttress; in the west wall is a modern lancet window.

Against the south wall of the nave are three buttresses probably late-12th-century; between the first and second is the south doorway of three orders, the wall here having been thickened to get the necessary depth. The arch is pointed, the innermost order is plain and, as often in work of this date, rather wide; it rests on plain jambs and an impost formed by the continuation of the abacus of the caps of the outer orders. The outer orders themselves have roll mouldings and rest on nook-

⁶ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 11; *Pipe Roll 1 Ric. I* (Pipe R. Soc.), p. 212.

⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, p. 170.

⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 536.

⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1001.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 82.

¹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 90.

¹² *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, p. 540; *Cal.*

Pat. 1301-7, p. 113.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, pp. 281, 487;

1345-8, p. 328; 1350-4, p. 524; 1354-8, pp. 131, 335, 387; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2063; xix, 9, 56-7.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* xix, 142; *Pat. R.* 31 Eliz. pt. 6;

Recov. R. Trin. 31 Eliz. ro. 3.

¹⁵ *Hist. MSS. Comm.* vii, 636. (Wm.

Molyneux MSS).

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 639.

¹⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 456.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* xiv. 457.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 458.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 460.

²¹ *Ibid.* 458.

²² Dallaway, *West Suss.* ii, 174.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 502.

^{23a} *Private Acts*, 23 Geo. II, c. 30.

²⁴ Dallaway, *loc. cit.*

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlvii, 189.

²⁶ A drawing of 1795 shows in the north wall a much larger window of two lights with branching tracery.

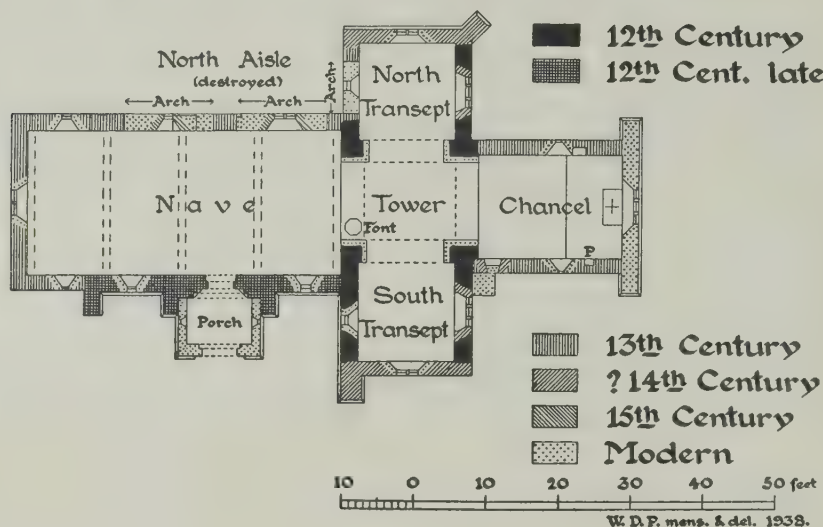
A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

shafts whose caps have square abaci and conventional foliage on their bells; the bases are of the Ionic form; all this is c. 1200. East and west of this doorway are single-light windows with square-head trefoil heads, probably modern restorations; a modern trefoil-headed single-light window west of the westernmost buttress has been inserted in what appears to be a

The communion plate consists of a silver cup and paten of 1810.²⁸ The parish registers begin in 1653.

The church of East Dean, with that *ADVOWSON* of Singleton (q.v.) formed part of the prebend of the collegiate church of Arundel which was given to Chichester Cathedral in 1150.²⁹ By an agreement made in about 1205 the

East Dean Parish Church



lengthening of the nave wall, probably of the 13th century.

In the north wall of the nave are the remains of an arcade, perhaps 13th-century, of two pointed arches which formerly opened into the north aisle. The eastern window is of two lights having a traceried head of sandstone, much decayed on the outside, probably late-14th-century. The next window, of one light with trefoil head, uses the crown of the former aisle arch as its rear-arch, and is probably also of the 14th century; below this is the blocked north doorway, having plain pointed arch and segmental rear-arch. The third window resembles the one opposite; the west window, of two lights, is modern. The roof has five modern trusses and is ceiled in plaster.

The south porch (modern) has a plain pointed doorway on the south side and small lancet windows on the east and west.

The font is of uncertain date; an octagonal basin rests on a thick octagonal shaft with concave faces, and this on a base resembling an inverted late-12th-century capital; the cover is of the 17th or 18th century, and the font itself is possibly of 1660.

There are three bells: one of the 15th century, inscribed—*HAL MARI FVL GRAS*; another dated 1634; and the third cast by Clement Tosiar in 1702.²⁷

advowson was granted to the Earl of Arundel.³⁰ Accordingly in 1234 the vicarage was in the gift of the Earl of Arundel,³¹ and the advowson passed with the honor to John FitzAlan in 1244.³² Henceforward, the advowson usually passed with the manor. Thus, it belonged to Edmund, Earl of Arundel (d. 1326-7),³³ to the Garton family from 1589 to after 1642, when they held the manor, and to the Orme family after this, when it passed to them.³⁴ The advowson does not seem to have been included in the transactions of 1752,³⁵ as there is no record of presentation by the Dukes of Richmond, and it is found in the hands of Christopher Bethell, who presented in 1774, 1789, and 1795.³⁶ The presentee in 1795 was the Rev. Thomas White Cogan, who acquired the patronage and retained it until his death in 1856.³⁷ It remained with the succeeding vicars, Henry Cogan, Horace Barbutt Cogan, and William James Hermann Newman, until 1910, when it was transferred to the Bishop of Chichester, who is the present patron.³⁸

The vicarage was only worth £5 4s. 3½d. in 1535, and the fact that the dean and chapter had leased all their tithes in this and the neighbouring parishes, worth about £500, to the Lewknors, led in 1647 to complaints that these livings were starved and the parishioners neglected.⁴⁰

²⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 207.

²⁸ *Ibid.* liii, 247.

²⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 31.

³⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 91.

³¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, 57.

³² *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, 249.

³³ *Cal. Ing. p.m.* vi, 752.

³⁴ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

³⁵ See above, n. 24.

³⁶ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

³⁷ Dallaway, *op. cit.* ii, 174; *Clergy Lists*.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 309.

⁴⁰ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1645-7, p. 588.

WEST DEAN

Most of the 4,803 acres of this parish is downland, lying between 400 ft. and 500 ft., but at the north-west angle the ground rises steeply to nearly 780 ft. on Treyford Hill. At the south-east corner, where the Lavant flows west and then south, the village lies on its right bank at a height of 200 ft. The western portion of the parish constituted the chapelry of Chilgrove, and the bounds of the tithing of West Dean proper are set out in the 15th century as follows:¹ beginning (1 mile south of the village) at the Earl of Arundel's sheepcote at Preston, they run along the edge of Binderton parish to 'the upper end of Smallden' (at Brickkiln Farm), to 'a meadow at Ramnesden' (Ramsden Copse), to a meadow in Elyngeden 'at the end of Witeweys' (perhaps Hylters Lane), . . . 'to a ditch above Stapelhersch' (wood called 'The Ditches' above Stapleash Farm), . . . 'to a green way between the wood of the Earl of Arundel (Westdean Wood) and Lynch (now Linchball) wood'. The next identifiable marks are 'the logge of Downle (Downley) on the east side', and 'the Port-way' (main road) between Singleton and West Dean; 'thence to the cross of Langedon' (probably 'The Seven Points', just west of the Trundle, where the parish boundary turns at a right angle west); and so by 'Duddelepe' back to Preston. Though not so heavily wooded as East Dean there is a considerable block of woodland in the north of the parish, plantations to the west of the village, and to the east of it the extensive park.

The line of the railway² between Chichester and Midhurst runs parallel to the road, following the curve of the Lavant valley, with Singleton station just within the parish.

By the West Sussex Review Order of 1933 Binderton was attached to this parish.

The main road from London sweeps round in a wide bend from Singleton on the east towards Chichester on the south, passing west of the parish church, which stands at the north-east end of the small group of buildings that may be said to constitute the village. West Dean House, a large building of flint and stone erected in 1804, stands south of the church and West Dean Park lies east and south of it.

The buildings along the main road are of little interest, but south-east of and parallel with the bend is a back lane running south-westwards from the church and connected with the main thoroughfare by short cross lanes.^{2a} The older buildings of the parish are in this loop road. One, a former farm-house, on the south side of the southernmost cross lane, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-west of the church, is of 17th-century origin. The walls are of flint and brick. The north front is modernized, but the gable ends have mullioned windows either of stone or of old plaster imitation. A lower wing behind has a 17th-century cross-shaped chimney-shaft. A flint-and-brick cottage opposite also has a 17th-century plastered chimney-shaft. Another house at the next corner to the north-east has walls of cut flints with

17th-century brick dressings, and the mullioned windows are treated with plaster to imitate stone. The chimney-shaft of brick is of the rebated type. A thatched cottage north-west of it on the north side of the next cross lane is built half of early-17th-century timber-framing and half of later flint and brick. Most of the other later buildings also have flint-built walls.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, *MANORS* West Dean was included in the manor of Singleton. Like East Dean, it was a forest area and the park of West Dean frequently occurs among the appurtenances of the earldom of Arundel.³ Later the manor of *WEST DEAN* was one of the manors belonging to the honor of Arundel. In 1272 it is mentioned among the manors held by John Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, at his death, one-third belonging to his mother in dower;⁴ and it was among the property remaining in the king's hands during the minority of the heir.⁵ In 1274 John's widow Isabel sued in her turn for dower, including $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor of West Dean.⁶ She was granted the custody of lands in West Dean and Charlton (q.v.). The manor continued to descend with the honor. It passed to Lord Lumley and his wife Jane, daughter of the earl, by the agreement of 1566.⁷ It was one of the manors conveyed in 1588 to Richard Lewknor by John Lumley.⁸ In 1621 Richard Lewknor,⁹ and in 1636 his grandson Richard Lewknor,¹⁰ died in possession of it. It remained in the family until the death (s.p.) in 1706 of John Lewknor who left it by will to Elizabeth Woodward Knight (later married to Bulstrode Peachey). She is said to have left it to Thomas May. In 1738 it passed back to Sir John Peachey;¹¹ and from him came to Sir James Peachey, later Baron Selsey, on the death of whose grandson, the last Lord Selsey, in 1838 it passed to the latter's sister Caroline Mary Peachey, who married the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, and died in 1871. It was subsequently acquired by Frederick Bower, and in about 1893 by William Dodge James.¹² In 1938, E. F. W. James was lord of the manor and principal landowner.¹³

While in the hands of the Earls of Arundel, the actual manor seems to have been sub-let only for the short period from 1294 until after 1302, when Henry de Guldeford held it for life together with East Dean (q.v.) and land in Charlton.¹⁴

The western half of West Dean parish constituted the tithing and chapelry of *CHILGROVE*. In 1200 Peter Blund, who held land worth 40s. in West Dean in 1195,¹⁵ was in possession of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ virgates in West Dean and Chilgrove,¹⁶ and in 1244 Thomas le Blund and Itarius de Sandrevill held jointly $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Chilgrove



PEACHEY, Lord Selsey. Azure a lion with two tails ermine crowned or and on a canton a molet gules.

¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 153.

² Since 1935 used only for goods traffic.

^{2a} The old road to Singleton was the continuation of this back lane through the Park. It was closed in 1810 and the new road, made by Lord Selsey, came into use: Quarter Sessions, East. 1810.

³ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 141; 1343-5,

p. 281; 1367-70, p. 199.

⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 279.

⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1268-72, p. 505.

⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 91.

⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 9.

⁸ *Ibid.* xx, 473.

⁹ *Ibid.* xiv, 656.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 657.

¹¹ Dallaway, *West Suss.* ii, 163.

¹² Kelly, *Directory of Suss.* (1922).

¹³ *Ibid.* (1938).

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 86; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 90 (p. 51).

¹⁵ *Pipe R.* 6 Ric. I (Pipe R. Soc.), 9.

¹⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 35. He was a member of a Buckinghamshire family: Farrer, *op. cit.* 88.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

of Robert de Tateshale, the service of which was assigned to the Countess of Arundel in dower.¹⁷ Mary le Blunde was the largest contributor to the subsidy of 1296 in West Dean.¹⁸ John le Blount had succeeded to the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee by 1304,¹⁹ the overlordship of which was assigned in 1309 to Thomas de Cailli, as one of the coheirs of Tateshale.²⁰ In 1333 John Blount the elder conveyed to John Blount the younger a messuage and 2 carucates in West Dean which William de Cherlton held for life.²¹ It was presumably the younger John who in 1342 settled on himself and his wife Thomasine land and rents in West Dean and Chilgrove.²² In 1348 John le Blount held of John Bernak $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee described, probably in error, as the manor of West Dean.²³ He probably left four coheirs, as in 1352 John de Marlebergh and Agnes his wife conveyed one-quarter of this property to Adam Husee,²⁴ and in 1357 Richard, Earl of Arundel, acquired one-quarter and half a quarter of it from Nicholas Maunsel and William Hervy and Joan his wife.²⁵ Two years later the earl bought from Walter Bechere and Lora his wife an estate in West Dean and Chilgrove which probably represented another quarter.²⁶

As already mentioned,²⁷ Itarius (*sic*) de Sandrevill was joint tenant of the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Chilgrove in 1244. This can be carried back to 1184, when Hugh Esturmi had the custody of the lands and heirs of Gilbert de Salmervill in the honor of Arundel.²⁸ These heirs were his daughters Sara, Agnes, and Itaria (also called Italia).²⁹ Agnes and Itaria married respectively William Bernehus and Henry de Cheney, and in 1224 they were disputing the right to land in 'Wellegrave',³⁰ which is probably an error for Chilgrove. It seems probable that the 'Itarius' of 1244 should read 'Itaria'; she had a son Hugh de Cheney, whose widow Mabel confirmed a grant in Chilgrove made by Itaria to Waverley Abbey,³¹ which suggests that he had left no heir. This $\frac{1}{2}$ fee is next found in 1304, when it was held of Robert de Tateshale by John le Child,³² whose name appears under Chilgrove in the subsidy of 1296.³³ On the division of the Tateshale fees in 1309 this was assigned to Joan de Driby,³⁴ and it was held of her daughter Alice and her husband William de Bernak in 1339 and 1341 by Thomas Child,³⁵ who occurs in the subsidy of 1332.³⁶ This is the last definite mention of this $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, but in 1348 tenements in Chilgrove were held of John Bernak, grandson of William, by William and Richard atte Wenden³⁷ by knight service as of his manor of Walderton.³⁸ The subsequent history of this estate is not known, but it was probably acquired by Richard, Earl of Arundel, as in 1428 the entire $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Chilgrove and West Dean was in the king's hands as guardian of Earl John's heir.³⁹

The portions of the Blund fee purchased by Richard, Earl of Arundel, no doubt formed part, at least, of the later manor of *BROMES* in Chilgrove. This first occurs as one of the manors of which John, Duke of Norfolk, and his wife Elizabeth made a settlement in 1469.⁴⁰ The next owners of the manor were the family of Dawtrey. Sir John Dawtrey inherited it from his father and died possessed of it in 1550.⁴¹ It continued in the family of Dawtrey until 1624, when Francis Dawtrey conveyed it to John Hall,⁴² who died seised thereof in 1638, leaving a son John, then aged 35.⁴³ The manor next passed to Henry Bulstrode and his wife Mary: in 1657 by a fine with William Hall, and in 1666-7 by a fine with Mary Hall.⁴⁴ Mary wife of Henry Bulstrode has been called the granddaughter of John Hall but was apparently widow of (the younger) John Hall.⁴⁵ Between 1670 and 1693 the manor of Brome alias Chilgrove (with tenements in Chilgrove and West Dean) was the subject of a series of fines made by Henry and Mary Bulstrode by which the reversion thereof seems to have been ensured to their son-in-law William Peachey.⁴⁶ Dallaway says that William Peachey's son Bulstrode Peachey, who took the name of Knight, left it to his son by will and that it descended to John, Lord Selsey,⁴⁷ after which it descended with the main manor of West Dean.

At *HYLTRES*, in the centre of the parish there was an estate which was held of the honor of Petworth. In 1302 John Child (of Chilgrove) held 1 virgate there,⁴⁸ and in 1310 Gerard Huraunt was paying 7s. rent to Henry de Percy for a tenement in le Hulstre.⁴⁹ The greater part of the land, however, was given by Richard de Percy to Geoffrey de Neville.⁵⁰ He gave it to his son John, who in 1230 assigned it as a manor to his brother Alan, subject to a lease for seven years to Clare-munde widow of Brune de Hamton and then wife of Stephen of Bordeaux.⁵¹ In about 1245 Geoffrey son of this Sir John de Neville, with his father's consent, sold to Erniss, Precentor of Chichester, all his estate of Hultre, to be held by yearly render of a pair of gloves or 1d. as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee.⁵² It was held in 1302 by 'the communar (*comunarii*) of the Church of Chichester',⁵³ and in 1316 the vill of West Dean and Chilgrove was said to be held by the Earl of Arundel and the Chapter of Chichester.⁵⁴ In 1535 'the farm of West Dean called Hilster', £4 11s. 8d., is entered as belonging to the Precentor of Chichester,⁵⁵ but in 1584 'the manor of Hultres', in the tenure of William Palmer, was said to have belonged to the chantry of Bishop Ralph II in Chichester Cathedral and to be worth 29s. above the rent of £3 3s. 1½d. paid to the queen.⁵⁶ As it had been 'concealed' it was forfeited to the Crown and was shortly afterwards conveyed to the Lord Chancellor,

¹⁷ Farrer, op. cit. 88; *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, p. 249.

¹⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 98.

¹⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 107, 260, 265.

²⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 100.

²¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1830. Cf. *ibid.* x, 125, 242.

²² *Ibid.* xxiii, 1940.

²³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, 457.

²⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2106.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 2191.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 2224.

²⁷ See above, n. 17.

²⁸ *Pipe R.* 30 Hen. II (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 127.

²⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 35; lxxvii, 255; Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 126.

³⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 35.

³¹ *Ibid.* lxxvii, 255.

³² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 107, 260, 265.

³³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 98.

³⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1307-13, p. 100.

³⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, 221, 332.

³⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 243. William le Child appears in the subsidy of 1327: *ibid.* 124.

³⁷ Winden Wood is in the north-west corner of the parish.

³⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, 457.

³⁹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 158.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3182.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* xiv, 321. John Dawtrey was dealing with property in Chilgrove and elsewhere in 1498: *ibid.* xxiii, 3323.

⁴² *Ibid.* xix, 70.

⁴³ *Ibid.* xiv, 525.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* xix, 70.

⁴⁵ Dallaway, loc. cit. Cf. Berry, *Suss.*

Gen. 130-1; Add. MS. 39387, fol. 148, citing *Close R.* 1657, pt. 9.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 70-1.

⁴⁷ Dallaway, loc. cit.

⁴⁸ *Percy Charters* (*Surtees Soc.*), 465.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 407.

⁵⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 465.

⁵¹ *Cal. Close* 1227-31, p. 455.

⁵² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 462-4.

⁵³ *Percy Charters*, 466. The Precentor was possibly at this time acting as communar, or bursar.

⁵⁴ *Feud. Aids*, v, 140.

⁵⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (*Rec. Com.*), i, 299.

⁵⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 160. The Precentor was bound to pay 6 marks each to two chaplains celebrating for the Bishop's soul: *ibid.* xlv, 462.

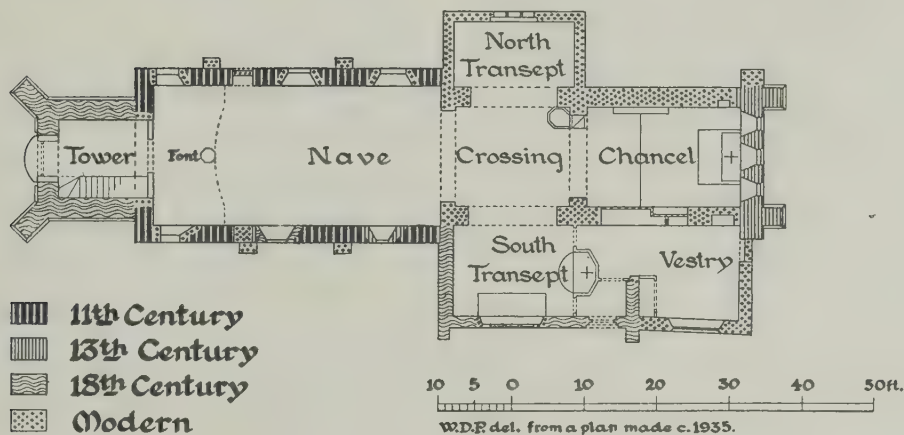
WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED WEST DEAN

Sir Christopher Hatton, who in 1588 sold it to Elizabeth Palmer of Parham, widow, subject to the fee-farm rent of £3 3s. 1½d.⁵⁷ In 1611 this rent was being paid by William Smyth of Binderton,⁵⁸ and in 1652 Thomas Smyth was paying £4 12s. 1½d. for 'Heltors'.⁵⁹ The Smyths, however, were presumably only tenants, as Peregrine Palmer, grandson of Elizabeth, owned the manor⁶⁰ and in 1677 he conveyed it to William

and may probably be identified with the messuage called Staple Ash held by Thomas Aylwyn at his death in 1594.⁷³ His son John died in 1604, leaving a son John, aged 4½.⁷⁴ Staple Ash is next found in the hands of John Tregosse, who died in 1618;⁷⁵ he may have been guardian of John Aylwyn, as the families were connected by marriage.⁷⁶

Another small property, valued at only 6s. in 1535,⁷⁷

Parish Church of St Andrew West Dean



Westbrooke,⁶¹ The only later reference to the manor appears to be in 1749, when it was conveyed by Mary Woods, widow, and John Woods to Charles Cole.⁶²

A so-called manor of *WEST DEAN CANONS*, late of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, was sold by the Commissioners in 1652 to William Baldwin and Edward Cobden.⁶³ It apparently corresponded to the rectory,⁶⁴ as John Alwyn of Cannons in West Dean, who made his will in 1557,⁶⁵ was probably the John Alewyn who was farming the rectory of West Dean from the dean and chapter in 1535.⁶⁶

William d'Aubigny, 2nd Earl of Arundel, in about 1180 gave to the monks of Waverley Abbey (where his father had died in 1176) land in Chilgrove.⁶⁷ The abbot's tenants were said in 1278 to owe suit to the hundred of Singleton,⁶⁸ and in 1339 he was excused from providing 2 men-at-arms for his lands in Chilgrove, as they were not worth more than 40s.⁶⁹ At the Dissolution these lands were granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam,⁷⁰ who also received other lands in West Dean which had belonged to Durford Abbey.⁷¹

Tortington Priory also had a small property in the parish, which in 1545 was granted to William Berners;⁷² it was then in the occupation of Richard Aylwyn

was held by the Hospital of Arundel and on its suppression was granted in 1546 to Sir Richard Lee.⁷⁸

The church of *ST. ANDREW*⁷⁹ stands *CHURCH* in the Lavant valley south of the village; till diverted the Binderton-Singleton road ran along the north boundary of the churchyard. The plan is now cruciform, with chancel flanked by a vestry on the south, crossing, transepts, aisleless nave, and west tower; it is built of rubble with ashlar dressings, part plastered, and is now roofed with slate. The 11th-century church consisted of nave and chancel, the latter on the site of the present crossing, east of this a new chancel was built in the 13th century, one or both transepts and the tower were added in the 18th, and the vestry late in the 19th. The church was seriously damaged by a fire on 26 November 1934, after which all roofs and some of the stonework were renewed.

The chancel (originally 13th-century) has at each eastern corner a pair of buttresses of two stages with sloping offsets, three being of the 13th century, the northern modern. In the east wall is a group of three lancet windows rising to the centre, also 13th-century; in the south wall is a modern recess serving as sedilia; at the east end of the (rebuilt) north wall is a small recess possibly representing an ancient aumbry. West

⁵⁷ Add. MS. 39384, fol. 312, citing Close 30 Eliz. pt. 20.

⁵⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 190.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 196.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* xix, 132.

⁶¹ *Ibid.* 234.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ Add. MS. 39387, fol. 70.

⁶⁴ Dallaway, *op. cit.*

⁶⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 71.

⁶⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 295. The court rolls of West Dean Canons, 1660-1936, are in the Diocesan Register, Chichester.

⁶⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxvii, 255.

⁶⁸ *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 761.

⁶⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1339-41, p. 68.

⁷⁰ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xi, 202(37).

⁷¹ *Ibid.* xii (2), 1008 (19).

⁷² *Ibid.* xx (1), 465 (82).

⁷³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 51.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 52.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* 1034.

⁷⁶ Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 167.

⁷⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 315.

⁷⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (1), 1166

(15).

⁷⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 72.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

of this is a mural monument⁸⁰ to Sir Richard Lewkenor (d. 1616) and his namesake son and grandson (d. 1602 and d. 1635). In the cleft of a broken segmental pediment were the arms, helm, and crest of Lewkenor quartering Camoys; a classical entablature below this was carried on two unfluted columns of Composite order. At the back of the space enclosed were two niches with round heads resting on an impost continued as a string-course; in each of these was the kneeling effigy of a man in armour of the tasset period, bare-headed; the eastern, Sir Richard's son, had a full beard, over him was a shield bearing Lewkenor impaling Brome; the western, Sir Richard's grandson, had a shorter beard and wore jack-boots instead of greaves, over him was a shield bearing Lewkenor impaling Bennett. Between the two niches, below a large console, was a shield having fifteen quarterings.⁸¹ Resting on a slab which formed the uppermost member of the dado was the recumbent effigy of Sir Richard, the grandfather, in square cap, ruff, and gown, his feet resting on a greyhound. The epitaph commemorating the three was in two panels on the dado.

All four arches of the crossing are now plain pointed arches of one order resting on square responds without imposts, and are plastered.

The south transept was built between 1781, when Sir William Burrell⁸² enumerated 'nave, chancel, and square tower', and 1795,⁸³ and was doubtless originally made to be the private pew of West Dean House; it has on the south side two buttresses of two stages with sloping offsets, a doorway with four-centred arch and hood-mould, both of the 18th century, and a square-headed window with three uncusped pointed-headed lights, modern. The doorway now leads to a small vestibule giving access both to transept and to the vestry; the latter (modern) has a single window of three square-headed lights.

The north transept, perhaps originally contemporary with the south, but now largely reconstructed, has in its north wall a window resembling that opposite.

The north wall of the nave has two brick buttresses of one stage with sloping offset, modern, two single-light windows with segmental arched heads, originally 18th-century but renewed, and the (blocked) 11th-century north doorway; this has a round arch of one order resting on chamfered imposts and square jambs without rebate or door-check; west of it, under the modern choir gallery, is a small window, modern, but with head copied from those farther east. Outside the south wall are two buttresses like those on the north, a single plain lancet window of the 13th century, one 18th-century window like those on the north, and, under the gallery a window corresponding to that opposite. The remains of an 11th-century doorway exist, but are plastered over.

The tower arch (modern) resembles those of the crossing; below gallery level it is closed with wooden doors, the organ occupies its opening at gallery level.

The west tower (18th-century⁸⁴) has at each western

corner a diagonal buttress; besides a plinth at ground level these have a rebatement of like dimensions at the level of the first stage, and are finished with sloping offsets. In the west wall is a doorway with plain jambs and imposts carrying an equally plain segmental arch for the fan-light over the door. Over this, in the first stage, is a wide single-light window with moulded jambs and segmental arched head, lighting the former ringing, now organ, chamber. There are similar, but smaller, windows on all faces of the uppermost stage, which is finished with a slight cornice, battlements, and corner pinnacles in what was then understood to be the Gothic manner.

All fittings are modern, save for a large brass chandelier (perhaps 18th-century) now fitted for electric light and hanging in the crossing.

There were three bells:⁸⁵ one inscribed HALTON FECIT; the others with the blundered dates 1601 and 1605 respectively.

The communion plate⁸⁶ includes a tall silver cup of 1706 with ornamentation added apparently in 1839; another small cup, of foreign origin; and a silver flagon given in 1730 by Bulstrode Knight.

The registers begin in 1554.

The church of West Dean was *ADVOWSON* given with that of Singleton (q.v.) to the Cathedral of Chichester by the Earl of Arundel in 1150, and it has ever since remained in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. A vicarage was ordained in 1237, to which were assigned the small tithes, tithes of apples and of the canons' mill, and half the tithe of wool and cheese; the tithe of flax was set aside for the ornaments of the church.⁸⁷ In 1535, when the rectory was farmed at £32 6s. 8d.,⁸⁸ the vicarage was worth only £6 11s. 0½d.;⁸⁹ and in view of its poverty it was united to the rectory of Singleton in 1768.⁹⁰ In 1849, however, the two benefices were again separated.⁹¹

The dean and chapter in 1481 demised to William Collock for ten years the rectory of West Dean with the chapels (i.e. the tithes of the chapelries) of Binderton, East Dean, Chilgrove, Didding, and Dumpford.⁹² The church or chapel of Binderton (q.v.) had been, practically if not formally, united to West Dean at some unknown early date. That of Chilgrove was already in existence at the beginning of the 13th century, when a road 'under Grenemere going to the chapel of Chelgrave' is mentioned.⁹³ It was presumably the chapel of St. Margaret to the repair of which John Ferour, vicar of West Dean, left 20d. in 1526.⁹⁴ The responsibility of the vicar for this chapel was in 1596 referred to the arbitration of four canons of Chichester, who decreed that: the vicar of West Dean should read service at Chilgrove on one Sunday in every month; he should cause service to be held on every holy day and festival; and should administer to the sick and impotent there and solemnize marriages and baptisms; the inhabitants were at other times to attend the church of West Dean, and were to provide a Book of Prayer for the chapel.⁹⁵ Two years later Bartholomew Storie left a rent charge

⁸⁰ This is described, from Add. MS. 5675, fol. 34, as it was before the fire; the back niches and the two kneeling figures in them alone survive; but the ancient inscription has been recopied. The Richard Lewkenor who died in 1635 left £100 for a monument to his grandfather, 'lying in his robes to lye at lengthe upon the tombe which he erected himselfe for my grandmother', and a small monument on the

wall 'with my father and mother kneeling together with their children': P.C.C. 75 Sadler.

⁸¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxv, 172.

⁸² Add. MS. 5699, fol. 203.

⁸³ Drawing in library of *Suss. Arch. Soc.*

⁸⁴ The first stone was laid on 28 March 1727: *Par. Reg.*

⁸⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 207.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.* liii, 254-5.

⁸⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 247.

⁸⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 295.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.* 309.

⁹⁰ Add. MS. 39407 A, fols. 50-1.

⁹¹ Add. MS. 39410 B, fol. 50.

⁹² Add. MS. 39411 B, fol. 3, citing White Act Book; 39412 A, fol. 184.

⁹³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxvii, 254.

⁹⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 75.

⁹⁵ Add. MS. 39491, fols. 34-6.

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED WEST DEAN

of 6s. 8d. on Chappell field to the chapel of Chilgrove for its repair and provision of books and ornaments, so long as service was performed there by the vicar of West Dean; but if the chapel was not maintained the bequest should be void.⁹⁶ It is not known how much longer the chapel continued to function, but information was given in 1618 of the repair of its roof and of the provision of a bible, surplice, and communion

cup.⁹⁷ Under the Commonwealth John Lewkenor was ordered to pay £150 yearly to the ministers of East Dean, Charlton, and Chilgrove,⁹⁸ but that this implies that the chapel had temporarily replaced its mother church is less likely than that Chilgrove was used as a synonym for West Dean, perhaps to avoid confusion with West Dean in East Sussex; if so, the innovation was not continued.

LAVANT

Lavant is a large parish of 4,072 acres. It lies on the southern slopes of the Downs towards Chichester, to the south of the parishes of West Dean and Binderton, its southern boundary corresponding roughly with the 100-ft. contour line. It is of irregular, squarish shape and measures about 2½ miles from north to south and the same from east to west. Except in the north-east and north-west corners, where the land rises to 300 or 400 ft., the whole of the parish is under 200 ft. The River Lavant flows through it from north to south, taking a slightly eastward trend below Mid Lavant village; and here the level of the valley drops below 100 ft. The main road from Midhurst to Chichester follows the same course, keeping to the west of the river all the way, but avoiding the eastward trend. Just within the northern boundary, this road is joined by the road over the Downs from South Harting and the Mardens; south of this, the parish is crossed by a network of minor roads coming from Chilgrove, Funtington, and West Stoke, and branching from other main roads from Chichester. The railway runs parallel to the river and the road. It enters the parish on the east side of the river but crosses it just within the boundary; about a mile south of this point it crosses the road. Here is Mid Lavant station. Since July 1935 the line has been used only for goods traffic.

The village of Mid Lavant lies in the middle of the parish, near the river and at the 100-ft. line, and on the main road. East Lavant is about ¼ mile east of Mid Lavant, and also on the river. Raughmere Farm is the

same distance to the south. Lavant House and West Lavant Farm are to the west of Mid Lavant.

Lavant was formerly two parishes, one containing East and West Lavant, the other Mid Lavant. East and West Lavant, being a peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury, were usually reckoned in Pagham (later Aldwick) Hundred; and the church of East Lavant is in Pagham Deanery. These parishes were amalgamated for civil purposes in 1872 and for ecclesiastical purposes in 1880, under the name of Lavant only.¹

On Hayes Down in the north-east of the parish were found in 1890 the 'Lavant Caves'. These have since fallen in, but the objects found in them in 1893 almost prove that there was a flint-mine here of the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.² To the south, the Chichester entrenchments are partly in this parish: these are a series of earthworks apparently designed to protect Chichester on the north. They have not been excavated, but may be either of late Belgic or of Roman date.³

In East Lavant a house at the east end on the south of the main road has walls of split flints with 17th-century brick quoins, a moulded brick plinth, and on the west front a projecting chimney-stack; the upper half of this is of brick gathered in with crow-stepped sides and having a rebated shaft. A cottage farther west is of early-17th-century timber-framing with a thatched roof and rebated central chimney-stack. Another thatched cottage opposite is of plastered flint or rubble with timber-framed dormer windows.

EAST LAVANT

From before the time of the Conquest, *MANORS* the manor of [*EAST*] *LAVANT* belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury. In Saxon times it was reckoned as 18 hides, but by 1086 this was reduced to 9½; 3 hides of this were held of the Archbishop by Ralph. There was also a holding of 1 hide outside the Rape at Walesbeach, in East Grinstead, which had formerly been attached to the manor.⁴

The manor remained in the hands of the archbishop down to the time of the Reformation. In 1314 the archbishop was granted the right to hold a yearly fair there on the eve and feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (7–8 September).⁵ The archbishop's property here was valued at £15 6s. 2½d. in 1291,⁶ and in 1535 the manor was on lease for £32.⁷

In 1542 the manor passed to the king by reason of the surrender by Thomas Cranmer of East Lavant, Aldwick, and several other manors, together with their

advowsons, in return for a grant of much property late of the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, and other monasteries.⁸ In 1560 the manor and advowson were granted to Richard Baker and Sir Richard Sackville.⁷ In 1579 Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, conveyed them to Thomas Compton and John Morley.¹⁰ The latter's son Sir John was dealing with the manor in 1616¹¹ and died possessed of the property in 1624.¹² The manor then descended with Halnaker [q.v.] to Mary, Countess of Derby, who with her husband in 1705 conveyed the property to Thomas May and John Raphson.¹³ Dallaway says that the manor was in the hands of Lord Willoughby de Broke between 1752 and 1775,¹⁴ and was sold to the Duke of Richmond, with whose successors it has remained.

While East Lavant was retained in the archbishop's hands, or farmed, *WEST LAVANT* was subinfeudated at an early date. In 1210 the fees of the Arch-

⁹⁶ Add. MS. 39414 B, fol. 62.

⁹⁷ Add. MS. 39426, fol. 2.

⁹⁸ Thomas-Stanford, *Sussex in the Great Civil War*, 129.

¹ Kelly, *Directory of Sus.*

² Curwen, *Archaeology of Sus.* 129.

³ Ibid. 315–16.

⁴ *V.C.H. Sus.* i, 389, 419.

⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, p. 274.

⁶ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 139.

⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 1.

⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, 443 (15).

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1558–60, p. 306.

¹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 428–9.

¹¹ Ibid. xix, 149.

¹² Ibid. xiv, 758.

¹³ Ibid. xix, 195.

¹⁴ Dallaway, loc. cit.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

bishop of Canterbury included two $\frac{1}{2}$ -fees in 'Lovintone' held respectively by William de la Faleyse and John de Lovintone.¹⁵ This John was son of Sir William son of Emfred who was son of William Treiponters, who bequeathed to Lewes Priory, with his body, all tithes from his demesne in West Lavant.¹⁶ By 1231 John had been succeeded by his son William de Westlovinton,¹⁷ joint tenant with William de la Faleyse in 1242,¹⁸ from whom the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee was acquired in or before 1259 by John de Mildeby.¹⁹ The latter in 1271 granted to his son John a messuage and a carucate of land in West Lavant, retaining a life interest therein.²⁰ The later history of this portion of the fee is unknown.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by William de la Faleyse in 1210 and 1242 descended to Peter de la Faleyse, who in 1271 settled a messuage, $\frac{2}{3}$ carucate of land, meadow, and woodland in West Lavant on himself and his wife Alice.²¹ He died about 1281, in which year his widow did homage to the archbishop for this $\frac{1}{2}$ fee,²² as did Alice de la Faleyse, presumably their daughter, in 1289.²³ Alice seems to have had an elder sister Christiane, who died without issue,²⁴ and she must have been the Christiane who with her husband Simon de Cumbe in 1286 made a settlement of a messuage, a carucate of land, meadow, and woodland in West Lavant,²⁵ which property Alice conveyed to Richard le Bruton, or Breton, in 1289.²⁶ Richard died in 1302 seised of a messuage, 103 acres of land, &c., held of the Archbishop of Canterbury as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee, and left a son William, then aged 6.²⁷ In this same year 1302 John de Stoke did homage to the archbishop for $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in West Lavant.²⁸ After this no trace of the fee has been found.

After the changes of the 16th century, it emerges as a single manor in 1546; in this year Thomas, Lord Wriothesley, and his nephew Sir John Wallop transferred it to Mary Anne, daughter of the said lord.²⁹ Anne Ferrer, widow, who died in possession the following year, must be this Mary Anne.³⁰ Her son and heir was Thomas Morford, whose name appears in fines concerning the manor down to 1576.³¹ After this, it came back to the Wallop family, and John Morley acquired it of Henry Wallop and Elizabeth in 1605-6;³² it was among Sir John Morley's possessions at his death in 1622.³³ After this it changed hands several times until the end of the 18th century.³⁴ Thus, Edward Leigh transferred it to Stephen Yeoman in 1647; Michael Harvey and his wife Agnes to George Nevill in 1669-70, but finally to John Miller in 1704-5. Sir John Miller sold it to the Duke of Richmond, and it is now part of the Duke of Richmond's property in Lavant.

The church of *ST. MARY*³⁵ consists of *CHURCH* chancel, with clergy vestry to south and organ chamber to north, nave, south tower, north aisle, and choir vestry. It is built of rubble, except the tower and some of the modern work, which is brick, and is roofed with tile.

The present nave is of the 12th century, the north aisle was added in the 13th, and the tower in the 17th; in 1863 the north arcade was altered and the chancel

reconstructed; the vestries and organ chamber are of even later date.

The chancel is of three bays and has buttresses to the east, north, and south; it was much altered, or more probably completely rebuilt, in the 19th century.³⁶ The Sharpe drawing of 1804 shows the east window as three lancets under a common arch; the present window is of three lights with Geometrical tracery. On the south side are two windows, each of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head, one is probably a reproduction of a window shown in the Sharpe drawing, the other entirely modern; west of these is the (modern) doorway leading to the clergy vestry. On the north is one window similar to those on the south; the arch opening into the organ chamber occupies the place of the tomb now in the tower. The chancel arch (in the Early English style) and roof are modern.

On the south side of the nave is a modern arch of two orders with square responds, leading into the tower this replaces a former brick arch, removed in 1863. West of this are traces of a doorway with pointed head, now blocked and plastered over, perhaps 13th-century.³⁷ West of this is a modern two-light window, and next to it is a small one-light window with segmental arched head, perhaps 17th-century. The north arcade is of four bays, the second and third being of the 13th century, with square responds and attached shafts to the east and west, and one cylindrical pier with moulded capital and base between them; the arches are pointed, of two orders. The first and fourth bays reproduce the design of the ancient responds, and were pierced in the 19th century through what was formerly solid wall east and west of the arcade. There are 12th-century buttresses at both west corners of the nave; between them is a 12th-century round-arched doorway of two orders; the outer order has nook shafts, scalloped capitals, and, in the arch, two lines of chevron ornament flanking a roll moulding; the inner order has plain jambs, the abacus of the nook-shafts continued as an impost, and a single roll moulding on the arch. Over this is a 15th-century window with slightly modified Perpendicular tracery. The roof framing is modern, and is ceiled in plaster below the rafters.

The tower is of chalk rubble faced with ancient brickwork, four courses of which measure 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. There are small clasping buttresses at each south corner. In the east wall, set in a modern recess, is a niche tomb of the 14th century, removed from the north wall of the chancel to make room for the opening of the organ chamber. This has dwarf shafts with capitals carved with foliage, from which springs a segmental pointed arch, moulded and having four openwork cusps, now broken. Over this is a straight-sided pediment with foliated crockets and finial; the tympanum is plastered. On each side, over the capitals, is a small carved human figure, much mutilated; above these are slender pinnacles ending in crocketed pyramids, the southern a modern restoration. In its former position this may have served as the Easter Sepulchre. In the south wall

¹⁵ *Red Bk. of Exch.* 473.

¹⁶ *Lewes Cartul.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xi).

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 103.

¹⁸ *Bk. of Fees*, 672.

¹⁹ *Curia Regis R.* 162, m. 8 d.

²⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 764.

²¹ *Ibid.* 822.

²² *Reg. Ep. J. de Pecham* (Rolls Ser.)

iii, 998.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *De Banco R.* 341, m. 236.

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 984.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 1041.

²⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 83; *Cal. Close*,

1296-1302, p. 544.

²⁸ *Reg. Epist. J. de Pecham* (Rolls Ser.).

²⁹ *Close R.* 37 Hen. VIII, pt. 2, no. 40.

³⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 410.

³¹ *Ibid.* xx, 481-2.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Ibid.* xiv, 758. Sir William Morley held West Lavant Farm in 1630; *Estate Map, Chichester Record Office, Ac. 635/24.*

³⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 482.

³⁵ *Ibid.* xliii, 86. The invocation was perhaps originally St. Mary Magdalen: *ibid.*

³⁶ *Add. MS.* 39364, fol. 192, quoting *Builder*, 5 Dec. 1863.

³⁷ Outside this formerly stood a porch shown in Lambert's drawing (*Add. MS.* 5677, fol. 78, undated but c. 1776), but demolished by the time of Grimm's drawing of 1791 (*Add. MS.* 5675, fol. 94).

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED EAST LAVANT

of the tower was originally a brickwork doorway having, on its outer face, a semi-elliptical arch with impost and keystone, evidently 17th-century work. This is shown blocked in the Sharpe drawing of 1804, and has now completely disappeared; in its place is a modern two-light window with Geometrical tracery. From a plan of church sittings of 1824 it appears that there was then a doorway in the west side of the tower; this is

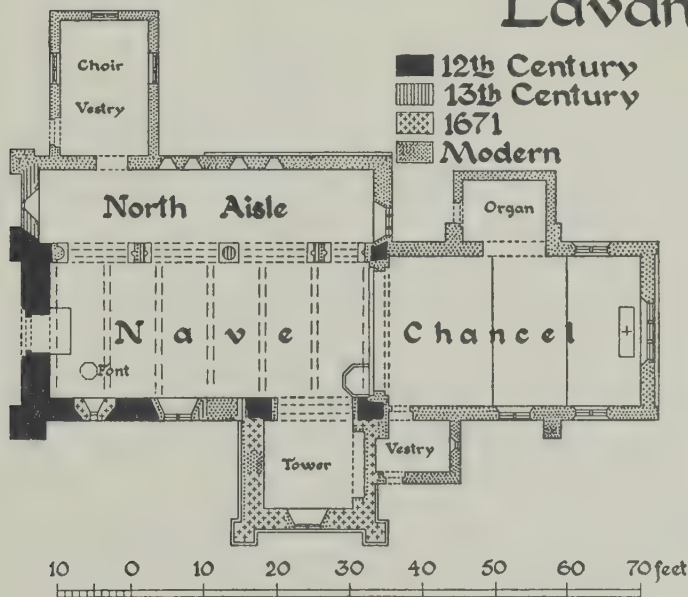
Dr. Joseph Henshawe.⁴¹ She died 1639; Dr. Henshawe became Dean of Chichester at the Restoration, Bishop of Peterborough in 1663, and on his death in 1679 was buried at East Lavant.

The church possesses two flutes, one dated 1821 and the other contemporary, and a pitch-pipe.⁴²

There is one bell, by William Eldridge, 1673.⁴³

The communion plate includes a fine silver cup of

Parish Church of St Mary Lavant



W.D.P. mens. & del. 1938.

now blocked, and on the inside face of the wall is a brass plate with the inscription: GULIELMUS WESTBROOKE HOC FECIT ANNO DOM. 1671. This possibly refers to the building of the tower.³⁸ The two upper stages each have a single-light round-headed window to the east, south and west; there is an oversailing parapet and pyramidal roof.

The north aisle has a three-light window in its east wall, and four small lancets in its south; these, and the doorway to the vestry, are modern; there is a 13th-century lancet in the west wall.

On the north side of the chancel is a row of five stalls with carved misericordes, one of these is carved with foliage, three with heads of laymen, and one with the head of a bishop; this is perhaps 15th-century work. In the nave is a panel with the Royal Arms as borne by the house of Stuart. The font³⁹ and other fittings are modern.

On the floor of the church is a slab of Sussex marble carved with a cross and the marginal inscription PRIEZ QI PASSEZ PAR ICI PVR L'ALME LVCIE DE MILDEBI.⁴⁰

In the chancel, affixed to the wall, is a brass with a long inscription commemorating Jane (May) wife of

1618 with an exceptionally tall bowl of Elizabethan type, with a paten cover; also a pewter flagon and a small pewter plate.⁴⁴

The registers begin in 1653.

South of the church is an ancient yew tree, now hollow.

The history of the advowson has followed that of the manor. While the archbishops held the manor, the church was a peculiar of the see. Therefore the king presented to the living in 1294, during the voidance of the see of Canterbury.⁴⁵ When the king again presented in 1368 for the same reason, the church was described as 'of the immediate jurisdiction' of Canterbury.⁴⁶ The grant of 1560 to Richard Baker and Sir Richard Sackville included the advowson.⁴⁷ It seems that, after 1579, the exercise of the advowson was temporarily divided from the ownership of the manor, although it cannot have been granted away absolutely. The list of those making presentation from 1638 to 1828 corresponds with the ownership of the manor only in the cases of the two Sir William Morleys, 1638 and 1676, and James, Earl of Derby, 1721 and 1726. The other patrons were: 1663,

³⁸ It was described as 'new built' in 1680 (*Suss. N. & Q.* i, 151); cf. Add. MS. 5699, fol. 243 v.

³⁹ Add. MS. 5699, fol. 244, has a drawing of the ancient font, which had a square

basin on five shafts, evidently 12th-century.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxiii, 168.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* lxxviii, 103.

⁴² *Ibid.* lx, 18, 29, 32.

⁴³ *Ibid.* xvi, 216.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* liii, 248, and pl. 20.

⁴⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 96.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, 1367-70, p. 168.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1558-60, p. 306.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

the Crown; 1682, the Archbishop of Canterbury; 1752, Henry Peckham, Esq.; 1786, Lord Willoughby de Broke.⁴⁸ The last-named, when selling the manor in 1775, retained the advowson,⁴⁹ which remained with his successors until 1877,⁵⁰ when it was acquired by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, then patron of Mid Lavant, and now of the united benefices.

Lady Derby. This parish is entitled *CHARITIES* to participate in the Charity of Mary, Countess Dowager of Derby, to the extent of the appointment of four poor widows or aged maidens of the Church of England to the Almshouses in the parish of Boxgrove belonging to the charity.

Elizabeth Hardy by her will dated 12 August 1857

bequeathed to the poor of Mid Lavant £100 and to the poor of East Lavant £100. By an Order of the Master of the Rolls dated 5 July 1862 a sum of stock of the value of £200 was transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds to pay the dividends thereon to the vicars and churchwardens of the respective parishes for the benefit of the poor thereof. By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 15 March 1901 the charity shall be administered by a body of trustees consisting of the incumbent for the time being of Lavant St. Mary with St. Nicholas and two representative trustees appointed by the parish council of Lavant. The annual income applicable for the poor of each parish amounts to £2 10s. 8d.

MID LAVANT

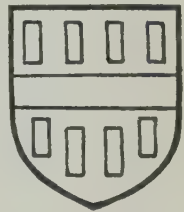
There were two holdings in [*MID*] *MANORS LAVANT* before and after the Conquest; and these remained distinct through later centuries. In the reign of Edward the Confessor the manor of 9 hides was in the hands of Earl Godwin and was held of him by another Godwin. One hide here was held as another manor by Alwin of Earl Godwin. In 1086 Ivo held Mid Lavant of Earl Roger, and Wido held the 1 hide. There was a mill worth 7s.⁵¹

The overlordship of the larger holding went with the honor of Petworth.⁵² In this it seems that Ivo was succeeded by Savaric fitz Cane, the ancestor of the Bohun family, since the church was given by him to Lewes Priory with those of Racton and Stoughton.⁵³ The manor was among the lands of Frank de Bohun in 1190;⁵⁴ and between 1199 and 1212 was, with Racton (q.v.) and other property, the subject of contention between Engeler de Bohun and Ralph de Arderne and his son Thomas. In 1213 Engeler de Bohun gave to Thomas de Arderne $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee, less 7 virgates, in Mid Lavant.⁵⁵ It seems that Ralph de Arderne, the presumed founder of Shulbred Priory,⁵⁶ gave his holding in Mid Lavant to that convent since they owed him in 1239 the service of $\frac{1}{2}$ fee, which he then transferred to William de Percy.⁵⁷ In 1302 the Prior of Shulbred was the tenant of the honor of Petworth for the $\frac{1}{2}$ -fee,⁵⁸ the service belonged to Henry de Percy at his death in 1314.⁵⁹ Shulbred continued to hold this $\frac{1}{2}$ -fee⁶⁰ down to the time of the Dissolution.

After the Dissolution the manor of Mid Lavant alias *RAWMERE*⁶¹ was retained by the Crown until 1557, when it was granted to John Wiseman to hold as $\frac{1}{10}$ knight's fee.⁶² In 1581 John Wiseman (his son) and Margery his wife conveyed it to Richard May,⁶³ who died possessed of it in 1588.⁶⁴ His son Richard, who succeeded, transferred the manor to Mary May (his mother) in 1590.⁶⁵ Throughout the next century the manor continued in the May family,⁶⁶ who also

acquired the rectory and advowson (q.v.). In 1631 John May, 4th son of the elder Richard, died in possession of both.⁶⁷ His grandson John May in 1662 transferred the property to Sir John Morley and Katherine Morley,⁶⁸ evidently for a settlement on his marriage with Mary, his second wife, sister and heir of John Morley of Bromes. This (Sir) John May died without issue in 1672, when the manor passed to his uncle John (d. 1677), and, after the death of the latter's son Sir Thomas May in 1718, to his cousin Thomas Brodnax, who in 1726 took the name of May, and in 1738 that of Knight. His son Thomas May Knight sold the holding in 1777 to the Duke of Richmond,⁶⁹ in whose family it has descended to the present day. At the time of Dallaway (1815) it was held for life by Henrietta le Clerk, married to Gen. John Dorrien, but was to pass at her death to Lord George Lennox, second son of the Duke of Richmond.⁷⁰

The hide held in 1086 by Wido seems to have come into the king's hands and to have been granted out as a serjeanty, which was held at the end of the 12th century by Ilbert, or Imbert, de Rakinton. He had a son William who was living in 1207⁷¹ and was possibly identical with William de Gundeville, who in 1219 held 1 hide in Mid Lavant (Lovinton), worth 20s., by serjeanty of rendering 4 white capons to the King when he came into the neighbourhood.⁷² In 1224 Isabel de la Pote proved her right to land in Mid Lavant held by the render of 4 capons.⁷³ By 1248 this estate had passed to Hugh de Standen,⁷⁴ or le Waleys,⁷⁵ the hide being then valued at 30s. In 1250 it is called the serjeanty of Imbert de Rakinton, the service is stated as the render of 2 white capons, and it is said to have been alienated entire (*in toto*) to Hugh le Waleys



MAY. Gules a fesse between eight billets or.

⁴⁸ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

⁴⁹ Dallaway, loc. cit.

⁵⁰ Clergy Lists.

⁵¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 421.

⁵² Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 20.

⁵³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 421b, n.; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xi, 60; *Lewes Chartist.* (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xi), 79.

⁵⁴ Farrer, op. cit. 66.

⁵⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 134.

⁵⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 81.

⁵⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 355.

⁵⁸ Farrer, op. cit. 20; *Percy Cartul.* (*Surtees Soc.*), 465-6.

⁵⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, 536 (p. 315).

⁶⁰ *Feud. Aids*, v, 140 (1316), 158 (1428).

⁶¹ Rawmere (Rughmere), though held by the priory of the honor of Petworth, was in 1302 part of another fee: Farrer, op. cit. 20.

⁶² Mins. Accts. (P.R.O.) Ph. and Mary, 288.

⁶³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 307.

⁶⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxvi, 92.

⁶⁵ Pat. R. 32 Eliz. pt. 14. She held

courts of the manor until 1617: Add. MS. 39497, fol. 261.

⁶⁶ Pedigree in Elwes and Robinson, *Manors of West Sussex*, 137.

⁶⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 702.

⁶⁸ Ibid. xx, 308.

⁶⁹ Add MS 39497, fol. 261 v

⁷⁰ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 113.

⁷¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 111.

⁷² *Bk. of Fees*, 272.

⁷³ K. R. Memo. R. 8 Hen. III.

⁷⁴ Assize R. 909, m. 22 d.

⁷⁵ Pipe R. 33 Hen. III.

and Agatha his wife, who were to hold it as $\frac{1}{40}$ (or $\frac{1}{60}$) knight's fee at a rent of 13s. 4d.⁷⁶ Hugh was dead by 1255,⁷⁷ and Agatha died in 1265, when the estate, called 4 virgates, passed to her son John le Waleys, then aged 30 and more.⁷⁸ Its history then becomes involved. In 1275 the whole hide was said to be held by Peter son of Thomas de Thadeham and his sister Amy,⁷⁹ while in 1278 William de la Pote was said to hold 3 virgates in Lavant in serjeantry by rent of 13s. 6d.,⁸⁰ and in another place William de Thadeham was said to hold 2 hides (*sic*) at Mid Lavant which used to render 2 white capons and now paid 13s. 4d.⁸¹ The two entries clearly refer to the same property, and the tenant must be William de St. George, who held la Pote in Westhampnett (q.v.) and Todham (Thadeham) in Easebourne (q.v.). This William was son of Thomas and Amy de St. George, and in 1279 he made an agreement⁸² with John de Waleys about land in Mid Lavant which shows that 2 messuages and 40 acres (i.e. $2\frac{1}{2}$ virgates⁸³) were divided between Amy widow of Thomas de Thadeham (his mother), Peter and John sons of the said Thomas, and John de Wytham and Amy his wife (elsewhere called daughter of Thomas de St. George⁸⁴). William granted the first three portions, and the reversion of the other if John and Amy died without issue; to John le Waleys. According to a statement made in 1288 William de St. George had held the 4 virgates of this serjeanty but they were at that date held by John le Waleys.⁸⁵ However, when John le Waleys died in 1305 he was holding only 2 virgates, for which he paid 8s. 10d. yearly.⁸⁶ His heir was his kinsman William de St. George, who died in 1316 seised of 26 acres of arable and 2 customary tenants, held of the king by rent of 9s.⁸⁷ His son William did homage to the king for these 2 virgates in 1320,⁸⁸ and died in 1334 holding of the king $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of 2 virgates by rent of 8s. 10d. for $\frac{2}{3}$ knight's fee.⁸⁹ He left a son William, who died without issue, and this estate probably passed with his other property⁹⁰ to his brother-in-law William Tawke, who was dealing with land in West and Mid Lavant in 1368,⁹¹ but it cannot be traced farther.

Part of the serjeanty had come into the hands of Henry Husee of Harting, who died in 1332 seised of a messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate in Mid Lavant held of the king by render of 4s. 5d.⁹² His son Sir Henry in 1338 had licence to acquire another messuage and 1 virgate from Master Robert le Cook,⁹³ but the transaction probably fell through, for Robert died in 1350 seised of a messuage and 16 acres of land, constituting $\frac{1}{3}$ of 'the serjeanty of Lovente' and held by render of 4s. 5d.⁹⁴ As Robert was a bastard and left no issue his land escheated to the Crown,⁹⁵ in whose hands it remained until 1520, when John (Young), Bishop of Gallipoli, Prior of Shulbred, had a lease of it for 40 years at a rent of 8s. 10d., as well as of 'Iremonger tenement' in Mid Lavant.⁹⁶ After the Dissolution this estate was probably amalgamated with the Shulbred manor of Mid Lavant.

'Iremonger tenement', just mentioned, occurs in 1359 among lands escheated to the Crown, as 'Isemonger's tenement', containing 6 acres, formerly held by Sarra de Oulham.⁹⁷ She must be the Sarra who acquired land in Mid Lavant in 1320, as the widow of John de Stoke,⁹⁸ and in 1338, as wife of Ralph atte More,⁹⁹ and in 1346 with her husband Ralph settled the manor of Oulham (in Oving) and lands in this and other parishes on themselves and their son Thomas.¹

The church of ST. NICHOLAS² consists of chancel, nave with bell-cote, south porch, and north aisle; it is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings, and is roofed with tile, but the sides and spire of the bell-cote are shingled. The nave is of the 12th century, the chancel was added or rebuilt in the 13th, the north aisle and porch are modern.³

The chancel has modern diagonal buttresses at the east; the east window, also modern, is of three lancets with a common rear-arch. On the south side are three lancet windows, probably all ancient but much restored; the westernmost shows signs, on the outside, of having been a low side window, the present sill being the former transom. A piscina in the south wall has an ancient segmental arched head and modern jambs. On the outside of the north wall are one or two scraps of ashlar in about the position where the east quoins of an earlier short chancel might have been; it is, however, improbable that they are more than odd stones reused. The eastern of the two lancets on this side is ancient, the western, and a small credence shelf, modern. There is a triple chancel arch, carried on pairs of marble shafts, in a 13th-century style, but modern. The roof is also modern.

The nave has modern buttresses at the south-east corner and in the middle of the west side; on the south one small round-headed window, with concentric splay, survives from the original fenestration, but the stonework of this has been retouched, or renewed, in the 19th century. Three other windows, the first a double lancet under a common rear-arch, the second of the same design, and the third a single lancet, are all modern, as is the plain unadorned doorway. In the east wall, north of the chancel arch, is a small niche with pointed arch head perhaps of the 15th century. The north arcade is of three bays, with circular piers and square responds, modern work in the style of the 13th century. The west wall has two single lancets, also modern. The roof is ceiled in plaster in coved form, two tie-beams only being visible; the western of these carries the bell-cote, which is surmounted by a small spire.

The north aisle (entirely modern) has a two-light window at the east and a single lancet at the west. The south porch has small windows east and west and is also modern.

The pulpit is of oak, of semi-octagonal form, with panels carved with 17th-century strapwork ornament. The font and other fittings are modern.

In the middle of the 19th century wall paintings (no longer visible) were discovered apparently of two

⁷⁶ *Bk. of Fees*, 1204, 1238.

⁷⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 550.

⁷⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 594.

⁷⁹ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 113.

⁸⁰ *Assize R.* 921, m. 22 d.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* m. 22.

⁸² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 896.

⁸³ The virgate here was 16 acres: see below, and *Suss. N. & Q.* viii, 107.

⁸⁴ *Assize R.* 1220, m. 5. Cf. *ibid.* 918, m. 7.

⁸⁵ *Assize R.* 924, m. 68 d.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 342.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* vi, 26.

⁸⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 273.

⁸⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 620. It looks as if his mother and grandmother were both living and dowered in the estate.

⁹⁰ See p. 51.

⁹¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2345.

⁹² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 468. Cf. *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 469.

⁹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 27.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, 138.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, iii, 1063, 1818.

⁹⁷ *Esch. Accts.* 5, no. 1.

⁹⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1562.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.* 1863.

² *Ibid.* xliii, 93.

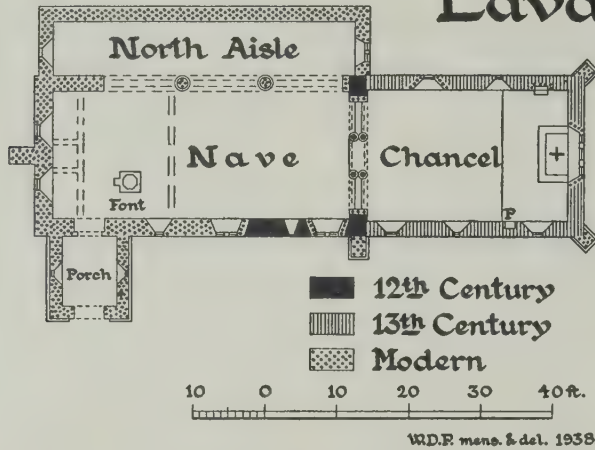
³ A. A. Ponsonby (*Shulbrede*, 51) says that the north aisle was added in 1844 and the nave lengthened in 1872.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

different dates. That which is supposed to have been the earliest represented the burial of some saint or distinguished personage, whose corpse, tied in a shroud nearly in the form of a fish, was lying in the foreground, and behind was a bishop, or other dignified ecclesiastic.⁴

from time immemorial.¹² The canons of Shulbred had acted without obtaining the king's licence; that licence was granted in 1385 at a charge of £10 paid into the hanaper. The church was at this time worth 100s. yearly.¹³ In 1359 Bishop Robert de Stratford had

Church of St Nicholas Lavant



There was formerly in the church a monument, with recumbent figure by Bushnell, to Dame Mary May, who died in 1681, but had prepared her monument previously. This is now buried under the floor of the church.⁵

There is one bell, of 1803.⁶

The communion plate includes a plain silver cup with the hall marks for 1655; and a paten, on a foot, given by Thomas May in 1686.⁷

The registers begin in 1567.

There is a large ancient yew tree north of the church.

Savaric fitz Cane gave the church *ADVOWSON* of Mid Lavant to Lewes Priory in the early 12th century, and the church was among those confirmed to the priory in the charter of Bishop Ralph dated 1121.⁸ The charter of Ralf de Arderne confirming the gift later in the century refers to land and tithes as well as the church.⁹ There is evidence that the prior and convent presented to the living c. 1201, in a letter of Bishop Seffrid II of Chichester.¹⁰

Lewes Priory retained the advowson until the middle of the 14th century. The advowson of the church was acquired by Edward St. John, who alienated it to Shulbred Priory in 1354.¹¹ However, his claim to it was doubtful and, having failed to find any charter or other evidence of Edward's acquisition from Lewes Priory, the Prior of Shulbred reacquired it direct from Prior Hugh and his convent in 1368, subject to the payment of a yearly pension of 20s. due from the church

given leave for the Prior and Convent of Shulbred to appropriate the benefice,¹⁴ but it was not until 1405, when the rector William Mayn resigned, that it was finally appropriated, with the reservation of certain pensions to the Bishop, Dean, and Archdeacon of Chichester.¹⁵ No vicarage was ordained, and the living must have been a donative, probably usually served by one of the canons.

At the Dissolution the advowson and the rectory were granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam, along with the vicarage and chapel of Linchmere, also late of Shulbred Priory.¹⁶ The holding of Fitzwilliam reverted to the Crown and the rectory was given in 1545 to John May of Chichester, by a grant of the Court of Augmentations.¹⁷ From now until 1620 it changed hands rapidly; it passed in 1573 from Thomas Wiseman to William Devenish; in 1578-9 from him to Thomas Turgeys; in 1586 from Thomas Turgeys to William Cobden. He disposed of it in 1606 to John Standen,¹⁸ but retained a rent of £10 until 1623, when this passed to Thomas May.¹⁹ From John Standen the rectory and tenements came to William Smith in 1611-12, and from William Smith in 1620 to John May,²⁰ who thus united the manor and the rectory, dying possessed of both in 1631.²¹ From this time the rectory has passed with the manor. Henrietta Dorrien presented to the living in 1834 and 1835 while she was enjoying her life interest in the property,²² and the living is to-day in the gift of the Duke of Richmond.²³

⁴ A. Hussey, *Churches of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex* (1852), 248.

⁵ *Suss. N. & Q.* ii, 32. It is said that the lady was heavily pock-marked, and had insisted on her effigy being a faithful portrait.

⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 216.

⁷ *Ibid.* liii, 248-9.
⁸ *Ibid.* xl, 61; Round, *Anct. Ch.* (Pipe R. Soc. x), 8.

⁹ P.R.O. Anct. D., A. 14192.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* A. 15426.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1354-8, p. 117.

¹² *Lewes Chartul.* (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xl) 85. This pension of 20s. was already being received in the time of Bishop Hilary (1147-69): Anct. D. (P.R.O.), A. 14178.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, p. 579. The church is omitted from the *Taxatio* of 1291, but was valued at 7½ marks (i.e. 100s.) in

1341: *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 391.

¹⁴ *Suss. Arch. Col.* xlvii, 14.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 15; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xi, 424-6.

¹⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), 1008 (19).

¹⁷ *Ibid.* xx (1), p. 682.

¹⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 307.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 308.

²¹ *Ibid.* xiv, 702.

²² *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

²³ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.*

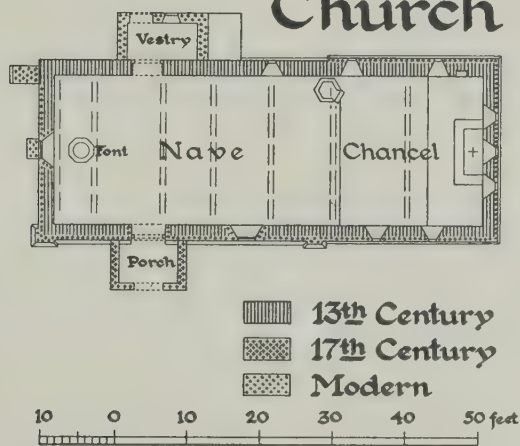
EAST MARDEN

East Marden is a very small parish on the Downs. It contains 938 acres and measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from north to south. In the south-west and as far as where East Marden village itself lies, the parish is between 250 and 300 ft. in height. The rest is above 300 ft. and above 500 ft. in the south-east, where is East Marden Down. Except for a small stretch in the north-east, the hills are here

lessee in 1870,⁵ shortly afterwards bought the fee simple of the manor from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and had been succeeded by J. W. Woods before 1876.⁶

Early in the 13th century Robert de Elnested gave to his younger son William 1 hide of land in East Marden.⁷ William sold this to his brother Simon, Rector of Elsted, who gave it in 1236 to Boxgrove Priory.⁸ William's elder brother Bartholomew had

East Marden Parish Church



W.D.P. mens. & del. 1938.

bare of trees. A road winding across the parish from North Marden to Stoughton passes through East Marden village from north to south, and another winding from Compton to Chilgrove passes through the village from east to west. A cottage south of the church is dated 1728, and none of the other buildings, including the Manor House, appears to be earlier than this.

In 1881, by Local Government Order, six detached portions of Stoughton parish were added to East Marden, and a detached part of East Marden to Compton parish. By the West Sussex Review Order of 1933, the former parishes of East and North Marden were united to form the single parish of Marden.¹

Land in East Marden was given, with the *MANOR* church, to the cathedral of Chichester in the 12th century to form a prebend, possibly by Geoffrey son of Azo and Agnes his wife, who subsequently gave to the prebend of East Marden land in Horslie which Aldred once held of them.² This constituted the prebendal manor of *EAST MARDEN*. In 1341 the rector (i.e. prebendary), in addition to a manse and 1 virgate of land, had rents to the value of 6 marks, and the perquisites of the court of his tenants were valued at 26s. 8d.³ After the Reformation this manor, like most prebendal estates, was usually leased by the prebendaries for three lives; among the lessees were the families of Juxon, Brereton, Longcroft, and Woods.⁴ W. Layland Woods, who was apparently

confirmed the gift to him, and in 1244 Prior Anketill granted to John de Gatesden for life land in East Marden and on the Downs which had been given by Sir Bartholomew de Elsted.⁹ The priory's estates in this parish seem to have passed after the Dissolution with Saffreys in North Marden (q.v.).

The church of *ST. PETER*¹⁰ stands on *CHURCH* a spur of the Downs north of the village, and consists of a nave and chancel with no structural division between them, a south porch, and a vestry north of the nave. It is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings and, in the modern work, some brick, and is roofed with tile. The chancel and nave both appear to be of the 13th century, though extensively refaced in the 19th; the porch is of the 17th, the vestry of the 19th.

In the east wall is a plain lancet triplet, the centre light slightly higher than the others, with concentric splay; below the sills a moulded string-course runs across the east wall only. In the south wall are two lancets of similar design, and in the north two more; the exterior stonework of all these is a modern renewal, the interior is of the 13th century. In the north wall, partly covered by modern panelling, is a trefoil-headed niche, presumably a credence and coeval with the windows. The roof has two ancient tie-beams, the underside of the rafters and collars is ceiled with modern boarding.

¹ Ibid. (1934).

² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 345.

³ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 354.

⁴ Elwes and Robinson, *Manors of West Sussex*, 147.

⁵ Lower, *Hist. of Sussex*, ii, 40.

⁶ Elwes and Robinson, loc. cit.

⁷ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 123.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid. 128; cf. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii,

916.

¹⁰ This is the generally accepted invocation, but the evidence (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 196) is not quite conclusive.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

In the south wall of the nave at its junction with the chancel is a shallow modern buttress; next to it is a window, also modern, of one light with semicircular head, the exterior jambs incorporating some worked stones, perhaps from a 13th-century lancet. Next is a plain square-headed doorway with wooden frame, perhaps 18th- or 19th-century. The south-west angle has a modern clasping buttress of brick. In the north wall is a lancet resembling those of the chancel, but wholly ancient; west of this is the north doorway, now opening into the vestry; this has a plain pointed arch without impost and a semicircular rear-arch, and is, like the lancet, of the 13th century. The north-west quoin is of the same date; the west window (modern) resembles the south window of the nave; west of this and of the north-west quoin are two low modern buttresses, partly of brick. The roof has five ancient tie-beams; the underside of the rafters and collars is ceiled in plaster; the two western tie-beams support a bell-cote, of which the sides are boarded and the pyramidal roof tiled.

The porch, probably of the 17th century, has an

outer doorway of brickwork with jambs of square section and a four-centred arch.

The font is goblet-shaped, perhaps 12th-century, standing on a modern octagonal base. The other fittings are modern.

There is one uninscribed bell.¹¹

The communion plate includes an Elizabethan cup with a conical bowl decorated with floral strap-ornament, and a plain silver paten of 1685.¹²

The registers begin in 1691.

The prebendary, as rector, had the *ADVOWSON* right of presentation to the vicarage, but after the Reformation the advowson seems often to have been leased with the rectory, presentations being made by various persons.¹³ Under the Act of 1840 the advowson passed to the Bishop of Chichester.

The prebend was valued at £8 in 1291,¹⁴ but the vicarage is not mentioned. In 1535 the vicarage was rated at £5 in addition to 30s. paid to the prebend,¹⁵ then worth only £4 15s. clear.¹⁶

NORTH MARDEN

North Marden is a very small parish on the Downs, to the north of, and higher than, East Marden parish. It contains 697 acres and measures about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from east to west and the same from north to south, except for an elongation at the north-east. The level rises from 350 ft. in the south to nearly 600 ft. in the north. The parish does not, however, stretch to the highest point of the Downs. North Marden village is near the eastern border of the parish. A road from South Harting which later joins the Midhurst-Chichester road in Lavant parish passes through North Marden parish and village from north-west to south-east. At the village, it is joined by another road from Stoughton and East Marden. North Marden Down is in the north-west of the parish, and here are several barrows. By the West Sussex Review Order of 1933, East Marden and North Marden were united to form the single parish of Marden.¹

Of the several Domesday holdings of *MANORS* Marden, one of 5 hides was held by Robert (son of Tetbald) of Earl Roger, and held of him by a certain Corbelin, who also held 5 hides in Barlavington.² There was also a small holding of $\frac{1}{2}$ hide belonging to this Marden, held by Fulk.³ In the time of King Edward the 5-hide holding had been held as two manors in alodial tenure by Alwin and Alvríc, while the second was held by Alvríc as an alod.

The manor continued under the overlordship of the Earls of Arundel.

North Marden may have formed part of the 5 fees held by Hugh de Falaise in the time of Henry I,⁴ as $\frac{1}{3}$ fee here was held by Hugh's granddaughter Agnes widow of Geoffrey son of Azo⁵, and after her death it was successfully claimed by her nieces Margaret,

Denise, and Florence, daughters of Richard Murdac, against William Aguillon,⁶ who represented Hugh de Falaise through his other daughter.⁷ William called to warrant Alfred de Lincoln,⁸ who was perhaps his guardian or trustee. Margaret married Nicholas de Lymesy and in 1235 William Aguillon claimed the $\frac{1}{3}$ fee against her and her son Walter,⁹ to whom he eventually, in 1241, made over his rights.¹⁰ Walter was succeeded by Nicholas de Lymesy, probably his son, who in 1246 made an agreement with William Dawtrey that they should present alternately to the church of North Marden.¹¹ Presumably the fee had passed into the hands of William Dawtrey, as his granddaughter Eve¹² inherited 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fees in Barlavington, Marden, and elsewhere. She married three times: first Roger de Shelvestrode, who held the fees in 1302,¹⁴ then William Paynel, the tenant in 1314,¹⁵ and finally Edward St. John. The manor of Barlavington and lands in North Marden were among the estates settled on Edward and Eve and her heirs in 1318,¹⁶ and at her death in 1354 they passed to her son John St. John.¹⁷ The subsequent history of this mesne lordship is obscure. In 1428 a $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in North Marden was said to be held by the Prior of Maiden Bradley (see below) and William St. John and to have formerly been held by Roger de Lynche,¹⁸ but Roger's connexion with the fee is otherwise unrecorded.¹⁹ William St. John left a daughter Elizabeth, who married Henry Dyke, and their coheirs were their granddaughters, Constance wife of John Goring and Eleanor wife of William Dering.²⁰ The advowson (q.v.) descended to them, but no more is recorded of the lordship.

Land in North Marden was given to the hospital or priory of Maiden Bradley (Wilts.) about the end of the

¹¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 218.

¹² *Ibid.* liii, 256.

¹³ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

¹⁴ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 137.

¹⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 309.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 301.

¹⁷ *Kelly, Direct. of Suss.* (1934).

¹⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 425; Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 24.

¹⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 426.

²⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxvii.

⁵ *Cf. Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 345.

⁶ *Curia Regis R.* v, 216.

⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxix, 46.

⁸ *Curia Regis R.* v, 216.

⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1234-7, p. 192.

¹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 394.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 427.

¹² Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 92.

¹³ *Ibid.* 20.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1493; *cf. ibid.* 1846.

¹⁷ Farrer, *op. cit.* 93.

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, v, 158.

¹⁹ A Roger de Lynche had land in the neighbourhood c. 1320: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 918, 928.

²⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxviii, 80; *Visit. of Suss.* (Harl. Soc. liii), 45; *Visit. of Hants.* (Harl. Soc. lxi), 104.

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED NORTH MARDEN

12th century by Geoffrey Hussee,²¹ either the brother or the son of Henry Hussee who founded Duford Abbey. The prior and the Earl of Arundel were returned in 1316 as joint lords of the vill of Marden,²² and after the Dissolution the priory's lands here were granted in 1543 to Sir John Williams and Anthony Stringer.²³ The tenants at this time were Henry Croucher and William Croucher. Williams and Stringer must at once have passed their interest to Edward Pyke, as in the following year William Croucher of Lynch had licence to acquire the same tenements from Edward Pyke.²⁴ John Croucher, who died in 1562 leaving a young son Richard, held tenements and pasture in North Marden.²⁵ In 1566 Richard died,²⁶ and in 1574 his heir was his half-sister Alice wife of Thomas Greenfield.²⁷ They disposed of their property to William Jenman in 1575,²⁸ as the manor of North Marden. Members of the Croucher family can be traced again, however, in 1585 and 1593, with a small holding in North Marden.²⁹ At his death in 1578 William Jenman was holding the manor of North Marden, late of Maiden Bradley, in chief.³⁰ His son Thomas died in 1584, his heir being his brother John. In 1591 the manor was conveyed by John Jenman and his wife Alice to William Jenman,³² his brother.³³ Edward Pyke, who in 1544 alienated the Maiden Bradley holding to William Croucher (see above) retained some property in North Marden; this was sold to William Jenman in 1620 by Joan Long widow and her son Richard,³⁴ Joan Long being daughter and heir to Edward Pyke and dying possessed of a small holding in North Marden in 1632.³⁵ The Jenman family continued to hold the manor until 1668, in which year Thomas Jenman and Margaret, William Fairmanner and Margaret (described by Dallaway as coheirs of Thomas Jenman³⁶), John Fowler, and Richard Poate³⁷ sold it to Henry Peckham.³⁸ After this it passed in the Peckham family with Compton and Up Marden (q.v.). Burrell, writing in about 1780, styles North Marden a reputed manor and adds 'no courts have been held for many years'.³⁹

In 1934, however, Sir P. B. Reckitt is described as lord of the manor.⁴⁰

The Domesday Survey records that 'near Marden' a certain falconer held in 1086 under Earl Roger $\frac{1}{2}$ hide, which he had himself held before the Conquest as a manor, as an alod.⁴¹ This may perhaps be the land of Seffrid the Falconer mentioned in 1189⁴² and identified as 'in Singleton' in 1195.⁴³ If so, it is tempting to identify it with Saffreys in North and East Marden, which was held with the manor by the Jenmans. This property had belonged to the Priory of Boxgrove⁴⁴ and after the dissolution of that house was granted in 1544 to Sir Henry Audley and John Cordall,⁴⁵ who at once sold it to Thomas Jenman.⁴⁶ William Jenman in 1578

and Thomas in 1584 died seised of Saffreys,⁴⁷ but it probably became separated from the manor when John Jenman conveyed the latter to William Jenman in 1591 (see above), as Nicholas Jenman⁴⁸ of East Marden held Saffreys when he died in 1631, leaving a son Robert.⁴⁹

A so-called 'manor of Holt and North Marden' makes its appearance in 1789, when it was conveyed by Charles, Lord Dormer of Wing, and Elizabeth his wife to Jervoise Clarke Jervoise.⁵⁰ It is again called a manor in 1834, when held by Sir Samuel Clarke Jervoise,⁵¹ but it seems to be an arbitrary name for a group of estates in this and neighbouring parishes.

The church of *ST. MARY*⁵² stands *CHURCH* west of the Manor; it consists of a single apsidal chamber of the 12th century, to which a south porch and north vestry were added in modern times. It is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings and roofed with tile.

In the apse are three small round-headed windows of modern work in 12th-century style. Between the eastern and south-eastern of these on the inner wall is a recess, about 2 ft. from sill to arch springing-level, with pointed trefoil head, the moulding of which is continued on to the jambs, perhaps of the 13th century. The position of this is that of a piscina, but its form is that of a niche for a statue. A step alone marks the division between chancel and nave.

In the south wall of the latter is a single window (modern) with round head, in 12th-century style. West of this is the south doorway, of the 12th century. This has a hood-mould with scale ornament, an outer order with cheverons, and an inner which is plain; the arch is semicircular and rests on imposts with hollow chamfer on the underside surmounted by the pellet ornament; the jambs are plain, the rear-arch round. In the north wall is a modern window matching that in the south, and the north door, now leading to the vestry, a plain modern opening with pointed head and wooden door-frame. In the west wall is a modern window like those in the north and south walls; above this is a small 12th-century window with round head, exterior rebates, and concentric splay. The roofing throughout is modern, as is the bell-cote, which has boarded sides and pyramidal tiled roof.

The south porch has a round-headed outer doorway, and the vestry a single round-headed window in the north wall.

The font appears originally to have been tub-shaped, of the 12th century or earlier; later the lower part was reshaped to fit it on to an octagonal base.

On the west wall are the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments on wood, of perhaps the early 19th century.

The other fittings are modern.

There is one bell, of 1829.⁵³

²¹ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 645, quoting a confirmation of the gift by Henry III (15 May 1227) from an inexpressus by Edward III, but the passage is not to be found in the printed *Cals. of Charter Rolls*.

²² *Feud. Aids*, v, 140.

²³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (1), 226 (79).

²⁴ *Ibid.* xix (2), 690 (67), p. 420.

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 307.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 308.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 309.

²⁸ *Ibid.* xx, 321.

²⁹ *Ibid.* xiv, 310, 311.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 597.

³¹ *Ibid.* 598.

³² *Ibid.* xx, 322.

³³ *Add. MS.* 39498, fol. 14.

³⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 322.

³⁵ *Ibid.* xiv, 668.

³⁶ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 185.

³⁷ Poate was son of Judith Poate, grandmother of Thomas Jenman. She had an annuity of £10 from the manor of North Marden when she made her will in 1665: *Add. MS.* 39415 B, fol. 8 v.

³⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 322.

³⁹ *Add. MS.* 5690.

⁴⁰ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.*

⁴¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 426.

⁴² *Pipe R. i Ric. I* (ed. Hunter), 212.

⁴³ *Pipe R. 6 Ric. I* (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 9.

⁴⁴ It presumably included 1 virgate in North Marden acquired by the priory from Gervase de la Putte in 1273; *Cal. Close*,

1313-18, p. 400.

⁴⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2), 340 (59).

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 527 (48).

⁴⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, p. 132.

⁴⁸ In 1613 William Jenman of Walberton, an alleged recusant, had two uncles, William of North Marden and Nicholas of East Marden: *Hist. MSS. Comm. Earl of Ancaster*, 372.

⁴⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 599.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* xix, 221; *Recov. R. East.* 29

Geo. III, ro. 399.

⁵¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* li, 133.

⁵² This is the modern invocation, medieval authority for it is unknown.

⁵³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 218.

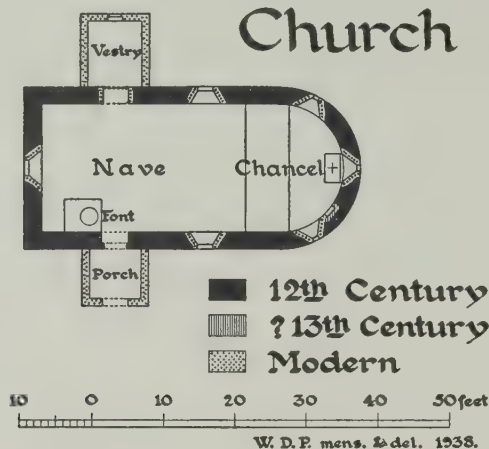
A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

The communion plate includes a silver cup of 1731, given by the Rev. John Morewood, curate, in 1772.⁵⁴ The registers begin in 1813.

The church of North Marden seems to have been founded by Geoffrey son of Azo late in the 12th century.⁵⁵

advowson to William Thorne, D.D.,⁶³ rector of North Marden and Dean of Chichester.⁶⁴ Dr. Thorne died in 1630,⁶⁵ in which year two presentations were made, the first by Edward White and the second by Richard Brigham of Lambeth,⁶⁶ perhaps under the provisions of Dr. Thorne's will. In 1638 William Neville, LL.D.,

North Marden Church



In 1246 Nicholas de Lymesy and *ADVOUSON* William Dawtry agreed that they and their heirs should present alternately to the church of North Marden.⁵⁶ The Prior of Maiden Bradley claimed the advowson in 1275,⁵⁷ but it was in the hands of Edward St. John and Eve (Dawtry) his wife in 1336.⁵⁸ It then descended with the fee (see above) until it came to the coheirs of Henry Dyke; John Goring, husband of Constance, presented in 1512⁵⁹ but probably made over his rights to William Dering, husband of Eleanor, who presented in 1532,⁶⁰ as did his son Nicholas in 1554.⁶¹ Henry Dering was patron in 1604 and 1607,⁶² but in 1609 he sold the

Chancellor of the Diocese, presented.⁶⁷ By 1664 the advowson had come into the hands of Thomas Jenman, and since that date it has descended with the manor, Richard Peckham presenting in 1711 and Thomas Phipps in 1750,⁶⁸ the present patron being Sir Philip Reckitt, bt. Since 1875 the living has been united with that of East Marden (patron, the bishop).

The rectory of North Marden was valued at £5 in 1291,⁶⁹ and fifty years later the glebe amounted to 18 acres of arable and the rector derived 10s. from cider and 3s. from 'his dairy'.⁷⁰ In 1535 the rectory was worth £6 17s. 8d.⁷¹

UP MARDEN

Up Marden is a downland parish of 2,942 acres. It of roughly triangular shape, measuring about 2½ miles from base to apex (south to north) and about 3 miles at the base. Up Marden church is in the north-east, almost at the highest point of the parish on the 500-ft. line, with a farm and one or two cottages. South-west of this, at 400 ft., is Locksash Farm, and ½ mile west of this, at 200 ft., is West Marden village, in a small valley running from north-west to south-east and falling to 100 ft. There is one cottage with a 17th-century central chimney-stack; the others, of flint and brick, are all later. The road from South Harting and Compton to Walderton passes through West Marden and along this valley. To the east, another road past Up Marden

church runs roughly parallel and reaches Walderton from the other side. In the extreme north of the parish is Fernbeds Down, where there is a long barrow (neolithic)¹ and other earthworks. By the West Sussex Review Order of 1933, this parish was added to the parish of Compton.²

In about 900 Goda the thegn gave 4 *MANORS cassatos* in 'Upmerdon' to Wiohstan his son-in-law, who later bought from Ealfrid and his wife Ealsware 1 *manentem* near the pool called Blackmere; all this Wiohstan sold in about 935 to Bishop Wlfhun (of Selsey),³ but no later connexion with the see is known. This charter is only known from a 14th-century copy and it is not unreasonable to think

⁵⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liii, 256.

⁵⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 345.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* ii, 427.

⁵⁷ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 34.

⁵⁸ Add. MS. 39374, fol. 30 v, citing De Banco, R. Mich. 10 Edw. III, m. 91 d.

⁵⁹ Add. MS. 39405 A, fol. 57.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* fol. 34.

⁶¹ Add. MS. 39406 A, fol. 8.

⁶² Add. MS. 39406 B, fol. 15, 21.

⁶³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 321.

⁶⁴ Hennessy, *Chich. Clergy Lists*.

⁶⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

⁶⁶ *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*; cf. *Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2)*, 411, no. 5. A presentation in 1616 by Richard Lewkenor (*Inst. Bks.*) may have been by grant from Dr. Thorne.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 135.

⁷⁰ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 364.

⁷¹ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 309.

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxv, 218.

² Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.* (1934).

³ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* 640; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxvii, 136-9.

that the form of the place-name is a gloss by the copyist of an original 'Meredune', the prefix 'Up' not being otherwise recorded before 1227. At the time of the Domesday Survey the Mardens, the subjects of four entries, are not distinguished. One 'Meredone' was held in the time of Edward the Confessor by Lefsi from Countess Gida, wife of Earl Godwin; it was assessed at 3 hides and had 1 haw in Chichester attached to it.⁴ In 1086 this was held of Earl Roger by Engeler (de Bohun), and as his successor Savaric fitz Cane gave the church of Up Marden to Lewes Priory⁵ this may be identified as UP MARDEN. The overlordship passed with the honor of Arundel until the division of the estates of Hugh d'Aubigny between his coheirs in 1244, when 3 fees held by William Aguillon in Nutbourne (in Westbourne, q.v.), Up Marden, and Burpham were assigned to Robert de Tateshale.⁶ These passed in 1306 to Robert de Cailli.⁷

The manor was probably held about the end of the 12th century by Eustace de Valle Pironis, as his daughter Mary in 1227 gave it to her son Reynold Aguillon,⁸ excepting certain lands which she gave to John Aguillon, probably a younger son, to hold of him.⁹ By 1240 Reynold's estates had passed to his four daughters—Mary wife of William Covert, Cecily wife of Peter de Gatesden, Godehuda wife of Ralph St. Owen, and Alice then wife of William Russel.¹⁰ Cecily seems to have given all her share to the Knights Hospitallers,¹¹ and ½ fee in Up Marden was held by the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in 1428¹² and until the Dissolution. The remainder appears to have come to the fourth daughter, Alice, who subsequently married Robert Haket.¹³ John Haket was the largest contributor to the subsidy of 1296 in Up Marden;¹⁴ he or a namesake held the manor in 1326¹⁵ and figures in the subsidies for 1327 and 1332;¹⁶ and in 1357 John Haket and Maud his wife and Thomas their son sold a large estate in Up Marden, apparently the manor though not so termed, to Richard, Earl of Arundel.¹⁷ After this date the manor figures among those held by the Earls of Arundel,¹⁸ the Countess Beatrice holding ⅔ fee there in 1428,¹⁹ and was settled by Henry, Earl of Arundel, on his daughter Jane and her husband Lord Lumley in 1566.²⁰

In 1581 Philip, Earl of Arundel, sold the site of the manor and its demesnes, already leased to him, with a windmill and pasturage rights on Ligh Common, to William Paye,²¹ who died seised of the farm, held in chief of the queen, in 1598, his son Henry being his heir, but most of the estate passing by settlement to his younger son John.²² William Paye had already sold

the windmill to Thomas Marten in 1593,²³ and the estate seems to have been split up, manorial rights lapsing.

After the suppression of the Knights Hospitallers their manor, later known as UP MARDEN SAINT JOHN, was granted in 1544 to Henry Audeley and John Cordall,²⁴ who at once alienated it to John Sone.²⁵

In 1547 it passed from John to Thomas Sone;²⁶ he held it as ⅓ fee at his death in 1557, when it was inherited by his son William.²⁷ He died in 1571, his son Walter being 8 years old at the time.²⁸ Walter had livery of the manor in 1585,²⁹ and in 1590-1 sold it to Thomas Green.³⁰ In 1606, Thomas Green and his wife Margaret disposed of it by a fine to Thomas Cook and Edward Green;³¹ Thomas Green died in 1608 possessed in Up Marden of only 'Southleazes' as parcel of the manor of Northwood;³² this was still held by his son in 1616.³³ Thomas Cook and Edward Green are not mentioned again; but we find the manor in 1609 in the possession of John Paye and Susan his wife and Richard Paye and Anne his wife,³⁴ who then sold it to William Grey and Richard Peckham.³⁵ William Grey in 1627 settled on his son William certain lands, including the Hackettes and the Hospitall Downe.³⁶

In 1641 William Grey bought from Edmund Fairmanner what is called the manor of Up Marden.³⁷ Members of this family held property in the parish at least as early as 1588,³⁸ but Edmund's father, Edmund Fairmanner, who died in 1631, is the first recorded to have held a manor here.³⁹ Possibly this was the manor farm which had belonged to the Payes (see above). William Grey died in 1646 possessed of property in Up Marden; his heir was his son Thomas, aged 18,⁴⁰ who in 1663-4 sold to Anne Peckham, widow, the manor of Up Marden St. John and other tenements in Up Marden.⁴¹ Anne Peckham died at Lordington in 1713 and left the manor, 'which I bought of Thomas Grey', to her son Richard.⁴²

The manor remained in the Peckham family and passed with Compton (q.v.). Thomas Peckham Phipps's name occurs in connexion with this manor and Compton and North Marden in 1793,⁴³ and Vice-Admiral Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby held it in 1879.⁴⁴

In 1922 James Reckitt was lord, and in 1933 and 1938 Mrs. Pollock was lady of the manor.⁴⁵

WEST MARDEN is not so described until the beginning of the 14th century. The manor was held as of the honor of Arundel by the family of de Chartres and in 1304 Joan, widow of Alan de Chartres, claimed dower in one-third of the manor against Robert de Chartres and others.⁴⁶ In 1316 Roger de Chartres, son

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 425.

⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xl, 61.

⁶ *Cal. Close* 1242-7, p. 249.

⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 391 (pp. 260, 265).

⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxix; *Suss. Rec.*

Soc. ii, 203. ⁹ *Ibid.* 202.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 402; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxiii,

228-31. ¹¹ *Ibid.* lxii, 109.

¹² *Feud. Aids*, v, 158.

¹³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxiii, 230.

¹⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 89. Cf. *ibid.* vii,

1095. ¹⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, 655.

¹⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 111, 235.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* xxiii, 2195.

¹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1378-81, p. 151; 1381-5,

p. 66; 1385-9, p. 78; 1452-61, p. 203.

¹⁹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 158.

²⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 9.

²¹ Add. MS. 39384, fol. 260, citing
Close 24 Eliz. pt. 13.

²² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 827; *Chan. Inq.*
p.m. (Ser. 2), ccliii, 93.

²³ *Pat.* 36 Eliz. pt. 18, m. 10. Henry
Martyn sold the mill to Mary Bannister,

widow, in 1612: Feet of F. *Suss. Mich.*
10 Jas. I. This mill was presumably the

successor of one of which the rector re-
ceived the tithes in 1340, at which date

much of the land was uncultivated owing

to the poverty of the parishioners: *Inq.*

Non. (Rec. Com.), 364.

²⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (2), 340 (59).

²⁵ *Ibid.* 527 (48).

²⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 452; *Cal. Pat.*

1547-8, p. 49.

²⁷ *Fine R.* 4-5 Ph. and M. 41.

²⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 962.

²⁹ *Fine R.* 27 Eliz. pt. i, no. 13.

³⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 452. ³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *Ibid.* xiv, 513.

³³ *Fine R.* 13 Jas. I pt. i, no. 47.

³⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 453.

³⁵ *Ibid.* ³⁶ *Pat.* 2 Chas. I, pt. 33, m. 39.

³⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 453.

³⁸ *Ibid.* xiv, 388.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 390.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 510.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* xx, 453.

⁴² Add. MS. 39461A, fol. 8 v.

⁴³ *Recov. R. East.* 33 Geo. III, ro. 29.

⁴⁴ Elwes and Robinson, *Manors of West*

Sussex, 245.

⁴⁵ *Kelly, Direct. of Suss.*

⁴⁶ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 196 v. (De

Banco, Trin. 32 Edw. I, m. 60 d.) Alan de

Chartres had acquired the manors of

Woolley (Hunts.) and Grafton (North-

ants.) by marriage with Joan daughter of

Simon Maufe and of Brunna daughter and

coheir of Ralph de Saint Sampson: *V.C.H.*

Hunts. iii, 125.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

of Alan, let to Robert the Scot for life a messuage and one virgate in West Marden.⁴⁷ In 1346 the manor was sold by Roger de Chartres and Christiane his wife to Henry Romyn and his wife Joan.⁴⁸ Henry Romyn continued to hold land in West Marden until his death in 1350: in 1346 it is described as half a knight's fee held of Alan la Zouche as of the manor of Treve (River in Tillington),⁴⁹ and in 1350 as a tenement held of the same Alan's heir by service of one eighth of a knight's fee.⁵⁰ Henry's heir was his son Edmund, then aged 8.

The la Zouches held of Robert de Tateshale and his heirs.⁵¹ In 1303⁵² and 1305⁵³ Alan la Zouche held of Robert 3 fees in Nutbourne by Pulborough, Wild-bridge, and West Marden. Alan la Zouche died in 1346, leaving a son Hugh aged 7: he held the half-fee of which Henry Romyn was the tenant. While a minor, Hugh la Zouche was in the wardship, with his lands, of John de Beauchamp.⁵⁴ After the middle of the 14th century the descent of these holdings in West Marden becomes uncertain.

Before 1461 it seems to have come with Compton (q.v.) to Sir Thomas Browne, attainted of treason; in 1461 and 1465 grants were made giving the manor for life to Eleanor his widow and Thomas Vaughan,⁵⁵ then her husband. The overlordship belonged to the honor of Arundel⁵⁶ and it was held by Sir George Browne of the Earl of Arundel at the time of his attainder.⁵⁷ Later Elizabeth, widow of Sir George, died seised of it in 1489.⁵⁸ It remained in the family of Browne, Sir Matthew Browne and Frideswide his wife dealing with it in 1532,⁵⁹ until Richard Browne sold the reversion of it after the death of his mother Eleanor Gaynesford, widow, to John Hewson in 1577.⁶⁰ In 1386 it was sold by John Hewson and John Rowe to Thomas Green,⁶¹ who left it in 1607 to his eldest son Thomas.⁶²

In 1693 one 'quarter' of the manor was mortgaged by William Peckham and his wife Mary to Arthur Bayly,⁶³ under whose will (1699) the mortgage was foreclosed.⁶⁴ In 1736 Elizabeth Bayly, widow, sold 'half' the manor to John Shales.⁶⁵ He died in 1741, leaving a widow Isabel, who married George Atkins, and John's brother Henry Shales conveyed the moiety to her.⁶⁶ Half the manor (presumably the other half) occurs in 1727, when it passed to John Butler from John Marden and his wife Rose.⁶⁷ A 'manor' of West Marden was held by Richard Barwell, of Stansted, in 1798,⁶⁸ and it, or another, belonged to Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby in 1864.⁶⁹

The church of *ST. MICHAEL*⁷⁰ consists of chancel, nave with south porch, and west tower; it is built of rubble, plastered, with freestone dressings and a little brickwork in the

modern additions, and is roofed with tile, except the tower, which is slated. The nave and chancel were built at the same time in the 13th century; the tower was added later in the same century, the porch is modern.

The chancel has pairs of shallow modern buttresses at each eastern corner. The east window consists of three lancets under a common rear-arch, the lancets being 13th-century, the rear-arch a modern restoration. On the south side is a trefoil-headed piscina with stone credence shelf; on each side are two plain lancet windows, the sills of those on the north being higher than those of the south windows; all are of the 13th century. The roof is in three bays; tie-beams and wall-plates alone are visible, the underside of the rafters and collars being ceiled in plaster; the wall-plates of the middle bay are of the 13th century and bear the dog-tooth moulding.

The contemporary chancel arch is of two orders, without impost or break between jambs and arch. On the north side the chamfer of the outer order has an ornamental stop about 5 ft. from the ground, below which the wall is carried forward to serve as the chancel screen; the south side was doubtless the same, but the wall has been lowered somewhat. Owing to settlement of the south wall (which is noticeably out of plumb) a crutch of masonry was subsequently inserted, perhaps in the 17th century;⁷¹ this is a straight-lined arch of one order resting on square jambs and an impost with a crude torus moulding. Till the discovery in 1923 of the 13th-century arch this was considered Saxon,⁷² and the impost and the tooling are indistinguishable from 11th-century work; it is possible that the stones were brought here from a demolished building, perhaps the chapel at West Marden.

The nave has a single buttress at the south-west corner; in both north and south walls are three 13th-century lancets, those on the south having their sills at one level, those on the north having them successively lower as they go westward. Between the second and third window on each side is a plain pointed doorway of one order, and a similar doorway, originally the west door of the church, now opens into the tower. In the north wall, under the easternmost window, is a piscina like that in the chancel;⁷³ all these features are of the 13th century. The roof is in three bays, with plain tie-beams and plates, ceiled under the rafters and collars.

The south porch is a modern addition of stuccoed brick.

The tower has a pair of buttresses at the north-west corner and a single diagonal one, a later addition, at the south-west; the lowest stage has a single 13th-century lancet window in the west wall; the next stage is blank;

And it is now so undecently and beastly kept both in healing and otherwise through the pigeons dung and other filth in the same that people are not able to endure the ill and noysome smell thereof when they come into the same, but are inforced to stop their noses or carry flowers in their hands to prevent the ill smell thereof. And I further heard him say that it should fall to the ground before he would repair the same': *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlix, 96-97. Repairs were going on during the next year: *ibid.* 118.

⁷² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 261; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 365.

⁷³ Unusual as its position is, the fact that the window sill is set high to give room for it is some evidence that it is *in situ*.

⁴⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1443.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 2042. John Romyn was the largest taxpayer in West Marden in 1296: *ibid.* x, 87.

⁴⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, 662; Farrer, *op. cit.* iii, 36. ⁵⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, 141.

⁵¹ Farrer, *loc. cit.*

⁵² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 163, p. 107. Farrer, *loc. cit.*

⁵³ *Cal. Close*, 1302-7, p. 240.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, 141.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 88, 465.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 1416-22, p. 239; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3182.

⁵⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 2 Ric. III, 42.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 322, 437.

⁵⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 339.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.* 482; *Close R.* 20 Eliz. pt. 1.

⁶¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 482. Hewson had sold, or mortgaged, part of the property to Rowe in 1585: *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds* at Lewes, C. 535.

⁶² *Add. MS.* 39498, fol. 27.

⁶³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 482.

⁶⁴ *Add. MS.* 39498, fol. 31.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 27; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 482.

⁶⁶ *Add. MS.* 39498, fol. 27.

⁶⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 482.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* li, 55.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* xlv, 268.

⁷⁰ In 1625 the vicar presented 'Roger Barwicke, Impropietary of the parsonage of Upmarden, for suffering the chancel to be so far gone to ruine that unlesse speedy order bee taken to compel him to repair the same it is likely in short time to fall down.'



UP MARDEN CHURCH

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED UP MARDEN

the uppermost, which is timber-framed and boarded, has louvres on the south, west, and north sides.

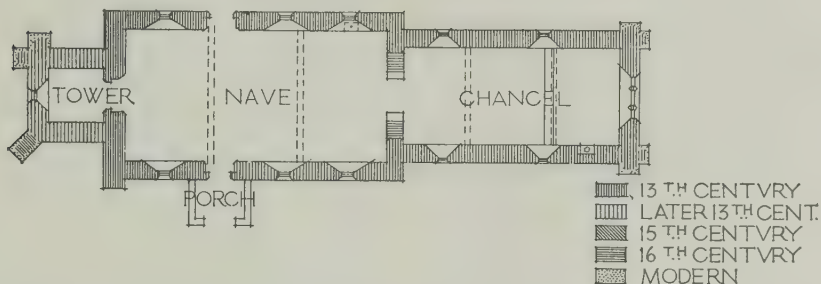
The font is circular, cup-shaped, on a plain circular stem, and may date from the 12th century; the other fittings are modern.

There are three bells (now taken down, owing to the unsafe condition of the tower): one uninscribed, the second dated 1620, and the other 1628 with the names of Bryan Eldridge and Thomas Wakefield, founders.⁷⁴

the church to the Priory of Shulbred,⁸⁰ but this was not done, and Lewes retained the advowson until 1409, when licence was given for it to be granted to the prioress and nuns of Easebourne.⁸¹ This transfer was carried out, Lewes retaining a yearly pension of 40s.,⁸² and in January 1412 the nuns were allowed to appropriate the rectory, subject to the assignment of a reasonable vicarage,⁸³ particulars of which were laid down by the Bishop of Chichester in 1414.⁸⁴ In May 1439 the

CHVRCH of ST MICHAEL -VPMARDEN

Scale of Feet $\frac{5}{16}$ 0 25 50



The communion plate includes a silver cup and paten cover (of 1697?) and flagon (of 1698), all given by Camilla, Countess of Tankerville, in 1724, and a paten given by Mary Lodge also in 1724.⁷⁵

The registers begin in 1714.

The church of [Up] Marden had **ADVOWSON** been given to Lewes Priory before 1121,⁷⁶ probably by Engeler de Bohun, whose daughter Muriel with her husband Savaric fitz Cane in about 1142 made a fresh grant of it to the priory.⁷⁷ In 1291 the rectory was rated at £13 6s. 8d.,⁷⁸ and in 1340 the rector had a house, 40 acres of arable, and pasturage rights on the Downs.⁷⁹ In that year, 1340, arrangements were made to transfer

benefices of Compton and Up Marden were united,⁸⁵ and the joint vicarage was valued at £11 0s. 2d. in 1535.⁸⁶ For the descent of the advowson, see Compton.

The chapel of West Marden is referred to in 1414, when all offerings made there were assigned to the vicar of the mother church.⁸⁷ Bequests were made to it in 1515 and, under the title of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in 1525.⁸⁸ How much longer it functioned is not known, but it had apparently become secularized before 1585, when John Hewson granted to John Rowe of Bedhampton (Hants) the chapel lying in West Marden between the high road on the north, a meadow called Court Garden on the south and west, and 'a backside' on the east.⁸⁹

RACTON

Racton is a small parish of 1,199 acres, about 2 miles in length from east to west but under 1 mile wide from north to south.¹ It lies on the chalk to the south of the downland parish of Stoughton, but is itself low-lying. The greater part of the parish is below 100 ft. in height, there being only one point in the north-east where there is a small rise to 200 ft., where the Racton Monument, or Tower, was built by the Earl of Halifax in the 18th century as a view-point. The west is wooded where the woods of Emsworth Common extend into this parish from Hampshire. The River Ems and the road from Stoughton to Westbourne cross the eastern end of the parish from north-east to south-west, passing Lordington and the site of Racton Manor. To the west are the Brickkiln Ponds with the southern boundary of the parish passing through them, from which issues a stream which joins the Ems at Westbourne.

Racton Manor was situated on the River Ems, but only the church and a few cottages survive; the last remains of Racton manor-house were removed c. 1840 and incorporated in the house at Racton Park Farm² in the parish of Westbourne. Higher up the river is Lordington House, the reputed birthplace of Cardinal Pole c. 1500, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north of the church.

The building as it stands now is only a portion of the original Tudor house. The plan is L-shaped, the main body running east and west and the short arm projecting to the south from the west end of it. This shorter wing extended farther to the south (foundations, not now visible, exist below the ground level), with a south wing projecting parallel to, but much shorter than, the north wing. The position of the pair of 17th-century gate-posts suggests that there was an east courtyard such as might have existed between two

⁷⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 218.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* liii, 254.

⁷⁶ *Anct. Chart.* (Pipe R. Soc.), 12; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxv, 164; xl, 61; *Cal. Doc. France*, 510.

⁷⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xl, 79.

⁷⁸ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

⁷⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 364.

⁸⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1338-40, p. 523.

⁸¹ *Ibid.* 1408-13, p. 102.

⁸² *Ibid.* p. 241.

⁸³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* viii, 137-8.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 162-4.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* iv, 211.

⁸⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 309.

⁸⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* viii, 163.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* xlv, 270.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds*, at Lewes, C. 535.

¹ By the West Sussex Review Order of 1933 the civil parish was added to Stoughton; Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.* (1938).

² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxiii, 19.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

wings. Alterations amounting in part to a rebuilding took place in the 17th century; the date 1623 is cut on the south wall of the (present) main block and the main staircase wing was added west of the (present) south wing, the former main block. Other changes took place subsequently and the 1623 date is accompanied by 'G.P.H. RESTORED 1895'; the house had been reduced in size previous to the latter date.³ Apart from the stair wing and the modern south end-wall of the south wing, the walls are on the lines of the Tudor walls but very little of the original masonry survives. The (present) main block has ancient flint work at the base of its south wall with a few ashlar dressings at the south-east angle, but above this it is of 17th-century brickwork up to a brick string-course marking the first-floor level. The upper story is of rusticated white stone ashlar, perhaps of 1895 but possibly earlier. The east end-wall also has some flint in the lower story with a little brickwork and the upper story as well as the north wall are of similar rusticated ashlar work.

The east wall of the shorter wing is a mixture of flints and 17th-century bricks with a brick string-course and window dressings, but for about two-thirds of its length it has a stone plinth which appears to be original. The south wall is of modern flintwork with brick quoins and the projecting chimney-stack on the west side is of 17th-century bricks. The stair-wing is also of flintwork with 17th-century brick quoins and some modern stone repair. There are several blocked windows in the north wall of the main range, and near the east end is a 17th-century brick rebated chimney-stack.

The entrance is in the south wall of the long range. The interior is modernized, but the drawing-room, at the east end, is lined with late-17th-century panelling. The principal feature is the main staircase, of the early 17th century, which is of the same type as those at Knole, Hatfield, and other houses of the period but has been badly refixed. It rises in three short flights from ground to first floor. The newels are modern but on them are set carved finials of heraldic beasts and monsters sitting upright and holding shields. There are five, including two on the upper floor; the lowest is a lion, the second a dragon, the third a bear, and the two at the top a unicorn with a crown and chain and a griffin. The heavy handrail is moulded and is closed below by single pierced carvings of scroll ornament and swags of fruit, &c., and drapery. Unfortunately they have been reset upside down. The carving to the third slope is rather different from, and perhaps later than, the others and has swags of stiff drapery. Whether indigenous or not is not certain, but it fits more or less the wing in which it is built.

In the east wall of the forecourt is a pair of 3-ft. round gate-posts of stone with moulded and ball-heads. They formed probably the middle entrance to the courtyard of the former larger house. Another square garden north of the house has old brick walls and has a similar pair of gate-posts on the east side.

Next south-west of the church is a picturesque thatched cottage of 17th-century square timber-framing with a rebated central chimney-stack.

Before the Conquest *RACON* had *MANORS* been held by Fulk of King Edward. In 1086 it was held by Ivo, who also held Mid-Lavant (Lorentone), of Earl Roger. It was assessed for 5 hides.⁴

The overlordship descended with the Rape, in the hands of the earls of Arundel.

The manor passed soon after 1086 to Savaric fitz-Cane who also held Stoughton, Up Marden, and Easebourne.⁵ Savaric married Muriel de Bohun and their second son Savaric de Forde, lord of Ford, was also known by the name of Bohun. In the reign of King Stephen Savaric held 3 knights' fees of the Earl of Arundel.⁶ The Bohun family continued to be mesne tenants of Racton until 1199. In this year, Ralf de Ardern was granted a portion of the Bohun fee including the service of Ralf Sanzaver and Ilbert de Rakindon for land in Racton.⁷ However, Engelger de Bohun recovered this grant in 1212 by a writ of *mort d'ancestor* from Thomas son of Ralf de Ardern.⁸ The Bohuns were still the overlords of the Sanzavers when Hugh died in 1284, as he held of Sir John de Bohun.⁹ After this, we do not hear of them again, and the lands reverted to the Earl of Arundel at the death of Thomas Sanzaver in 1349.¹⁰

The family of Sanzaver, of Bignor, were sub-tenants some time before the mention of them in 1196, as in 1206 a claim was made by Ralf Sanzaver from William de Rakindon for 2½ hides in Racton and Stansted, held by Ralf's father in 1135, but granted to Imbert father of William de Rakindon by the overlord Savaric de Forde while Ralf was in ward to him.¹¹ Ralf, however, granted 2 hides of this land to William, to hold as a quarter of a knight's fee, Ralf retaining the mill, of which William had formerly held a moiety.¹² In 1233 the estate of Racton passed to Henry fitz-Richard of Spargrove in Somerset, son of Eve now wife of Hugh Sanzaver, in exchange for the manor of Spargrove.¹³ The Sanzavers continued to hold rents and the mill at Racton. Ralf, grandson of Hugh (d. 1284), is called 'lord' of Racton in 1316 (and of Bignor and Madeherst).¹⁴ The family disappears from Sussex with the death of Thomas Sanzaver.¹⁵

Their holding in Racton continued to pass with Madeherst, Eartham, and Rogate as one of the members of Bignor, for in 1353 there is mention of a common bailiff for these lands,¹⁶ and they appear together among the Earl of Arundel's lands on the Subsidy Roll of 1412.¹⁷ In 1424 Sir John Arundel was said to have died seised of them,¹⁸ but they were claimed (1425) in dower by Beatrice, Countess of Arundel.¹⁹ Holdings in Racton seem to have been connected with Aldsworth and Stansted, and the manor of Racton is not referred to as such until 1511 at the death of John Gunter.

The family of Gunter already held in Racton by 1327, when Roger Gunter contributed to the subsidy there;²⁰ in 1428 Roger Gunter was a landowner there.²¹ At his death in 1437 he held (a) land in Racton in chief of the king by service of two white capons 'when the king shall come into the district',²² and (b) lands and tenements in Racton of William de

³ A portion of the east end was taken down in 1845; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxi, 89.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 425.

⁵ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 65; *Leves Cartulary* (S.R.S. xl), 79.

⁶ Farrer, loc. cit.; *Red Book of Exch.* 201.

⁷ Farrer, op. cit. 67; *Abbrev. Placit.*

(*Rec. Com.*), 88.

⁸ Farrer, loc. cit.; *Abbrev. Placit.* 86.

⁹ Farrer, op. cit. 25; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 526.

¹⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 44.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 41; *Curia Regis R.* iv, 129.

¹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 111.

¹³ *Ibid.* 275.

¹⁴ *Feud. Aids*, v, 140.

¹⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 44.

¹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, p. 506.

¹⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 131.

¹⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 2 Hen. VI, 38.

¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, pp. 281-2.

²⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 112, 232.

²¹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 164.

²² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 15 Hen. VI, 16.

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED RACTON

Watergate: (b) is probably the holding connected with Stansted, as Watergate House is near Stansted. The Aldsworth portion of Racton was acquired by John Gunter in 1475 by a fine with John Sulyard and Giles Gunter and Elizabeth his wife, giving him messuages, land, and rent in Racton, Westbourne, and Aldsworth,²³ apparently the inheritance of Elizabeth.

In 1511 Racton is referred to as a manor at the death of John Gunter (of Chilworth, Surrey); it was held of Thomas, Earl of Arundel.²⁴ Under a settlement made in 1503 it was held for life by John's widow Margaret (Troghton) and then passed to a member of the Welsh branch of the family.²⁵ In 1558 it was still held in three parts by John Gunter at his death: (a) part held of Henry, Earl of Arundel, as of his manor of Stansted, (b) the main portion with all the arable held of William Dawtrey as of his manor of Aldsworth, and (c) 200 acres of pasture held of — Grene as of his manor of —.²⁶ John's son Arthur was succeeded in 1576²⁷ by his son (Sir) George, whose grandson was the Colonel George Gunter famous for his share in assisting the escape of Charles II from England after the disastrous battle of Worcester. His son George Gunter married Elizabeth Sherrington in 1695²⁸ and made a settlement of the manor by fine with William Sherrington, senior and junior.²⁹ Elizabeth Sherrington died in 1700³⁰ and George Gunter married Judith Nicholl soon afterwards. Their son was Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl who assumed his mother's name and died in 1733, before her (d. 1737).³¹ His heir was his daughter Frances Katherine.³² It is possible that she was posthumous, as Sir Charles left Racton to his sister Dame Katherine, wife of Sir Henry Maynard, for life, with remainder to their son William.³³ The manor, however, came to Frances Katherine. She married William Legge, second Earl of Dartmouth, in 1755,³⁴ and the manor has remained the property of the Earls of Dartmouth to the present day.³⁵

LORDINGTON appears in the Domesday Survey under the guise of 'Harditone'.³⁶ Before the Conquest Ulstan held it as an alog of King Edward. In 1086 William held it of Earl Roger. It was assessed at 4 hides and had a mill: later it appears as 1 knight's fee. The overlordship of the manor descended with the honor

of Arundel until 1244, when it formed part of the portion of Roger de Somery and Nicholaz, one of the four coheirs of Hugh d'Aubigny.³⁷ It came to Robert de Tateshale before his death in 1303,³⁸ and then to his niece and coheir Alice and her husband William Bernak, Alice, as a widow, holding in 1341.³⁹

During the 13th century a mesne lordship seems to have been established in the family of Beauchamp. In 1214 Eudes de Beauchamp, who was a member of the Beauchamps of Eaton Socon (Beds.),⁴⁰ claimed the advowson of the church of Lordington,⁴¹ and in 1226 he was sued for the manor by Hugh de Nevill,⁴² who seems to have had some claim to the estates of Hugh de Gundeville, the lord in fee (see below), through his wife Joan.⁴³ In 1242 Robert de Beauchamp held a knight's fee in Lordington,⁴⁴ and the manor was held of Ralf de Beauchamp in 1288.⁴⁵ Roger de Beauchamp, who held the fee in 1303,⁴⁶ seems to have got into debt and to have disposed of all his property to Sir John Engayne,⁴⁷ of whom, as 'Lord Ingayne', the manor was held in 1369,⁴⁸ after which date no more is heard of this mesne lordship.

Lordington may have been granted by Henry I to Hugh de Falaise,⁴⁹ who held 5 fees of the honor of Arundel.⁵⁰ About 1156 his son-in-law Hugh de Gundeville succeeded to the estate,⁵¹ but on his death in 1181 it came into the hands of the king, who in 1185 gave to Peter Saracen Hugh's lands of Lordington, then accounted for under the honor of Petworth.⁵² Peter held it until the middle of 1196, at which date it was part of the honor of Arundel.⁵³ It seems likely that the manor next came to the Beauchamps, as already noted, and that one of them subinfeudated it to William de Tracy, who appears with his wife Joan in a suit concerning land and mills in Lordington in 1268.⁵⁴ Seven years later William was reported to have obstructed a road within the manor to the injury of the neighbourhood.⁵⁵ Joan survived her husband and was twice remarried, claiming one-third of the manor in dower in 1276, when wife of James de Hampton,⁵⁶ and in 1292, being then wife of John de Thumok.⁵⁷ The widow of John de Tracy, son of William, made a similar claim in 1297. This John had in 1282 sold the manor to Maud Estur and her son Walter de l'Isle and the heirs of his body, with contingent remainder to his brothers John and Godfrey.⁵⁸ Walter died without issue and in 1288 Maud Estur and John de l'Isle established their right to hold Lordington of Ralph Beauchamp, as a knight's fee.⁵⁹ Joan, widow of a later John de l'Isle, married Henry Romayn and died in 1349, leaving a grandson John, aged 6.⁶⁰ His mother Joan (de Bohun) had a grant of the manor for his sustenance during his nonage.⁶¹ This John died in 1369, leaving as heir his sister Elizabeth, who married John Bramshott.⁶² In



GUNTER. *Sable three gauntlets argent.*



LEGGE. Earl of Dartmouth. *Azure a hart's head caboshed argent.*

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3205.

²⁴ *Exchq. Inq. p.m.* 1068/3; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 518.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.* iii, 7.

²⁷ *Ibid.* xiv, 520.

²⁸ *Suss. N. & Q.* iii, 207.

²⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 366.

³⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxv, 176.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² Berry, *Suss. Genealogies*, 13.

³³ Add. MS. 39501, fol. 2.

³⁴ G. E. C., *Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), iv, 89-90. As she was 72 when she died in 1805 the probability that she was posthumous is strengthened.

³⁵ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.* 1938.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 426. The form 'Erdinton' is found in the early 13th century:

Suss. Place-Names (Pl.-N. Soc. vi), 52.

³⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, p. 251.

³⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 107. Robert's

widow Eve married John de Cove and received the fee in dower in 1305: *Cal. Close*,

1302-7, pp. 239-40.

³⁹ Farrer, op. cit. 45.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 254.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 44.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Curia Regis R.* 77, m. 23.

⁴⁴ *Bk. of Fees*, 689.

⁴⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1026.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 107.

⁴⁷ *V.C.H. Beds.* ii, 243; iii, 191.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, 142.

⁴⁹ Farrer, op. cit. 41.

⁵⁰ *Red Book of Exch.* 201.

⁵¹ *Pipe R. 2 Hen. II* (Rec. Com.), 61.

⁵² *Pipe R. 31 Hen. II* (Pipe R. Soc.), 172.

⁵³ *Chancellor's R. 8 Ric. I* (Pipe R. Soc.), 200.

⁵⁴ *Curia Regis R.* Mich. 52-53 Hen. III.

⁵⁵ *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 213.

⁵⁶ Add. MS. 39373, fols. 39 and 119, citing *De Banco R. Hil.* 4 Edw. I, m. 57 d, and *Hil.* 20 Edw. I, m. 65 d.

⁵⁷ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 155, citing *De Banco R. East.* 25 Edw. I, m. 25 d.

⁵⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 947.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 1026.

⁶⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, 142.

⁶¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1358-61, p. 172.

⁶² *V.C.H. Hants.* v, 247.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

1428 the manor was held by William Bramshott,⁶³ and in 1449 by his son and heir John,⁶⁴ whose younger daughter and coheir Margaret married John Pakenham.⁶⁵ Their son Sir Edward Pakenham died in 1528,⁶⁶ leaving two daughters, Constance wife of Geoffrey Pole and Elizabeth wife of Edmund Mervyn, who in November 1528 divided their inheritance, Geoffrey Pole and Constance his wife receiving the manors of Lordington and White-way.⁶⁷ Geoffrey Pole was brother to Cardinal Reynold Pole and was implicated with him in religious disputes, but was pardoned in 1539.⁶⁸ He went abroad but returned and died and was buried at Stoughton in 1558; his wife lived until 1570 and left the manor to their son Thomas,⁶⁹ and it remained in the hands of the Poles until 1609, when Geoffrey Pole sold it to Hugh Speke.⁷⁰ In 1623 Sir John Fenner acquired it, and in 1630 sold it to Philip Jermyn.⁷¹ Philip Jermyn was living there in 1636,⁷² and died in 1654;⁷³ his son Alexander died in 1665. The manor passed to his daughter Frances, who married first Francis Moore and secondly John Shuckborgh,⁷⁴ and was sold in 1698-9 by order of Henry Lumley,⁷⁵ probably a trustee. It was probably bought by Richard Peckham, who died in possession in 1718, leaving it to his great-nephew Richard Peckham,⁷⁶ from whom it came in 1734 to his brother-in-law Thomas Phipps.⁷⁷ His son Thomas Peckham Phipps left it by will to his godson Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, who died in 1867.⁷⁸ This family has continued to hold it and Lordington House is now the property of Admiral R. S. Phipps Hornby.

The church (dedication unknown) consists of chancel, nave with bell-cote, and south porch; it is built of rubble, partly plastered, with ashlar dressings, and is roofed with tile. The ground on which it stands, and consequently the nave roof, has a distinct downward slope from west to east. The nave may originally have been built in the 12th century and the chancel added in the 13th, the present east window opened and the whole west wall rebuilt in about the 14th; the porch is modern.

Diagonal buttresses with sloping offsets at each east corner of the chancel are modern; the east window of five trefoil-headed lights with a transom at springing level and tracery of an early Perpendicular type is largely modern, but perhaps a renewal of work of the late 14th or early 15th century; the exterior hood-mould ends in two escutcheons, the dexter charged with the arms of Gunter, the sinister with Bohun.⁷⁹ In the east wall is a square-headed aumbry and below it another square-headed recess, perhaps originally a piscina but now without drain; the date of these is uncertain. On the south side is a lancet window of the 13th century, splay jambs and rear-arch now plastered and

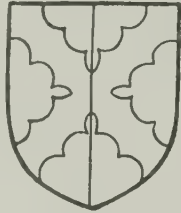
probably modern, a priest's door with plain pointed outer, and semicircular rear, arches, contemporary with the lancet, and a window of two cinquefoiled lights under a square head, of the 15th century. The north wall is principally occupied by monuments, but a two-light window facing that on the south resembles it. There is no chancel arch. The roof, ancient but of uncertain date, has two cambered tie-beams, moulded, carrying king-posts braced to a collar purlin, and trussed rafters. The roof division between chancel and nave is a few feet east of the wall division; above the western tie-beam on each side of the Royal Arms is woodwork of traceried cusps, sub-cusped, of doubtful date.

A modern buttress with single sloping offset at the south-east corner of the nave supports a wall now out of plumb; west of it is a square-headed window of two semicircular-headed lights, perhaps 17th-century; west of this is a plain square-headed doorway of even later date; the woodwork and hinges of the door are medieval. At each west corner of the nave is a diagonal buttress with sloping offset, these, like the west wall, a chequer of flint and ashlar, are probably late-14th-century. The west doorway has moulded jambs and four-centred arch in rectangular frame, but no hood-mould; the rear-arch is also four-centred. The west window is of three trefoil-headed lights surmounted by Perpendicular tracery under a pointed arch; both doorway and window are contemporary with the wall. The trussed rafter roof is ancient; the bell-cote has shingled sides and pyramidal roof.

The porch, of stone with wood-framed doorway, is of doubtful date, perhaps modern.

On the north side of the chancel is the tomb of Sir George Gunter (d. 1624) and Ursula his wife; their effigies kneel on either side of the same fald-stool in a semicircular-arched niche of Jacobean design; he is bare-headed and wears a ruff and armour of the tasset period, she wears a ruff and a black mantle drawn over her head; the entablature of the niche is surmounted by standing figures of Justice, with scales (dexter) and Charity, with flagon and cup (sinister), between them an escutcheon bears Gunter within a border, impaling a chevron sable between three choughs.

West of this is a canopied table-tomb attached to the north wall, perhaps commemorating John Gunter who died 1557, but erected earlier, and resembling the work of the maker of the De La Warr chantry chapel at Boxgrove. The principal member of the entablature is divided horizontally into two panels; on the south face of each is an escutcheon bearing the arms of Gunter flanked, in the eastern by two swans, in the western by two *amorini* in the Italian manner; above this is a cresting of alternate fleurs-de-lis and *anthemia*, below is a narrow course of vine-leaves and grapes in the Gothic manner. At the west end the main member of the entablature has one panel containing two *amorini* supporting a roundel containing the initials *I G*, the cresting and lower course are as on the south face;



POLE. Party sable and or a chevron engrailed counterchanged.

⁶³ *Feud. Aids*, v, 158.

⁶⁴ *Anet. D.* (P.R.O.), D. 10798.

⁶⁵ *V.C.H. Hants*, v, 247.

⁶⁶ P.C.C. Porch 36.

⁶⁷ Close R. 20 Hen. VIII, m. 23; cf. *Star Chamb. Proc.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xvi), 48-50; *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (1), 829, (2), 1113; xiv (1), 1127. The manor of Whiteway, which from this time is constantly associated with Lordington, seems to have had no independent existence.

⁶⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), 191 (3).

⁶⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxi, 86.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 281-2.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷² *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii, App. ii, 140, 142.

⁷³ *Visitn. of Suss.* 1662 (Harl. Soc.), 64.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 281-2.

⁷⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxi, 88. Alexander had married Julia daughter of Richard, Lord Lumley.

⁷⁶ P.C.C. 192 Browning.

⁷⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxi, 88.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ In 1680 the Gunters disputed the right of the Lordington household to sit in a pew built on the south side of the chancel by Judge Jermin during the Civil War. It was alleged that the Gunters had built the church, as their arms were on the stones of the east window. Canon Henry Edes said that the church (old, little, and ill built) was built before the Gunters came to Racton, c. 1336, but the chancel (fair, well built, and large) was probably built by them: Add. MS. 39434, fols. 60-73.

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED RACTON

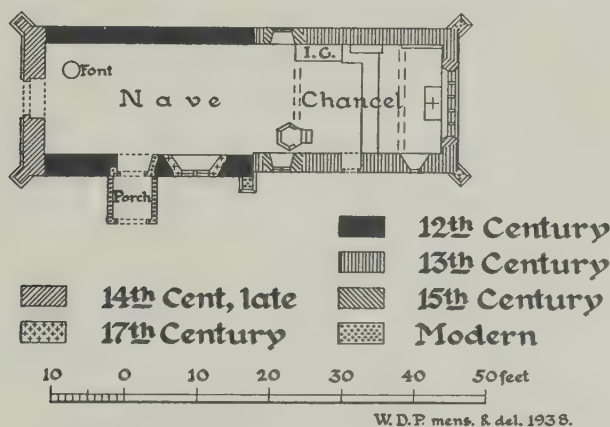
below the latter and surmounting the four-centred arch by which the canopy opens westwards is another panel containing a standing cup between two swans; the east face has a similar arch, but is unornamented. Two plain octagonal corner shafts rise above the entablature and terminate in foliated caps faintly reminiscent of Corinthian capitals; and the keystone and pendant of the principal arch is surmounted by a similar shaft. In the spandrels of the four-centred arch of the canopy on the south side are the initials I G in roman capitals

The communion plate includes a small Elizabethan cup with paten cover, a paten of 1691, and a silver flagon of 1716.⁸³

The registers begin in 1680.

Savaric fitz-Cane and his wife ADVOWSONS Muriel, with the consent of their son Ralph, gave the church of Racton to Lewes Priory about 1142,⁸⁴ and the rectory, valued at £5 in 1291,⁸⁵ was held by the monks until the union of the benefice with that of Lordington in 1445,

Racton Parish Church



interlaced with foliage. In the centre of the back wall of the monument is a figure in high relief, naked save for a mantle with a circular morse, and bearing a cross-staff with banner; it clearly represents the risen Christ, but there is no nimbus. East of this a man in armour, bare-headed and wearing a tabard, kneels at a prie-dieu, behind him kneel four sons in civil dress of gowns with false sleeves hanging from the elbows. West of the principal figure at a similar prie-dieu kneels a woman wearing mantle and kennel head-dress, behind her kneel two daughters wearing kirtles and like head-dresses. From the hands of both adult figures spring uninscribed scrolls. On the south face of the base of the tomb are three multifoiled panels containing escutcheons all bearing the same arms, namely, Gunter impaling Cooke,⁸⁰ three coats marshalled as six pieces: 1 and 5 [Or] a cross [azure] (Bohun of Midhurst), 2 and 6 [gules] three crescents [argent] on a canton ermine a martlet for difference (Cooke), 3 and 4 [sable] three talbots' heads [argent] (Hall); on a like panel at the west end is an escutcheon with Gunter alone.⁸¹

Over the entrance to the chancel are the Royal Arms as borne 1714–1800. The font is tub-shaped, probably 12th-century but restored; and there is a small chest of about the 17th century.

There are two bells, one by Joshua Kipling of Portsmouth, 1742, and the other, of 1638, probably by John Higden.⁸²

⁸⁰ No marriage of Gunter and Cooke can be traced in the pedigrees of either family. The wife must have been daughter (or later descendant) of the Richard Cooke who married a Hall heiress (apparently temp. Henry VIII).

⁸¹ The whole tomb should be compared

with tombs at Westhampnett and Selsey, in each of which, however, any entablature that there may have been is now missing.

⁸² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 180, 221.

⁸³ *Ibid.* liii, 256–7.

⁸⁴ *Chartul. of Lewes* (Suss. Rec. Soc.), ii, 79. The charter is witnessed by Joceline,

since which date the right of presentation to the joint living has belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

In 1214 Eudes de Beauchamp claimed the advowson of the church of Lordington against the Prior of Lewes, who successfully maintained that it was a chapel dependent on Stoughton church. The prior produced a letter of Silvester, Archdeacon of Chichester, to that effect, and one of Seffrid II, Bishop of Chichester (1180–1204), stating that he had admitted Thomas de Apelderham to the perpetual vicarage of Lordington on the presentation of Godfrey, rector of Stoughton, with the consent of William, Prior of Lewes, subject to the payment of 2 bezants yearly to the rector.⁸⁶ In 1219 Eudes again brought an action, as a result of which the prior recognized his right to the advowson, for which he should pay 2s. yearly to the prior.⁸⁷ In 1229, however, on the death of Thomas, Herbert, rector of Stoughton presented. Eudes again protested his right, on the strength of the fine of 1219, but as he had not exercised it, owing to there being no vacancy, and Herbert had been instituted to hold Stoughton as fully as Godfrey had done, Eudes failed and was told that he could sue the Prior of Lewes.⁸⁸ By 1288 the advowson was in the hands of Sir John Tracy, son of Sir William, who, with the consent of Ralph son of William Beauchamp, made it over to William de Bracklesham, Dean of Chichester.⁸⁹ In 1293 Bishop Gilbert ordered that in future the rector should keep the chancel in repair

Bishop of Salisbury (1142–84); Savaric died c. 1144.

⁸⁵ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

⁸⁶ *Curia Regis R.* vii, 156.

⁸⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 144; xl, 81.

⁸⁸ *Bracton's Note-Book*, 350.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlvi, 681–7.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

and pay yearly to the Dean and Chapter, who should have the right of presentation, 40s., of which 1 mark was to augment the chantry founded in Chichester Cathedral by Dean William de Bracklesham, 1 mark to be paid to a clerk assisting at the mass of the Blessed Virgin in the cathedral, and 1 mark to the chaplain of the parish church of St. Peter outside the gate of the Friars Minor at Chichester.⁹⁰

Lordington rectory was valued in 1291 at £5 6s. 8d.,⁹¹ and in 1445, owing to the poverty of this living and that of Racton and the fewness of their inhabitants, the two benefices were united.⁹² The value of the rectory of Racton with Lordington was given in 1535 as £5 19s. 1d.⁹³ The only hint that the church of Lord-

ington survived is the occurrence in a will of 1555 of 'Syr William prest of Lurtyngton',⁹⁴ and he may well have been domestic chaplain at Lordington House. No tradition of the site of the church is known.

Marion Harriet Arnold by her will *CHARITY* dated 21 February 1932 bequeathed to the rector and churchwardens of Racton cum Lordington £200, the income to be distributed between such deserving poor persons of the parish as are selected by the said rector, the police constable of the parish, the parish nurse, one churchwarden, and a resident of the said parish of some standing (chosen annually by the said rector). The annual income of the Charity amounts to £5 17s. 4d.

SINGLETON

This is a large parish of 4,063 acres, about 2½ miles from east to west and 3½ miles from north to south, divided by a valley running at about the 200-ft. level between much higher ground. In this valley¹ lie the settlements of West Dean, Singleton, Charlton, and East Dean, linked by road. The considerable village of Singleton lies at the point where another valley, carrying the road (and railway) to Midhurst, comes in from the north. One mile south of the village is Rook's, or St. Roche's, Hill with the Trundle, a Neolithic and Early Iron Age camp,² on the edge of the parish, where a height of 677 ft. is reached. About the same distance to the north-east, on Heyshott Down, a height of 760 ft. is attained, and all this northern third of the parish is heavily wooded, constituting the Forests of Singleton and Charlton.³ The hamlet of Charlton, ½ mile east of Singleton, is famous in sporting annals for its Hunt;⁴ and on the downland to the south of it is the even more famous Goodwood Racecourse.

An architectural relic of the Charlton Hunt is Fox Hall, the lodge built by the Duke of Richmond in 1730. Externally the chief feature is the chimney-stack on the north side with a moulded cornice, above which the square shaft is flanked by consoles; inside, the first-floor bedroom retains its panelling and fine fireplace. Otherwise the houses here and in Singleton village are unpretentious buildings, mainly of the 17th century, with typical chimney-stacks and, in some instances, thatched roofs. One tiny cottage, north of the church and east of the main road, with flint-faced mud walls and thatched roof, may be medieval, as there are freestone dressings to one jamb of the doorway and to one angle.

In the time of Edward the Confessor *MANORS* the manor of *SINGLETON*, which then included East and West Dean, was held by Earl Godwin; it was then assessed at 97½ hides and was worth £89. In 1086 it was one of the manors retained in his own hands by Earl Roger, and its assessment had been reduced by 47 hides. The clerks of the

church (see below) held 3½ hides, a certain William 1 hide, Geoffrey 2 hides, Pagen 1 hide, and a monk of St. Evroul 1 hide. There were 2 mills, and 9 haws in Chichester were attached to the manor. The value of the earl's estate was estimated at £93, but he was raising £120 from it; the estates of the 'knights' were worth £14, and that of the church £8.⁵

Singleton descended with the honor of Arundel and in 1566 was among the manors conveyed by Henry, Earl of Arundel, to his daughter Jane and her husband John, Lord Lumley,⁶ who died seised of it in 1610.⁷ It continued in his family until 1730, when the Earl of Scarborough sold it to the Duke of Richmond,⁸ with whose descendants it has remained.

CHARLTON, also, was part of the honor of Arundel. Lands there were assigned in dower to Isabel de Mortimer, widow of John, Earl of Arundel, in 1272,⁹ and it continues to figure in the estates of the earls, the free chase there being mentioned in 1344.¹⁰ The manor was conveyed to Lord Lumley in 1566 with that of Singleton and descended with it to the Dukes of Richmond.

There seems to have been a subinfeudation of part of the manor of Charlton, as in 1428 William Courte was holding a ½ knight's fee, formerly held by Walter de Charleton, here.¹¹ John Court 'of Charlton' died in 1553,¹² and in 1640 John Court and Katherine his wife sold the manor of Charlton and its lands to Sir William Forde and Sir Edward Banister.¹³ They were presumably acting for Richard, Viscount Lumley, as he leased the manor with Singleton to Mr. Lewknor in 1646, and in his will of 1662 says that he bought the manor from John Court and his wife.¹⁴ It was sold with Singleton in 1730 to the Duke of Richmond.

The church of *ST. JOHN EVANGELIST*¹⁵ stands south of the village; it is built of flint rubble, part plastered, with freestone dressings and some modern brick patching, and is roofed with tile. It consists of chancel with south organ chamber, nave, aisles with north porch and

⁹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vi, 696-7.

⁹¹ *Tax. Ecl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

⁹² Chich. Epis. Reg. Praty, fol. 104.

⁹³ *Valor Ecl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 309.

⁹⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 2.

¹ In 1195 the 'vallis de Schengelton was restocked with 1,722 sheep, 200 swine, and 7 plough-teams of oxen: *Pipe R.* 6 Ric. I (Pipe R. Soc.), 9.

² Curwen, *Archæology of Sussex*, 90-4, 293-6.

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 304-5.

⁴ *Ibid.* 441-3. The monument to Tom Johnson, the duke's huntsman, who died in 1774, is in the church; and portraits of many members of the Hunt are preserved in Goodwood House.

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 421.

⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 9.

⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxi, 109.

⁸ Elwes and Robinson, *Manors of West Sussex*, 200; Close R. 4 Geo. II, pt. 13,

m. 13.

⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1266-72, p. 716.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 1343-5, p. 281.

¹¹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 158.

¹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 128.

¹³ *Ibid.* xix, 102.

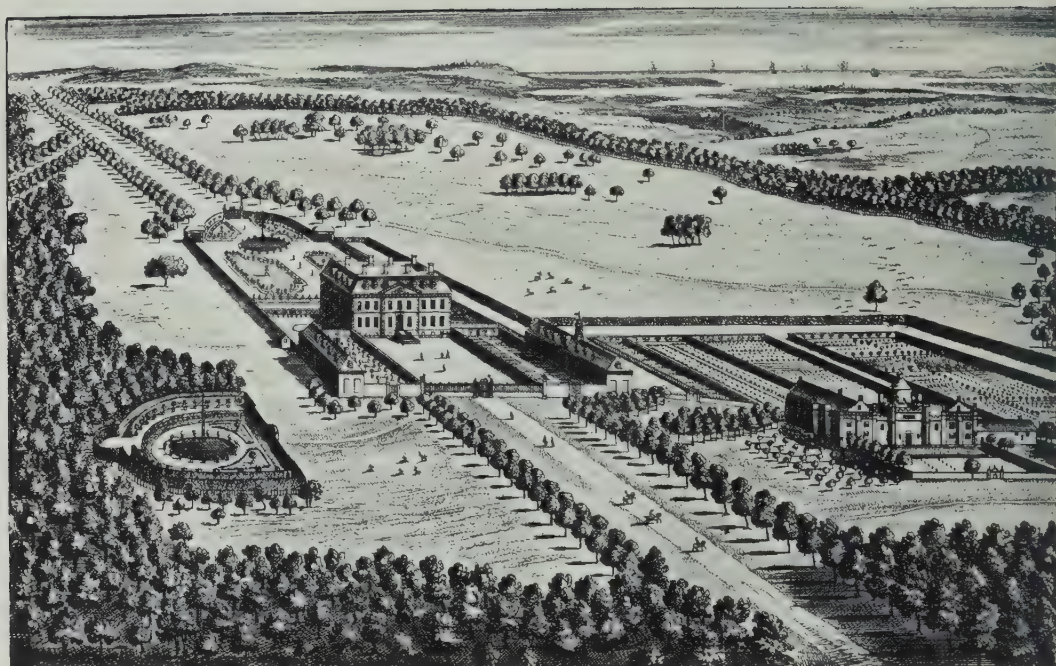
¹⁴ *P.C.C.* 37 Juxon.

¹⁵ This is the modern invocation; Add. MS. 39366, fol. 122 v quotes De Banco, Mich. 34 Edward I for St. Mary the Virgin; cf. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 129.

PLAN of the VILLAGE of SINGLETON



MAP OF SINGLETON, 1798



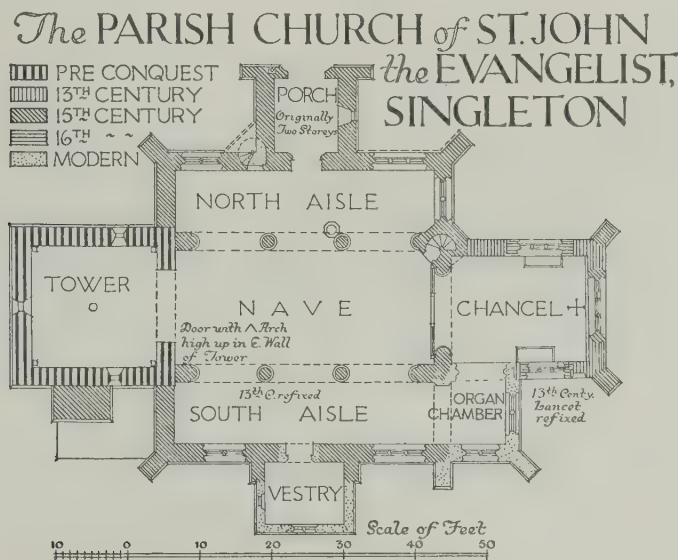
STANSTED HOUSE, 1708
(showing, on the right, the medieval house)

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED SINGLETON

south vestry, and western tower. The tower and probably the upper part of the nave walls are of pre-Conquest date; the chancel was reconstructed and a south aisle added in the 13th century; this aisle was reconstructed and a north aisle and porch were added in the 15th; the organ chamber and vestry are modern.

shown in the drawing of 1804 in the Sharpe collection. The west arch is of two orders dying away into square responds.

In the east wall of the nave over the chancel arch is a small window of two square-headed lights without tracery containing some stained glass, apparently ancient; the stonework may be a 15th-century recon-



The chancel has at each eastern corner a diagonal buttress in two stages with sloping offsets; these and the east window, of three cinquefoil-headed lights with Perpendicular tracery, are insertions of the 15th century in walls of the 13th. Close to the east end of the south wall on the outside are the remains of a 13th-century lancet window, formerly farther west, but refixed here when the organ chamber was added; this was originally a low side window.¹⁶ On each side of the chancel is a window of three cinquefoil-headed lights, without tracery, under a four-centred arch, of the 16th century. A modern arch of two orders, the inner resting on shafts attached to square responds, opens into the organ chamber on the south side. The chancel arch is of two orders with hollow chamfers resting on semicircular responds with moulded caps and bases; the profile of the former suggests a late copy, probably 15th-century, of work of the 13th. In the south wall is a piscina with pointed arched head, and in the north a small square-headed aumbry, both probably 15th-century. The roof is ancient, having a moulded tie-beam, moulded wall-plates, and plain trussed rafters. Against the north wall is a table tomb with flat canopy, panelled soffit, and cresting of four-leaved flowers; against the south is another table tomb without canopy; both have panelled fronts and the casements of lost brasses in their reposes, and both are of the 15th or 16th century.

The modern organ chamber has a diagonal buttress of two stages to the south-east, in the east wall is a two-light window in Perpendicular style, a similar window in the south wall incorporates some ancient tracery, evidently that of a former east window of the aisle,

struction of a pre-Conquest window. In the north-east corner of the nave is a rood-loft stair of the 15th century having plain *anse de panier* doorways above and below and a small window with pointed arched head to the north-east.

The north arcade is of three bays, each arch is of two orders with hollow chamfers; the two piers are cylindrical and the responds have the form of half-piers; the base moulds are of a 15th-century form; the caps, however, though probably coeval, are a rather inaccurate copy of those in the opposite arcade.¹⁷ The south arcade resembles the north, but, while all the bases are of the 15th century, the caps of both responds and that of the western pier as well as, probably, some of the stones of the piers themselves are of the 13th. Evidently there formerly was on this side, if not also on the north, an arcade of the 13th century which was reconstructed with the arches at higher level in the 15th, and the old caps were reused, except one, perhaps broken in handling. The tower arch is of one order, square and resting on square responds with plain imposts; the responds are pre-Conquest, the arch, now pointed, a reconstruction, perhaps of the 15th century. High up in the west wall of the nave is a pre-Conquest doorway having straight-lined arch and jambs of square section without imposts, probably, like that at Bosham, to give access to the space above a flat ceiling. The present roof is ancient, and has four tie-beams braced to wall-pieces, king-posts, a collar purlin, and trussed rafters. The nave and aisle roofs are continuous.

The north aisle has diagonal buttresses in two stages at both corners; in the east wall is a window of two lights, and in the north one of three lights east, and one

¹⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlii, 145.

¹⁷ The absence of a bed-joint between abacus and capital is good evidence against their being of the 13th century.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

of two lights west, of the porch; these are all of the 15th century and have cinquefoil heads to the lights and normal Perpendicular tracery; the outer exterior arch of the three-light window has been rebuilt in brick. In the middle bay is the north door, having a pointed arch the mouldings of which are continued on the jambs, the rear-arch is segmental pointed. Over the door on the outside face is IHS carved in black-letter on stone, apparently medieval. The door hinges are ancient. West of the south doorway is a small doorway, now blocked and visible on the inside only, having *anse de panier* head, formerly leading to a newel staircase, now destroyed, giving access to an upper story of the porch. The lean-to roof has tie-beams braced to wall-pieces, principals, and a purlin. This work is all of the 15th century.

The south aisle had formerly a diagonal buttress at the east corner, now rebuilt square at the junction with the organ chamber; in the south wall are two buttresses partly incorporated in the modern vestry wall, and a diagonal buttress at the south-west corner; these resemble those of the north aisle, as do the windows. The doorway probably once corresponded, but now has a plain pointed arch made up in plaster; there is a similar roof.

The north porch (15th-century) has buttresses much patched with brick east and west of the doorway, which consists of a pointed arch of two orders, moulded, the outer continued on the jambs, the inner resting on semi-octagonal responds with imposts. West of this in the outer wall is a contemporary holy-water stoup, and in the east wall is a single-light trefoil-headed window. The former upper story of the porch has disappeared, if, indeed, it ever existed, and the present roof is ceiled in plaster.

The tower (pre-Conquest) has a large buttress against the middle of the south wall, probably added in the 15th century; it is of four stages with sloping offsets. On the north and south faces of the tower is a one-light window with round head and double splay: these are pre-Conquest, but have been subsequently widened. In the west wall there is a similar window, placed somewhat higher; in the second stage there is, on the north side only, a coeval window of two round-headed lights separated by a thick mullion (not a baluster shaft):¹⁸ in the uppermost stage there is in the east wall a one-light window with square-framed trefoil head, perhaps modern, and a one-light window with round head, apparently pre-Conquest, in the north. The tower walls are finished with rough battlements.

The vestry (modern) is built against the place of the ancient south doorway, and has a two-light window to the south, and a single-light to the west, in late Perpendicular style.

The font is octagonal, perhaps 15th-century; in the chancel is some oak panelling, part 17th-century, part a renewal; and some of the benches are of about the 15th century.

There are two bells, one uninscribed, the other dated 1572.¹⁹

¹⁸ Dallaway (*Chichester Rape*, 172) evidently mistook this pre-Conquest work for what his age would have called the 'debased' work of the 17th or 18th century.

¹⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 224.

²⁰ *Ibid.* liii, 257.

²¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 785, IIII.

²² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 421.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 117.

²⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 31.

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 175.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 1087, 1093.

²⁷ *Pipe R. 2 Ric. I* (*Pipe R. Soc.*), 129.

²⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 91.

The communion plate²⁰ includes a large plain silver cup of 1707, and a paten of 1683; these were given to the church, apparently, by the rector, George Henry Woods, whose initials they bear, with the respective dates 1840 and 1839.

The registers begin at 1558.

Singleton appears to have been, *ADVOWSON* like Easebourne (q.v.), a hundredal church; that is to say, an early 'missionary centre' with a number of subordinate chapels—East and West Dean, Binderton, Didling, Dumpford, and Chilgrove²¹—of which the first four became parochial churches. In 1086 the church was said to possess the unusually large endowment of 3½ hides, worth £8 but actually yielding £10 to 'the clerks' who held it.²² These clerks may have been the members of a local collegiate establishment, but they may have been the college of secular priests at Arundel, of which Earl Roger apparently gave the patronage to the Norman abbey of Séz. The church of Arundel certainly held the 'prebend' of Singleton in the time of Henry I.²³ In 1150 William, Earl of Chichester, and Queen Aeliz his wife gave to the cathedral of Chichester 'the prebend which William Archdeacon of London held in West Dean and East Dean',²⁴ and this was confirmed to the canons as 'the prebend of Singleton' by Hilary, Bishop of Chichester.²⁵ Richard I extorted 100 marks from the canons for a confirmation of the grant in 1190,²⁶ they having been deprived of it by Henry II.²⁷ Under an agreement made during the bishopric of Simon de Welles (1204–7) the advowson of Singleton was assigned to the Earl of Sussex (or Arundel), various tithes being assigned to the dean and chapter, who were to pay 60s. yearly to the rector.²⁸ From this time the advowson followed the descent of the manor until January 1768, when, on the cession of Henry Peckham rector of Singleton, the benefice, being insufficient for the support of a rector (it was valued at only £6 9s. 7d. in 1535²⁹), was united to the vicarage of West Dean.³⁰ The Duke of Richmond, as patron of Singleton, was to have one turn in three and the dean and chapter two. This arrangement persisted until 1849, when the two benefices were again separated,³¹ the Duke of Richmond retaining the advowson of Singleton; since, the bishop and dean and chapter of Chichester have been associated with the duke as patrons.³²

Within the Trundle on Rook's Hill can still be traced the foundations of a little chapel of St. Roche, a rectangle 14 by 11 ft., of which considerable ruins were standing in 1723.³³ This is first recorded in 1570 as 'the late chappell of St. Rooks'.³⁴ In 1635 the churchwardens of Singleton reported that the rector had 'a little house which by report of ancient men was bilt in former times for a Mass Priest to live in and to say Mass at a Chappel standing upon Rooks Hill'; it stood just north of the churchyard and east of the road to the church.³⁵ Of the history of the chapel nothing is known.

In 1532 Peter Mawtalye made bequests to the Brotherhoods of Blessed Mary and of St. Katherine of Singleton.³⁶

²⁹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 309.

³⁰ Add. MS. 39407A, fol. 50.

³¹ Add. MS. 39410B, fol. 50.

³² *Clergy Lists*.

³³ Stukeley, *Itin. Curiosum*, pl. 43.

³⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* ix, 224; lviii, 80.

³⁵ *Suss. N. & Q.* viii, 8.

³⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 131.

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED SINGLETON

Ann Butler by her will dated 11 **CHARITIES** March 1874 bequeathed £100 to the churchwardens of this parish, the income to be given to the aged poor of the parish. The sum of only £17 17s. 5d. was received in respect of the bequest, and the annual income amounts to 9s.

Henry Smith (Longstock Estate). The share ap-

plicable in this parish of the charity of Henry Smith is regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 13 March 1906. The scheme provides that the income shall be applied in making payments under various heads for the benefit of the poor of the parish. The income amounts to £30 approximately and is administered by four trustees appointed by the parish council of Singleton.

STOUGHTON

Stoughton is a large parish of 5,373 acres, 6 miles long from east to west and 2 miles from north to south. It lies on the southern slopes of the Downs, higher in the north than the south. Two valleys divide it and meet in a V at the south of the parish. The more easterly of these, where Stoughton village itself stands, is made by the River Ems. A secondary road from Westbourne runs through this valley, turning at right angles about 1½ miles above Stoughton, towards East Marden; straight on, it becomes a mere track. A road from South Harting comes over the Downs and through Compton and West Marden into the more westerly valley, and these two roads meet at the village of Walderton. The slopes of the Downs are here wooded, and the western part of the parish is covered by the Forest of Stansted. Here the separate ecclesiastical parish of Stansted and Forest Side was formed in 1856, including small portions of Racton and Up Marden.¹ Apart from the valleys, this is the most low-lying part of the parish, being between 300 and 100 ft. Northwood Farm is in the north-west of the parish, near Forest Side. On the east, Bow Hill lies in this parish, and rises to over 600 ft.

The district is rich in prehistoric remains. Two of the three long barrows to be found in West Sussex are within the parish and are presumably of Neolithic date, and there are eighteen later round barrows, traces of prehistoric field-systems, a terrace-way, and indications of probable flint-mines.²

Walderton Down, the boundaries of which had been in dispute, was declared in 1788 to be in the manor of Stansted and parish of Stoughton, and 280 acres here were inclosed in 1863.^{2a}

Architecturally there is little of antiquity to be seen. The village is a group of buildings, mostly of flint and brick, not earlier than the 18th century, except an L-shaped house at its north-east end. This has walls of red and black brick and a pair of chimney-shafts of the 17th century; one of the windows of the shorter wing retains its brick label. At Walderton in a similar group of houses two with thatched roofs have 17th-century chimney-shafts, and one of them shows a little timber-framing in its east front.

Northwood Farm and 'Little Busto', both on the northern edge of the parish, are also 17th-century.

At Stansted Park³ a house was built for the Earl of Scarborough in 1686 by William Talman. Of this the only remains are six bays of stone cellars, in two adjoining ranges, of quadripartite vaulting with ovolo-moulded ribs carried on circular stone pillars that have

moulded capitals. These are surrounded by brick vaults belonging to the house built in 1786 by James Wyatt for Richard Barwell, the wealthy East Indian merchant and friend of Warren Hastings, who bought the property in 1781 and had the Park laid out with three magnificent avenues. This house was constructed in white brick, with porticoes on the east and west fronts. It was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1900, after which the present house was built by Sir Reginald Blomfield. It is a very handsome building of red brick with white stone dressings and balustraded parapets. The main east and west fronts have colonnaded stone porticos and pediments. The rooms are finely proportioned and contain many good pictures, particularly portraits of the family of Ponsonby, Earls of Bessborough, and the great tapestry of the Battle of Wynendaal⁴ presented to the 1st Lord Scarborough, who was one of Marlborough's generals. On the north side of the house a low wing containing the domestic offices is a survival of the house of 1786, and beyond it are the stables built by Wyatt, who also designed the lodges at the entrance to the park.

The old house⁵ built by Lord Maltravers, son of William, Earl of Arundel, about 1480 lay to the south-west of the present house. It was a brick castellated and turreted building and during the Civil War was occupied first by the Royalists and then by the Parliamentarians.⁶ Much of it was still standing in the last quarter of the 18th century⁷ but seems then to have fallen into rapid decay. In 1818 a remaining fragment⁸ was converted by Lewis Way into the west end of a chapel, which was consecrated in January 1819 by the Bishops of Gloucester and St. David's. It was damaged by a bomb in November 1940 but has been restored. The west end, of 15th-century brick, has angle-turrets and a restored stone-framed doorway. It is of two stories, as is also the porch on the south. The nave and chancel were built by Lewis Way, whose wealth was largely devoted to the conversion of Jews, and the most remarkable feature is the east window, unique as having no symbol of Christianity, its decoration being entirely concerned with the Old Testament Law.⁹

Before the Conquest **STOUGHTON**, **MANORS** assessed as 36 hides, was held by Earl Godwin of the king. After the Conquest 16 hides were for a time attached to the manor of Burne [Westbourne] but by 1086 the manor was again a single holding, except for 1 hide and woodland in the rape of William de Braose. There were 15 haws in Chichester belonging to the manor. It was part of the

¹ Kelly, *Directory Suss.* (1938).

² E. C. Curwen, *Archaeology of Sussex*, 104, 128, 199; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxv, 219, 247.

^{2a} *Ibid.* lxxviii, 151.

³ T. G. Willis, *Records of Chichester*, 254-60.

⁴ This was supposed to have been lost

in the fire of 1900, but was later discovered and bought by Lord Bessborough.

⁵ This is shown, with the 1686 house, in Kip's *Britannia Illustrata* (1708).

⁶ C. Thomas-Stanford, *Sussex in the Civil War*, 72, 94.

⁷ View by Grimm in Add. MS. 5675,

fol. 39.

⁸ It is not clear whether this was part of the chapel of the old house.

⁹ Its restoration after bombing showed another unique feature, as the glass had apparently been painted after it was in place in the window.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

land held in demesne by Earl Roger. Although the manor consisted of 36 hides, it was assessed for geld at only 15 hides. To the church of Stoughton belonged 1½ hides of land.¹⁰

The overlordship of Stoughton descended with the honor of Arundel.

Early in the 12th century it was held in fee with Racton and Up Marden by Savaric fitz-Cane, who granted the church to Lewes Priory.¹¹ A portion of the manor (40 acres of land and a messuage) passed to Boxgrove Priory after 1170, when the Earl exchanged it with them for certain tithes.¹² The tallage of 1187,¹³ and a note, under the Honor of Arundel, of payments for restocking the farm of Stoughton in 1195,¹⁴ show that it was not yet connected with Bosham; but it was held in 1252 by Hugh le Bigod, brother of Earl Roger Bigod, as a member of Bosham (q.v.).¹⁵ It passed to Hugh's son Roger who became Earl of Norfolk,¹⁶ and he held of the Earls of Arundel until his death in 1307,¹⁷ when his lands reverted to the king under a fine made in 1279.¹⁸ One third of the manor had been granted by Hugh in dower to Isabel (Mortimer), Countess of Arundel.¹⁹

Apparently Stoughton remained in the king's hands for about ten years. In 1317 it was held during the king's pleasure by his brothers Thomas (de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk) and Edmund.²⁰ The manor then descended as a member of Bosham in the family of Thomas, as stated when John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, died seised of it in 1432,²¹ and as such the reversion of it was conveyed in 1476 by Elizabeth widow of John, Duke of Norfolk, to Queen Elizabeth wife of Edward IV and other trustees,²² for the marriage of the Duchess's daughter Anne to the king's son Richard, Duke of York. Anne dying without issue, the Mowbray estates were divided between the families of Berkeleys and Howard, Bosham (q.v.) went to the Berkeleys but Stoughton is found among the manors settled by Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, in 1497.²³ His son Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1541 exchanged it with the king.²⁴ In 1557 Henry, Earl of Arundel, bought it out of the Exchequer to be held in chief as of the honor of Petworth.²⁵

Lord Lumley, who held the manor with Stansted (q.v.), conveyed it in 1588 to Richard Lewknor.²⁶ Stoughton then descended with the manor of West Dean (q.v.) and came to Lord Selsey. He bequeathed it to his daughter, wife of the Hon. Vernon Harcourt, who died s.p. Under her will it came to Lord Clanricarde, who had already sold the reversion to Frederick Bower of West Dean, and he became lord of the manor about 1870.²⁷ The manorial rights appear to have lapsed not long after this.

STANSTED may perhaps represent the whole or

part of the 16 hides of Stoughton which, shortly after the Conquest, were temporarily attached to Westbourne.²⁸ It was mainly forest and something in the nature of a hunting lodge seems to have been built there in the 12th century. Henry II spent a week there in 1177;²⁹ two years later Richard and Ralph the king's falconers were there,³⁰ and in 1181 Silvester and his comrades were looking after the king's birds at Stansted.³¹ During the next three years large sums were spent on the king's buildings here.³² King John was also here in 1214 and 1215.³³ The first reference to it as a manor is in 1244 when it was part of Isabel's dower at the division of the lands of Hugh d'Aubigny.³⁴ It seems to have been closely connected with Westbourne, of which manor it formed a part between 1302 and 1330,³⁵ and it was assessed on the Subsidy Roll of 1412 as 'the manor of Burne with Stansted...'.³⁶ The manor was held in 1454 of the king in chief by Eleanor widow of John, Earl of Arundel, as ½ knight's fee.³⁷

During the minority of Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel (1272-89), the manor was in 1283 granted with Westbourne to the abbey of Vale Royal in aid of their works.³⁸ From 1422³⁹ to 1455, Stansted was one of the manors held in dower by Eleanor widow of John, Earl of Arundel.⁴⁰

At the death of Henry FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, in 1579, the manor of Stansted descended with Westbourne to John, Lord Lumley, in right of his wife Jane, daughter of Henry,⁴¹ and remained in the family of Lumley (later Earls of Scarborough). Among the estates of Richard, Viscount Lumley, in 1646 was the manor of Stansted, worth £156 6s. 8d.⁴² In 1721 the manor was settled by Richard, Earl of Scarborough, on his seventh son, James Lumley, and it passed in 1766, by will, to George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, son of the eldest sister of James Lumley. Lord Halifax left it by will to his natural daughter A. M. Donaldson,⁴³ who had married Richard Archdall.⁴⁴ About 1786 her trustees sold it to Richard Barwell, a wealthy Indian merchant, who enlarged the house. He died in 1805, and Stansted was bought by Lewis Way. The executors of Lewis Way sold it to Charles Dixon, who left it to his widow Augustina Ivens Mary. She settled Stansted on her grandson (by her first husband) George Wilder,⁴⁵ whose son sold it to G. C. Whitaker, from whom it was bought in 1924 by the Earl of Bessborough.

Attached to the manor were the Forest of Stansted⁴⁶ and the park, first mentioned in 1302.⁴⁷ In 1587 the



LUMLEY. Argent a fesse gules between three popinjays vert.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 426.

¹¹ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 65; *Leaves Chartulary* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xl), 79.

¹² Farrer, op. cit. 10; Dugdale, *Mon.* iv, 645; Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 14.

¹³ Farrer, op. cit. 11; *Pipe R.* 33 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 113.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 6 Ric. I, 9.

¹⁵ Farrer, op. cit. 68; *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 375.

¹⁶ C. E. C., *Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), x, 590.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 596; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 434.

¹⁸ Farrer, op. cit. 68; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 891.

¹⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 197.

²⁰ *Pipe R.* 11 Edw. II.

²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 11 Hen. VI, 43.

²² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3213.

²³ *Cal. Pat.* 1494-1509, p. 114.

²⁴ Dallaway, op. cit. ii, 157; *Lds. Journ.* i, 157, 162.

²⁵ Dallaway, loc. cit.

²⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 422.

²⁷ Elwes and Robinson, *Mansions of West Suss.* 224.

²⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 425.

²⁹ Eyton, *Itinerary of Henry II*, 217.

³⁰ *Pipe R.* 25 Hen. II (Pipe R. Soc.), 28.

³¹ *Ibid.* 27 Hen. II, 145.

³² *Ibid.* 28 Hen. II, 91; 29 Hen. II, 107; 30 Hen. II, 127.

³³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xli, 236.

³⁴ Farrer, op. cit. 15.

³⁵ Mee, *Bourne in the Past*, 37-41.

³⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 131.

³⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 33 Hen. VI, 77.

³⁸ *Cal. Fine R.* 1272-1307, p. 183; *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, pp. 62, 65, 66.

³⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. V, 77.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* 33 Hen. VI, 35.

⁴¹ Dallaway, op. cit. ii, 158.

⁴² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xix, 102.

⁴³ Dallaway, op. cit. ii, 103.

⁴⁴ Elwes and Robinson, op. cit. 224-5.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 302-3.

⁴⁷ Mee, *Bourne in the Past*, 37.

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED STOUGHTON

Forest contained a little over 1,400 acres, the Great Park 836 acres, and the Little Park 560 acres.⁴⁸

Part of Stansted was held with Racton (q.v.) at the beginning of the 13th century, when it was the subject of suits between Ralph Sanzaver and William son of Ilbert de Rakinton.⁴⁹

The manor of **WALDEVERTON** was held by Hugh d'Aubigny, last Earl of Arundel of his line, and after his death was divided in 1244 between his four co-heirs.⁵⁰ The portion which thus came to the FitzAlans seems to have been attached to their manor of Westbourne, as in 1412 Walderton, like Stansted, was included in the valuation of Westbourne, then held by Thomas, Earl of Arundel.⁵¹

The portion assigned to Cecily de Muhaut was conveyed by her in 1261 to John de Wyvill;⁵² and that of Mabel de Somery is not traceable. The remaining quarter went to Robert de Tateshale and was held by him of the honor of Arundel at his death in 1272.⁵³ Robert's eventual co-heirs were his three sisters, Emma wife of Adam de Cailly, Joan wife of Simon de Driby, and Isabel wife of John de Orreby,⁵⁴ and Walderton was still held jointly by their representatives in 1359.⁵⁵

Thomas de Cailly died in 1316 and his estate passed to his sister's son Adam de Clifton, then aged 9.⁵⁶ Adam's grandson Sir John died in 1388⁵⁷ and his son Constantine in 1396,⁵⁸ seized of tenements in Walderton. Constantine's daughter Elizabeth married Sir John Knyvet,⁵⁹ and in 1448 John Knyvet sold to Edmund Mille the 'manor' of Walderton.⁶⁰ His son Richard Mille died seized of the manor in 1476, leaving a son William,⁶¹ then an infant and subsequently an idiot.⁶² The Mille property passed to Richard's sister Anne and her husband William Apsley,⁶³ and their son Nicholas held the manor at his death in 1547.⁶⁴ His son John in 1560 sold it to John Newman,⁶⁵ whose son William had livery of the manor in 1577⁶⁶ and died in 1593, leaving an infant son John.⁶⁷ The further history of this estate is unknown.

Another part of Walderton was held by the family of Tregoz of Goring, apparently as a subinfeudation of the Fitz-Alan manor. In 1331 Thomas Tregoz had a grant of free warren in his demesnes in various places including Walderton.⁶⁸ From him it descended to Henry Tregoz, whose widow Joan married Sir Edward St. John and died in 1387 seized of lands in Walderton, held of the Earl of Arundel as of his manor of Westbourne.⁶⁹ Their heir was their grandson Edward, who died in 1400 holding the manor of Goring with its members,



TREGOZ. *Azure two gimel bars or with a lion passant or in chief.*

including Walderton, said to be held of the Prince of Wales as of the honor of Wallingford; his heir was his uncle John Tregoz,⁷⁰ to whom Edward's widow Alice released her claims.⁷¹ John Tregoz died without issue in 1404 and 'the manor' of Walderton passed to Thomas Lewkenor, son of Roger son of Joan daughter of Margaret sister of Henry Tregoz father of the said John.⁷² This estate was probably absorbed in the extensive property of the Lewkenors.

The portion of Walderton assigned to Joan and Simon de Driby passed in marriage with their daughter Alice to Sir William Bernak, who died in 1339 seized of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor.⁷³ His son John Bernak died in 1346, holding of the king as of the barony of Tateshale, leaving a son John, aged 3,⁷⁴ and a widow Joan, to whom this estate in Walderton was assigned in dower.⁷⁵ This may perhaps be the manor of Walderton which was recovered against William Scardevyle in 1510 by Thomas Fayremanner and John Sone.⁷⁶ William Fayremanner left this manor to his wife Alice in 1550,⁷⁷ and his son William in 1558 left the reversion of it after his mother's death to John son of his uncle Nicholas Fayremanner.⁷⁸ In 1574 William Fayremanner of Idsworth (Hants) sold the manor, late in the tenure of Margaret Fayremanner, widow, to John Colpys.⁷⁹ John died in 1580, seized of the manor, leaving an infant son John,⁸⁰ who came of age in 1596, when he had livery of what is then called $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor of Walderton.⁸¹ In 1607 he sold the manor to William Colman,⁸² who in 1610 conveyed it to Hugh Speke and Matthew Woodward.⁸³ They in 1622 sold it to Bartholomew Sone,⁸⁴ who in 1623 bequeathed to his eldest son Thomas 'my two manors of Walderton, namely the manor which I bought of Adrian Stoughton, sometime of Queen Elizabeth, and the manor which I bought of Hugh Speke and Matthew Woodward, sometime Colpas'.⁸⁵ The manor which Sone had bought from Adrian Stoughton in May 1602⁸⁶ had been bought by the latter on the previous 8 January from Henry Best and Edward Britten, to whom the Queen had granted it the day before.⁸⁷ It appears to have come to the Crown as part of the possessions of Tortington Priory.⁸⁸ Thomas Sone died seized of the two manors in 1633, leaving a son Wood Sone, then aged 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.⁸⁹ In 1658 Francis Sone sold 'the manor' of Walderton to Richard Peckham,⁹⁰ and it subsequently descended with Lordington (q.v.) in Racton.

Part of Walderton was for a time attached to the manors of Old Shoreham and Madeherst, with lands in Stoughton. In 1539, Robert Southwell alienated the holding to Thomas Bowyer, grocer, of London.⁹¹ In 1552 it passed to Stephen Boorde,⁹² who settled it on his younger son Thomas in 1557.⁹³

In 1244 tenements in **NORTHWOOD** were held of the honor of Arundel by John Rumyn, and his

⁴⁸ Rentals and Surveys (P.R.O.), 15, no. 76.

⁴⁹ Curia Regis R. 32, m. 6; 42, m. 4; 43, m. 2; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 111.

⁵⁰ Farrer, op. cit. 99; *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, pp. 248-52. ⁵¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 131.

⁵² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 648.

⁵³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 4.

⁵⁴ G. E. C., *Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), ii, 470. ⁵⁵ *Esch. Accts. Enr.* 5, no. 1.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, 48.

⁵⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 17 Ric. II, no. 13.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 19 Ric. II, no. 13.

⁵⁹ G. E. C., *Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), iii, 308; cf. *ibid.* ii, 470.

⁶⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1093.

⁶¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 19 Edw. IV, no. 58.

⁶² *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), xv, 94.

⁶³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxii, 263.

⁶⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), lxxxv, 32.

⁶⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1558-60, p. 378.

⁶⁶ *Fine R.* 19 Eliz. no. 4.

⁶⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 771.

⁶⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* iii, 258.

⁶⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 10 Ric. II, no. 36.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 1 Hen. IV, no. 65.

⁷¹ *Cal. Close*, 1399-1402, p. 303.

⁷² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 5 Hen. IV, no. 26.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 13 Edw. III, no. 26.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 20 Edw. III, no. 49.

⁷⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1346-9, p. 259.

⁷⁶ *Add. MS.* 39377, fol. 97, citing De

Banco R. Mich. 2 Hen. VIII, m. 156.

⁷⁷ *Add. MS.* 39504, fol. 28. ⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 27; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 457.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* xiv, 260.

⁸¹ *Fine R.* 38 Eliz. pt. 2, no. 50.

⁸² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 457.

⁸³ *Ibid.* 458. ⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁵ P.C.C. 99 Swan.

⁸⁶ *Close* 44 Eliz. pt. 27. ⁸⁷ *Ibid.* pt. 5.

⁸⁸ *Exch. Spec. Com.* 2315.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 964.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.* xx, 458.

⁹¹ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xiv (1), 403 (73). ⁹² *Cal. Pat.* 1550-3, p. 417.

⁹³ *Ibid.* 1555-7, p. 433; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* iii, 48, 140.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

service of $\frac{1}{10}$ fee in Northwood was assigned to Roger de Somery and Nicholaa his wife, third coheir of Hugh d'Aubigny.⁹⁴ Another John Romyn in 1300 claimed haybote in Stoughton and Stansted in right of his manor of Northwood.⁹⁵ In 1314 William Romyn died holding this estate of the Earl of Arundel and leaving an infant son Henry,⁹⁶ who settled land in Stoughton on himself and his wife Joan in 1346⁹⁷ and died in possession of the $\frac{1}{10}$ fee in Northwood in 1349, leaving a son Edmund, aged 8.⁹⁸ It is not improbable that Edmund may have died about the same time, when the Black Death was raging, and that the holding reverted to the overlord.

The manor of Northwood is mentioned among the lands of the Earls of Arundel in 1397⁹⁹ and 1398.¹ One-third of the manor was among the property assigned to Beatrice, Countess of Arundel, in dower (d. 1440), while the other two-thirds belonged to the Hospital of Holy Trinity, Arundel.² The whole manor continued to belong to the Hospital and was granted in 1547 with its other property to Sir Richard Lee,³ who granted it at once to Henry, Earl of Arundel.⁴ Philip, Earl of Arundel, conveyed the manor in 1582 to William and John Leefe,⁵ and it was held by William Leefe in 1606.⁶

In 1695 Edward Madgwick, and others, made a conveyance of the manor to Sir Thomas Miller.⁷ However, the interest of the Madgwick family in the manor continued through the 18th century, for in 1713 Edward Madgwick gave the manor to his son John, charged with a rent of £20 for his daughter Mary and her heirs,⁸ and in 1793 the Rev. William, Edward, and Elizabeth Madgwick were called to vouch in the recovery which gave this rent to Richard Barwell of Stansted,⁹ who had bought the manor and manor-house from Martha Woods of Chidham, widow, in 1782.¹⁰

The church of *ST. MARY*¹¹ stands in *CHURCH* a graveyard that appears originally to have been circular on a spur of the Downs north of the village; it consists of chancel, nave flanked to north and south by transepts, and south porch. It is built of flint rubble which, except in the case of the chancel and the porch, is plastered; the porch is largely of brick; the roofs of the chancel, north transept, and porch are tiled, those of the nave and south transept are covered with blue Welsh slates. The eastern part of the church is probably the very building mentioned in Domesday Book,¹² the nave was built or reconditioned in the 13th century, the porch dates from the 17th.

The east window is of one semicircular-headed light with concentric splay; the rear-arch is moulded and has a hood-mould; the jambs have nook-shafts (solid with them, not detached) with moulded caps, neckings, and bases. In each of the north and south walls is a similar window, but the chancel roof has been lowered¹³ to such an extent that the whole of the arches of these have disappeared, the roof plate now forming a lintel to a square-headed window; these three windows are of the 13th century, but are somewhat reminiscent of

12th-century forms. In the east wall, on the south side, is a piscina with pointed trefoil head, and a square-headed aumbry. At the east end of the south wall is a lancet window with plain pointed rear-arch; this is originally of the 13th century,¹⁴ but its stonework is almost entirely a modern renewal. West of the second window on this side is a priest's door, with pointed arch of two chamfered orders and hood-mould, imposts, jambs of like section to the arch, and semicircular rear-arch, also 13th-century. West of this is a square-headed window of two trefoiled lights, without tracery, having an external square label stopped with carved heads of a man and a pig-like monster; this is of the late 14th century, its sill is at a much lower level than that of any other chancel window, but it is doubtful whether it should be classed as a 'low side window'; perhaps it was inserted to light a reading-desk. The chancel arch is semicircular, of two orders, each having a bold torus moulding; the capitals of the respond shafts have rather thick abaci of the usual Romanesque section, continued along both faces of the west wall of the chancel as string-courses. The capital bearing the inner order on the south side is of crude Corinthian form, that on the north has volutes but, instead of foliage, a representation of drapery; the capitals of the shafts bearing the outer orders are of simpler form; all the bases are moulded. The jointing of this work is noticeably wide, the tooling is diagonal, not random; its date is 11th-century. The trussed rafter roof of the chancel is wholly modern.

In the south wall of the nave a pointed arch of two orders, the outer chamfered, the inner having a triple roll moulding, opens into the transept; the outer order rests on square responds, the inner on an attached shaft with square abacus (continued to form an impost for the outer order), capital with palm-leaf foliage, and moulded base. This is of the late 12th century, and is reminiscent of work done in Chichester Cathedral to repair the damage of the fire of 1187. West of the transept arch is a single-light window, set high in the wall, with semicircular head, concentric splay, and exterior rebate, apparently 13th-century work influenced by older forms. The south door has a plain pointed arch of one order resting on plain jambs without imposts, also 13th-century. At the south-west corner is a buttress of three stages with sloping offsets, of uncertain date. The north wall of the nave is of the same design as the south, but there is no buttress at the north-west corner; the north door is blocked by a modern heating chamber. In the west wall is a pointed doorway of two chamfered orders of similar design and date to the chancel door; over this is a window of two lights with pointed cinquefoiled heads surmounted by an oval-headed quatrefoil, of the 15th or 16th century. There are six roof trusses, ancient, but of uncertain date; each consists of tie-beam, king-post, double principals, and struts; between the trusses are timbers of rafter scantling set purlinwise; the space between them is ceiled with plaster.

The south transept, now used as a vestry, has in the

⁹⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, p. 251.

⁹⁵ *Assize R.* 1315, m. 506.

⁹⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, 246.

⁹⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2043.

⁹⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, 141.

⁹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, p. 281.

¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 21 Ric. II, 137.

² *Ibid.* 18 Hen. VI, 28.

³ *Pat.* 38 Hen. VIII, pt. 9.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1547-9, p. 213; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 444.

⁵ *Ibid.* 324.

⁶ *Ibid.* xxxiii, 227. ⁷ *Ibid.* xx, 324.

⁸ *Add. MS.* 39499, fol. 102.

⁹ *Recov. R.* East. 33 Geo. III, ro. 2.

¹⁰ *Add. MS.* 39499, fol. 103.

¹¹ *Add. MS.* 39366, fol. 130, and Chichester Cathd. MSS. Liber Y., fol. 106 v. The patronal festival was probably the

Nativity of the Virgin.

¹² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 426.

¹³ An alternative possibility is that the original builder forgot to allow for the difference in height of the east and the side walls and found that he could not complete the side windows.

¹⁴ It is shown in the drawing, dated 1805, in the Sharpe collection.

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED STOUGH- TON

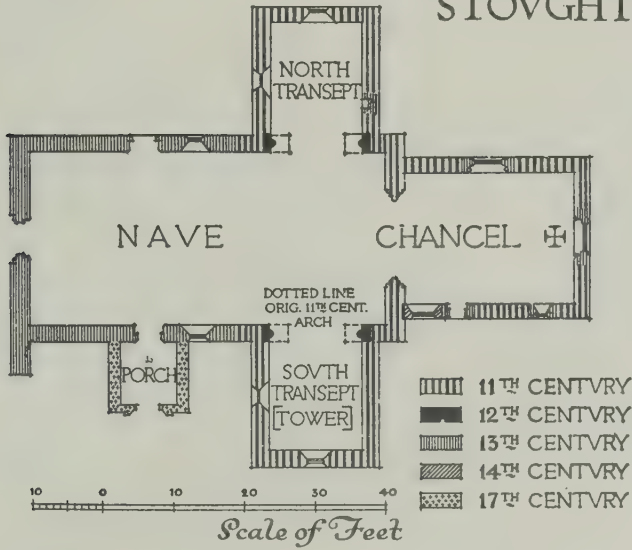
south wall a window of lancet form with pointed rear-arch but semicircular arch in the glazing plane, probably early-13th-century; in the west wall is a single-light window with semicircular head and double concentric splay, of the 11th century. In about the later 14th century an additional stage was added to the transept to form a bell-chamber; this has on both east and west faces a square-headed window of two trefoil lights with

There are three bells inscribed: 1. 'Praise the Lord 1597 A. W.'; 2. '+AUE GRACIA PLENA'; 3. 'Prais God 1602 A. W.'¹⁵

Near the gate of the churchyard are two semicircular stones, perhaps the base of a former churchyard cross.

The communion plate includes a silver cup of 1670.¹⁶

The PARISH CHVRCH of ST MARY STOUGHTON



no tracery; the roof is pyramidal. A massive oak bell-frame, perhaps coeval with the bell-chamber, rises from the ground floor.

The north transept has a single 13th-century lancet in the north wall, and a double splay window like that of the south transept in the west. In the east wall is a 13th-century piscina (drain missing) with round-headed trefoil head and nail-head moulding; its hood-mould has the heads of a priest and a widow as stops; immediately over this, perhaps not in its original position, is a plain corbel. There is no upper stage; the roof has two ancient tie-beams, the underside of the rafters is ceiled in plaster.

The porch was constructed of brick in the 17th century, but was remodelled in the 19th, when an outer doorway in stone was inserted.

The altar-rails have slender turned balusters, the alternate ones having spiral fluting, the upper and lower rails are moulded, the styles next to the opening have the form of unfluted Ionic columns, there are no gates; this is of the 18th century. Two oblong panels, with the Ten Commandments, are on the east wall of the nave; similar panels of smaller size with the Creed and the Lord's Prayer have been relegated to the vestry; these are perhaps early-19th-century. The font is a copy of a 12th-century form with square bowl and five shafts, but is, like the other fittings, modern.

The registers of baptisms begin in 1671, those of marriages in 1675, and burials in 1674.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Stoughton church held 1½ hides of land. The church was granted with those of Racton and Up Marden before 1121 to Lewes Priory by Savaric fitz-Cane,¹⁷ and it was confirmed to the priory by Bishop Seffrid II in about 1200.¹⁸ In or shortly before 1249 it was transferred to the Bishop of Chichester, who assigned it to the common fund of the canons.¹⁹ A vicarage was ordained in 1256,²⁰ but is not mentioned in the Taxation of 1291, when the rectory was valued at £20 and stated to belong to the 'community' of Chichester.²¹ In 1341 the rector was said to have certain lands and rents and 'the perquisites of the court',²² which suggests a rectorial manor, not elsewhere referred to. In 1428 the church was entered twice as assessed for subsidy, at 30 marks and 12 marks,²³ the latter presumably referring to the vicarage, which was valued at £8 9s. 2d. in 1535,²⁴ when the rectory was farmed by the Dean and Chapter for £16.²⁵ The Dean and Chapter were the patrons at the time of Dallaway,²⁶ but in 1822, although they retained the rectory, the gift of the vicarage was in the hands of the Bishop of Chichester,²⁷ and now the advowson belongs to the Bishop of London.

A vicarage of Stansted and Forest Side was created

¹⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 225.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* liii, 258.

¹⁷ *Lewes Cartulary* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xl),

79.

¹⁸ *Suss. N. & Q.* ii, 253.

¹⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxviii, 160; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 231.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 233.

²¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 138.

²² *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 353.

²³ *Feud. Aids*, v, 169, 170.

²⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 309.

²⁵ *Ibid.* 295.

²⁶ Dallaway, *op. cit.* ii, 157.

²⁷ *Clergy List.*

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

and Christ Church built by Charles Dixon in 1856. The advowson goes with the ownership of Stansted

Park (now owned by the Earl of Bessborough). There is a Primitive Methodist Chapel at Walderton.²⁸

WESTBOURNE

The parish, which contains 4,500 acres, with an additional 422 acres of foreshore and 58 acres of tidal water, forms a roughly rectangular block, 3 miles from north to south and 2 miles from east to west, with a narrow tongue, containing the estate of Adsdean, projecting north-east from its north-east angle. From sea-level in the south, where the Great Deep creek separates it from Thorney Island, the ground rises gradually to about 120 ft. in the north of the parish. There are no large blocks of woodland. At the end of the 18th century there were some 660 acres of common fields and 670 acres of commons.¹ The fields were inclosed between 1818 and 1823, and much of the commons in 1859.²

The main Chichester-Portsmouth road crosses the parish in the south, passing the hamlets of Nutbourne, Prinsted, and Southbourne and crossing the western parish and county boundary into Hampshire at Hermitage Bridge. The railway runs parallel with the road, a little to the north, with halts at Nutbourne and Southbourne. At the latter is the church of St. John the Evangelist, built in 1876 from the designs of T. Chatfield Clark.

The village is large and of irregular layout, about a mile north of the Chichester-Portsmouth road and right on the western border of the parish. There is a small triangular island in the middle, now covered with 18th-century and later buildings, which may have been the medieval market-place. Roads run north, south, and east from it and from these other roads branch off in four or five different directions.

Few of the ancient buildings have survived and none is of striking interest. To the south of the triangle and facing north-west is a 17th-century house³ (now two or three tenements) with the lower story of flint and brick and the upper of square timber-framing with flint infilling. A small panel is inscribed with the initials J & A H and date 1631. The lower windows have brick dressings. The altered upper windows were of the projecting oriel type and the remains of some of the original sill-brackets still remain. Another, opposite the east point of the triangle and facing south, has a rough-casted front of timber-framing, of which one angle-post is exposed; the roof is thatched. Another thatched cottage, 'Box Cottage', a little to the east on the south side of the road, is also of 17th-century square framing, and more eastward on the other side at the bend to the north-east is a good early-18th-century house of red brick, with a dentilled cornice and parapet and a small portico to the front entrance. In the lane running southwards from this bend is a thatched timber-framed house, facing east, now two tenements, of c. 1600 or earlier. The lower story of the front has been mostly underbuilt with 18th-century brick, but the gabled north end has large curved braces below the cambered tie-beam; there are also large braces below the front wall-plate. The thatched cottage next south, now mostly of 18th-century brick, retains some 17th-century framing and has a chimney-stack of 17th-century bricks.

North of the churchyard short roads form a square loop west of the main street. At its south-east corner is a low thatched building of several tenements refaced with red brick but exhibiting some 17th-century framing in the east end, and a central chimney-stack. On the west side of the square at the south angle is an early-18th-century house of red and black bricks with sash windows. The middle entrance has an entablature with a moulded cornice. Farther north on the same side is a reconditioned house, 'Smuggler's Cottage', with a rough-casted east front and timber-framed north end. There is little else of interest in the main street, which runs northward from east of the church, but near the north end on the east side is Norman House, which contains a beam dated 1639 inside; it has been much altered but parts of the walls, of red and black brickwork, may be of that period. In the walls of a modern outbuilding at the bottom of the garden are reset three old carved square stones—keystones or corbels. One is a lion's mask, another a grotesque man's face, perhaps of the same period, and the third is a woman's head that may be earlier. Another lion's mask in perished red stone is set in a porch at the back of the house.

Woodmancote Farm House, about a mile east of the village, is a 17th-century house enlarged in the 18th century and later. The gabled east end is of original thin bricks, the front of later 17th-century red and black bricks. The windows have been mostly altered; straight joists indicate the former existence of a bay-window in the west half. The central chimney-stack is of staggered attached square shafts. The fire-places have been reduced.

The hamlet of Prinsted is grouped chiefly about a loop south of the main Chichester-Portsmouth road and contains a number of ancient buildings.

The Manor House, on the east side of the east road of the loop, is dated 1663 with the initials I & S. G. on a stone panel in a brick frame in the west front, but the foundations are probably older. The front has a plinth of Sussex freestone and above it four courses of ashlar; above this the wall is of flint-work and has a brick string-course at first-floor level. The entrance, about midway, is modern, but farther north is a straight joint with ashlar dressings of a former doorway. Over this in the upper story is a lozenge pattern picked out in black bricks and above this the dated panel. The angles have stone quoins, but the windows have brick dressings and are mostly altered or blocked. The north end has a plinth and four courses of freestone like the front, with 18th-century brick above, but the south end is of freestone up to half height of the upper story, and the top of split flints. At the back the outshot is of flint and brick. There are no details by which the date of the ashlar-work can be assigned but it is probably of the 16th-century or earlier. The interior has been entirely modernized. The roof has purlins with straight wind-braces of the 1663 period.

Farther south on the same side is a reconditioned thatched cottage, 'The Old House', of one story and

²⁸ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.*

¹ Details of these are given in Mee's *Bourne in the Past*, ch. vi.

² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxviii, 147, market house: Mee, *op. cit.* 3.

³ 151.

³ This is said to have been the old



WESTBOURNE CHURCH: THE TOWER

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED WEST- BOURNE

attic with dormers, retaining much of its 16th- or early-17th-century timber-framing. The chimney-stacks have been rebuilt. Farther south also on the same side is a 17th-century thatched house showing the original framing in the half-gabled north end. The west front and south end have been replaced by flint and brickwork to the lower story and 18th-century brickwork above. This road is a cul-de-sac leading merely to the water of Thorney Channel, and the loop branches off the west side of it. On the north side of it 'Little Orchard' is a house of 17th-century square timber-framing with a jettied upper story on shaped brackets, and a thatched roof. Behind is a timber-framed wing with modern brick to the lower story. The chimney is of 18th-century brick. 'West Cottage' opposite is similar but has an original rebated central chimney-shaft. Other cottages show remains of framing, and two houses of flint and brick may be of the 17th century.

At Nutbourne, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile farther east, on the east side of a lane south of the main road is another 17th-century house with a jettied upper story on moulded brackets and with modern herring-bone brick infilling. The roof is now covered with slates but the rebated chimney-shaft is original.

In 1086 there were 4 water-mills,⁴ worth 40s., in the manor. There are in the parish two streams; in the east the Ham Brook runs southwards through Nutbourne, where there was a mill in the Middle Ages; the other, much larger, stream, probably the original Bourne but called in modern times the Ems, runs down the valley from Stoughton to Aldsworth mill-pond, where it is joined by a stream from the brick-ponds on the west; it then flows to the village, where it forms Westbourne mill-pond, and so down the western boundary of the parish. Here most of the water was diverted, probably in the 18th century, to serve Lumley Mill. In 1327 there were 3 mills in the manor, valued at only 100s. 'because they sometimes stand idle for want of water'; and in 1663 part of the rent of a water corn-mill was remitted because it had stood idle for a month and 20 days. In 1492 one of the mills had been converted for fulling. The Slipper tide-mill, to the south of Hermitage, was apparently built in the 18th century. In 1802 Edward Tollervey bought Lumley Mill and installed a bakery on a very large scale for supplying bread and biscuit to the Navy at Portsmouth; but the too-ambitious project ended in his bankruptcy.⁵ About this time there seem to have been three windmills in the parish;⁶ but even their sites are now uncertain.

Westbourne was probably a trading centre from early times. In 1302 there was a weekly market and a fair on 28 August, the day of the Beheading of St. John the Baptist (the patron of the church); the combined tolls being estimated at 20s. There were also 19 tenants who held stalls in the market-place for which they paid £1 10s. 6½d. rent.⁷ In 1327 the tolls of the market were worth 13s. 4d.; in 1330 the market was said to be worth 20s.—perhaps in rents of stalls, as the tolls were at that time leased out at 50s.⁸ A detailed rental⁹ of c. 1375 gives the rent of the tolls as reduced to £1 6s. 8d. and mentions four tenants holding stalls

and two shops. The market had died out before the end of the 18th century, but the fair lingered on until about the middle of the 19th.¹⁰

The manor of *BOURNE*, or *WEST-MANORS BOURNE*, containing 36 hides but assessed for 12 hides, was held in the time of the Confessor by Earl Godwin. In 1086 it was held in demesne by Earl Roger, under whom Payn held 4 hides which Alric had held 'as belonging to the minster'—presumably the cathedral of Selsey. There were 6 haws in Chichester¹¹ appurtenant to the earl's estate and one to that of Payn.¹² At this time Warblington in Hampshire was attached to Westbourne,¹³ but the connexion must have been severed not long after. The manor descended with the honor of Arundel, and on the death of Hugh d'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel, in 1243 it was assigned to his widow Isabel in dower.¹⁴ She survived until 1282, when it passed to her husband's great-great-nephew Richard FitzAlan.¹⁵ He was a minor in ward to King Edward, who in 1283 gave the custody of the late countess's manors of Westbourne and Stansted to the Abbot of Vale Royal,¹⁶ the monastery in Cheshire which the king had recently founded. An extent of the manor¹⁷ made in 1302 after the death of Richard FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, shows that it then included Stansted; there were 623 acres of arable in demesne, 13 free tenants paying £6 16s. 8½d. in rents, 92 customary tenants, whose services are recited, and 90 cottagers; the total value was £73 7s. 6½d. A detailed rental of the manor drawn up about 1375 shows that the tenements in Bourne itself were mostly small cottager holdings, while in its members of Prinsted and Woodmancote they were mainly virgates and half-virgates respectively,¹⁸ the virgate here being about 25 acres.¹⁹ Stansted had by this time become a separate manor, though both it and Westbourne descended with the earldom of Arundel until in 1566 Henry, Earl of Arundel, settled his Sussex manors on his daughter Jane and her husband John, Lord Lumley, retaining a life interest in them.²⁰ Westbourne remained with the family of Lumley until in 1721 it was bequeathed by Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough, to his younger son James, who left it to his nephew George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax. The earl died in 1771 and left the manor to his natural daughter Anna Maria Montague, from whose trustees it was bought in 1781 by Richard Barwell. After his death in 1805 Westbourne was sold by his executors in 1809 to the Rev. Lewis Way of Stansted, whose executors sold it to Charles Dixon in 1829. His widow left it to her elder son by her first husband, George Wilder,²¹ and it descended with Stansted in Stoughton (q.v.).

PRINSTED seems to have acquired the status of a separate manor by the middle of the 16th century,²² though it continued to descend with the main manor until 1829, when it was sold to William Padwick, from whom it passed about 1846 to Thomas Britain



FITZALAN, Earl of Arundel. *Gules a lion or.*

⁴ Ibid. ch. iv.

⁵ Ibid. 265.

⁶ Ibid. 269.

⁷ Ibid., 37, 39.

⁸ Ibid. 41.

⁹ Ibid. 43–51.

¹⁰ Ibid. 1–3.

¹¹ Apparently in East Street: Ibid. 33, 51.

¹² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 425.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1242–7, p. 112.

¹⁵ *G. E. C., Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), i, 240.

¹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1281–92, p. 66.

¹⁷ Given in full in Mee, op. cit. 37–9.

¹⁸ Ibid. 43–61.

¹⁹ Ibid. 63.

²⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 9.

²¹ Mee, op. cit. 60.

²² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 57.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Vacher. He was succeeded by Herbert Perkins Vacher, who in 1885 sold the manor to Edward Roy Longcroft.²³

The other member of Westbourne, *WOODMAN-COTE*, had already become a manor by 1466, the date of the earliest surviving court roll.²⁴ The manor was settled by Henry, Earl of Arundel, upon his son Henry, Lord Maltravers, and Anne his wife and their heirs male in 1555.²⁵ Lord Maltravers, however, died the next year and the manor passed to his widow²⁶ and then reverted to the earl and was among the estates settled on his son-in-law Lord Lumley in 1566.²⁷ Five years later the Earl of Arundel, with Lord Lumley and his wife, sold the manor to Arthur Gunter of Racton.²⁸ It then descended in this family with Racton (q.v.), coming eventually to the Earls of Dartmouth.

About the middle of the 12th century William, Earl of Arundel, gave to Ralph de la Roche the estates of Aldsworth, Elbridge, and Adsdean which Torumherd and Semen held, to be held by the render of a hunting-spear at Martinmas.²⁹ The earl had previously given to Robert de la Roche (*de Rupe*) certain lands to be held as a quarter of a knight's fee,³⁰ and it is not quite clear whether the grant to Ralph was a confirmation of this or an addition. Richard de la Roche was holding lands worth 70s. 8d. yearly of the honor of Arundel in 1189.³¹ At the division of the Arundel estates in 1243 a $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in *ALDSWORTH* was assigned to John FitzAlan,³² but the tenant is not named. In 1292, however, Richard de la Roche transferred the manor of Aldsworth to John Dawtrey and Cecily his wife, presumably Richard's daughter, retaining a life interest



DAWTREY. *Azure five fusils in fesse argent.*

and the reversion of the manor if they had no issue.³³ Richard was still alive in 1296, when he paid towards the subsidy, but in 1327 and 1332 his name is replaced by that of Cecily Dawtrey, evidently then a widow.³⁴ In the rental of Westbourne drawn up c. 1375 it is stated that 'the tenant of the manor of Aldsworth renders one boar-spear (*boersp*) or 6d.',³⁵ but the tenant is not named, and a detailed rental of Aldsworth is included among the Earl of Arundel's manors,³⁶ which suggests that the manor was in the earl's hands through the minority of the heir. The same explanation probably accounts for the manor appearing in the hands of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in the subsidy of 1412,³⁷ in which Alice Dawtrey appears as holding the manor of 'Bykewell',³⁸ an unidentified manor which had been granted by Richard de la Roche to John Dawtrey in 1291.³⁹ In 1412 the manor is valued at £1 6s. 8d. beyond an annuity of £2 16s. 8d. charged thereon for John Scardevile. For a century no more is heard of it, but Sir John Dawtrey, who died in 1542, settled it on his son Sir John, who died in 1549 leaving as his heir a son

Richard, who was an idiot.⁴⁰ Richard died in February 1534, holding the manor of the Earl of Arundel as of his manor of Stansted.⁴¹ Although Richard's heir was stated to be his cousin Nicholas, Aldsworth seems to have passed to his half-brother William Dawtrey and in 1624 to have been conveyed to William's granddaughter Anne and her husband Thomas Stanley of Fittleworth.⁴² In 1633 Francis Dawtrey and John Stanley sold the manor to Philip Jermyn,⁴³ and it then followed the descent of Lordington (q.v.) until 1661, when both manors were sold by Alexander Jermyn to Lord Lumley.⁴⁴ Since that date it has followed the descent of Westbourne.

NUTBOURNE may represent the 4 hides held in 1086 by Payn, as that estate included a water-mill,⁴⁵ as did the later manor of Nutbourne. In the 12th century this was in the hands of the family of Aguillon, of whom the first on record is Manser, or Manasser, Aguillon, who received from Henry I 2 knight's fees in the honor of Arundel.⁴⁶ In 1180 Manser's son Robert paid 15 marks to have seisin of Nutbourne and for leave to come to an agreement with his brother (unnamed);⁴⁷ and in 1195 William Aguillon was claiming a knight's fee in Nutbourne against a later Manser and Richard Aguillon,⁴⁸ which Richard asserted his right to a knight's fee in Nutbourne in 1206.⁴⁹ In 1242 William son of Richard Aguillon was holding 3 fees in Nutbourne, Up Marden, and Burpham;⁵⁰ and in 1308 when these fees were assigned to Thomas de Cailly, one of the heirs of Robert de Tateshale, they were held by Eleanor widow of Richard Aguillon.⁵¹ She died shortly after this, leaving a granddaughter Julian daughter of Thomas Aguillon, who herself died as a child in 1312.⁵² Orders were then given for the division of the manor of Nutbourne, held of the heirs of Robert de Tateshale as 1 knight's fee, between her alleged heirs, the descendants of the three sisters of her great-grandfather William Aguillon; these were: Richard de Weston, Richard Judewyne, Maud wife of Henry de Bulkestrode, and Nicholas de Cheney. The manor house, consisting of hall with solar and cellar, pantry and buttery, and outbuildings, was assigned to Weston; the gatehouse, with kitchen and a small chamber, to Cheney; various barns and byres, including one 'near the chapel', went to the other two; the demesnes, consisting of about 100 acres, rents, pasture, a fishery, and a moiety of a water-mill were divided between the claimants.⁵³ The partition, however, never took effect as it was shown that William Aguillon had a brother John, whose daughter Sarra and her husband William Whateman were the true heirs.⁵⁴ They sold the manor, including the moiety of a water-mill, to Nicholas de Pershete, or Sperschute,



AGUILLON. *Gules a fleur de lis argent.*

²³ Mee, op. cit. 60.

²⁴ Ibid. 62.

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 441.

²⁶ Mee, op. cit. 64.

²⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 9.

²⁸ Ibid. xx, 500.

²⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* ii, 169.

³⁰ *Red Bk. of Exch.* 202.

³¹ *Pipe R.* i Ric. I (ed. Hunter), 212.

³² Tierney, *Hist. of Arundel*, 17.

³³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1071.

³⁴ Ibid. x, 88, 110, 232.

³⁵ Mee, op. cit. 43; cf. *ibid.* 40.

³⁶ Ibid. 66-8.

³⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 131.

³⁸ Ibid. 136.

³⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1066. It occurs as 'Begwell' in 1400: *Esch. Accts.* 14, no. 1. It is probably the 'Bachella' named with Adsdean in 1196: *Pipe R.* 7 Ric. I.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 321.

⁴¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), clxxii, 117.

⁴² Mee, op. cit. 69; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 2.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid. 281.

⁴⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 425.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxix, 45.

⁴⁷ Ibid. 48.

⁴⁸ *Pipe R.* 5 Ric. I.

⁴⁹ Ibid. 8 John.

⁵⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxix, 48.

⁵¹ Ibid. 51.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Mee, op. cit. 70-1.

⁵⁴ Ibid. 72.

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED WESTBOURNE

in 1313.⁵⁵ In spite of litigation by the rival heirs⁵⁶ Nicholas was returned as lord of Nutbourne in 1316⁵⁷ and died in 1327 seised of what is then called $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor,⁵⁸ leaving a son Peter, who died in 1361.⁵⁹ Peter had before his death settled the manor on his son Nicholas and his wife Joan,⁶⁰ and in 1363 Nicholas de Perschute and Joan sold the manor of Nutbourne to Richard, Earl of Arundel.⁶¹ By his son Earl Thomas (d. 1415) it was granted to William Okehurst for life, with reversion to the College of Arundel.⁶² On the dissolution of the college in 1544 the manor came to the Crown and was granted, with the other college estates, to the Earl of Arundel.⁶³ It was sold by Philip, Earl of Arundel, in 1580 to Robert Brett,⁶⁴ who died in 1586. By his will he gave his wife Elizabeth full authority to sell $\frac{2}{3}$ of the manor,⁶⁵ but she did not avail herself thereof; for the whole passed to their son and heir John Brett, who sold it to William Hildrop in 1603.⁶⁶ By 1606 the manor was held by Richard Berwick, clerk, and in 1628 by Curtis Berwick.⁶⁷ The history of the manor then becomes obscure.⁶⁸ In 1645 Edward Madgewick and Mary his wife sold $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor to John Tilley, and in 1656 Richard Brinley and Katherine conveyed a moiety to Laurence and Robert Brinley. Two years later William and Edith Wavell conveyed to Richard Wavell, perhaps for a settlement, $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor of Nutbourne, and the court rolls show that William Wavell held the manor in 1681 and his widow Edith from 1689 to about 1695. She seems to have left two daughters: Edith who married Thomas Arnold and died without issue, and Jane wife of George Bowler, who sold the manor in 1705 to Robert Reynolds. He sold it to John Mounsher in 1714, and he to Charles Randall Covert in 1733. He was succeeded in 1759 by Richard and Martha Newland, and in 1788 the manor was bought by Richard Barwell, since when it has followed the descent of Prinsted (see above).

That Nutbourne is spoken of indifferently as a manor and a $\frac{1}{2}$ -manor is due to the fact that at some date in the 13th century one of the Aguilons granted the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the estate east of the Ham Brook, with $\frac{1}{2}$ of the mill on that stream, to some person, probably William de Wyntershull, who in 1277 sold to Robert de St. Clare and Joan his wife a messuage, 1 carucate of land, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a mill in Nutbourne.⁶⁹ Robert must have died shortly after this, as in April 1278 William Aguilon claimed against Robert's widow Joan the custody of John the son of the said Robert who held $\frac{1}{2}$ the manor of Nutbourne of him by military service.⁷⁰ This became the manor of *ST. CLARES* or *NUT-*



ST. CLARE. *Azure a sun or.*

BOURNE-SEYNTCLERE. In 1336 John de St. Clare died seised of an estate in Nutbourne with manorial rights, held as $\frac{1}{2}$ a knight's fee of Peter de Spershute's manor of Nutbourne.⁷¹

The manor descended to Sir Philip St. Clare, who died in 1422, when it was said to be held of the Bishop of Exeter⁷²—probably through confusion with other Aguilon property which had come into the bishop's hands.⁷³ Sir Philip's heir was his grandson Thomas, then a minor, of whom Hugh Short held lands in Westbourne as of his manor of Nutbourne in 1423.⁷⁴ Thomas died in May 1434 leaving three infant daughters, of whom Elizabeth became the wife of William Lovell and inherited this manor. Their son Henry Lovell died in 1506 seised of the manor, then said to be held of Lord Bergavenny.⁷⁵ Henry's daughter and heir Elizabeth married Sir Anthony Windsor and in 1547 Henry Windsor and Eleanor his wife sold the manor to Edmund Forde.⁷⁶ He probably conveyed it to George Stoughton, who in 1560 devised it to his wife Cicely with contingent remainders to his nephews John or George or Adrian and their heirs male.⁷⁷ In 1592 John Stoughton conveyed the manor to Ralph Cooper,⁷⁸ probably on mortgage, as in 1603 Cooper and Adrian Stoughton together sold it to John Moorey.⁷⁹ At Moorey's death in 1606 his manor of St. Cleres was held of Richard Berwick as of his manor of Nutbourne in socage by 18*d.* rent and was valued at only 3*s.* 4*d.* clear; apparently he had acquired the manorial rights in fee but had only a lease of the lands, as his son John in 1613 left to his brother-in-law Richard Langrish his manor house and lands of St. Clere in Nutbourne 'for the whole term of 21 years'.⁸⁰ Richard's son John Langrish died in 1628, leaving two infant daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.⁸¹ The manor then probably lapsed, as no further reference to it is known, except that in 1809 James Sait and Fanny his wife sold to Dr. Samuel Pett what was called, probably wrongly, the manor of St. Cleres and tenements in Nutbourne.⁸²

In the survey of Westbourne manor made c. 1375 there is mention of a holding of 1 virgate late belonging to Say.⁸³ This may be connected with the John le Say of Chichester who held property in Westbourne and Aldsworth in 1331.⁸⁴ The holding passed into the hands of the family of Tawke and in 1587 John Tawke sold *SAYES COURT* *alias* *TAWKES MANOR* to Richard Lewkenor. Sir Richard died in 1616 seised of this so-called manor, held of the king in socage. It descended in this family until early in the 18th century when Elizabeth married Bulstrode Peachey, who afterwards took the name of Knight. It continued in the family of Peachey and was still held in 1808 by Sir John Peachey, 2nd Lord Selsey.⁸⁵ After this it probably lost any manorial quality that it possessed and was absorbed in the other Peachey property.

⁵⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1356.

⁵⁶ Mee, op. cit. 72. As late as 1359 William atte Watere, as son of Cecily daughter of Richard Weston, claimed $\frac{1}{2}$ of the manor: Add. MS. 39374, fol. 179 v.

⁵⁷ *Feud. Aids*, v, 140.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.*

⁵⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, p. 2, n. 26.

⁶⁰ Add. MS. 39374, fol. 179 v.

⁶¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2281.

⁶² Mee, op. cit. 74. Okehurst was returned as lord in 1428: *Feud. Aids*, v, 158.

⁶³ Mee, op. cit. 75.

⁶⁴ Pat. 23 Eliz. pt. 5, m. 10; Close 23 Eliz. pt. 18.

⁶⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccix, 55.

⁶⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 325.

⁶⁷ Mee, op. cit. 75.

⁶⁸ Ibid. 75-6; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 325.

⁶⁹ Ibid. vii, 865.

⁷⁰ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 51 v, citing De Banco R. East. 6 Edw. I, m. 12.

⁷¹ Mee, op. cit. 73-4.

⁷² Ibid. 74.

⁷³ See Thorney.

⁷⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 2 Hen. VI, no. 4.

⁷⁵ Mee, op. cit. 76, quoting Exch. Inq. p.m. file 1065, no. 8.

⁷⁶ Mee, op. cit. 76; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 324-5.

⁷⁷ Close 26 Eliz. pt. 21.

⁷⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 325.

⁷⁹ Ibid. 326.

⁸⁰ P.C.C. 111 Capel.

⁸¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccccxix, 16.

⁸² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 381.

⁸³ Mee, op. cit. 77-8.

⁸⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1789.

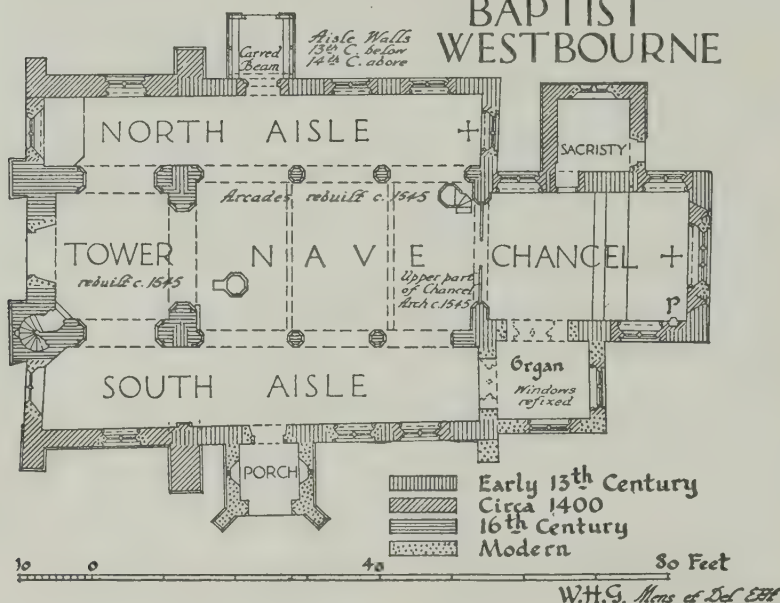
⁸⁵ Ibid. li, 91.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

When Queen Aeliz, the widow of Henry I, married William d'Aubigny and brought him the honor and earldom of Arundel she founded a small priory on the Causeway outside Arundel, to which she gave land in Westbourne. Another 60 acres there was given by John le Botiller in 1352. The priory was suppressed in 1525 and its property assigned to Cardinal Wolsey for his college in Oxford. On the fall of the cardinal

(13th-century) is visible on the outside; these once formed part of a group of five, surmounted by a round window, part of the remains of which is also visible. The present east window, of three cinquefoiled lights under Perpendicular tracery, is a modern renewal of that of c. 1400. On the south side is a piscina with sub-cusped cinquefoil head inclosed in square hood-mould with quatrefoils in the spandrels. In each side wall were

PARISH CHURCH of ST. JOHN the BAPTIST WESTBOURNE



the estate was seized by the Crown and in 1530 the so-called 'manor of Bourne', late of the Priory 'de Calceto', was settled on Lucy, daughter of the Marquess of Montague, who married Sir Anthony Browne. Their descendants held it as the manor of *WESTBROOK*⁸⁷ until about 1607, soon after which it passed to Nicholas Westbrook. In 1664 it belonged to Richard Westbrook; in 1694 it was held by William Westbrook, who mortgaged it to Elizabeth Barnard,⁸⁸ and it passed into the hands of her descendants, being held in 1761 by William Barnard. It was bought by Richard Barwell of Stansted, with whose estates it descended.

The church of *ST. JOHN BAPTIST*⁸⁹ CHURCH stands in the middle of the village; it is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings, and is roofed with tile, except the spire, which is shingled. In the 13th century it consisted of a chancel, aisled nave, and tower;⁹⁰ in the late 14th the aisles were lengthened westward, their walls raised, and a sacristy added north of the chancel; in the 16th⁹¹ the chancel arch, nave arcades, and tower were rebuilt and the north porch added; an organ chamber and south porch are modern.

In the east wall of the chancel, on each side of the present east window, a small blocked lancet window

originally two windows, each of two cinquefoil-headed lights, Perpendicular tracery, and segmental arched heads and rear-arches; the western of these on the south side has now been rebuilt on the south side of the organ chamber. This opens into the chancel by a plain segmental arch on square jambs; drawings show that a small priest's door once stood here. Between the two windows on the north side is the door leading to the sacristy, having chamfered jambs, moulded pointed arch, and segmental rear-arch; its contemporary door survives, with one stock lock and the keyhole and place of a second. Save for the organ chamber and its arch this is all of c. 1400.

The chancel arch is four-centred, of one chamfered order, on responds of like section, without impost; this is 16th-century, but may incorporate parts of its 13th-century predecessor.

The sacristy (originally c. 1400) now has in the north wall a two-light window in 13th-century style, and, in the east, a doorway resembling that leading into the chancel, both modern.

The north arcade of the nave is of three bays with four-centred arches of one chamfered order resting on octagonal piers with moulded capitals and bases, the latter about 3 ft. high;⁹² the responds have the form of

⁸⁶ *Statutes*, iii, 354.

⁸⁷ Mee, *op. cit.* 78-9.

⁸⁸ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), 322, no. 39.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxii, 78-85, from which much of the following account has been derived.

⁹⁰ The evidence for the existence of the former tower is slender, being no more than the now useless respond in the south aisle.

⁹¹ Probably 1544-51, see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxii, 82.

⁹² 'in 1865 . . . the large square bases of early Norman pillars were exposed to view . . .' (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxii, 79). The different spacing of the two arcades suggests that their 12th-century predecessors were not built at the same time.

WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUNDRED WESTBOURNE

half-piers. The south arcade resembles the north, save that the eastern respond is square, into which the arch dies away. These are both 16th-century.

The outer wall of the north aisle as far west as the east arch of the tower, originally of the 13th century, shows signs of having been heightened *c.* 1400, to which date also the two buttresses, each of two stages with sloping offsets, belong. In the east wall is a modern two-light window with tracery of an early Perpendicular type; in the north wall are three windows of two lights each (*c.* 1400) resembling those in the side walls of the chancel.⁹³ In the third bay is the north door, the mouldings of the pointed head of which are continued on the jambs; this is *c.* 1400. In the west wall is a modern window of two lights with tracery in 14th-century style.

The outer wall of the south aisle shows no sign of having been heightened; besides buttresses corresponding to those on the north it has one (coeval with the organ chamber) at the east corner. In the east wall was formerly a modern window like that in the north aisle, now rebuilt in the east wall of the organ chamber; its place is taken by a pointed arch of square section resting on square responds; in the south wall are three windows of two lights with Perpendicular tracery, the eastern *c.* 1400, the others modern. The south doorway resembles the north but is modern; west of it is a slender respond and arch springing of *c.* 1400, the remains, probably, of an arch then made to abut the former tower when the aisles were extended west to flank it. In the west wall is a modern window like that in the north aisle.

The tower (*c.* 1545) rests on three four-centred arches of two chamfered orders resting on responds of like section with bases but no impost. At its north-west angle is a flat buttress of one stage with sloping offset; in its place on the south side is the projection of the tower staircase; the doorway to this has a four-centred arch and plain jambs. The west doorway and the four-light window over it are modern, in 16th-century style. In the next stage there is said to be on the east face a reused window of the 12th century opening into the nave roof; on each of the other sides is a small square-headed window of one light. On each side of the uppermost stage is a two-light window, transomed; its lights have uncusped four-centred arches and are filled with pierced stone panels. The tower is finished with cornice and battlements; at this level the exterior of the newel staircase becomes octagonal. Except where otherwise stated, this work is all *c.* 1545. The spire (1770⁹⁴) formerly had an external gallery, but is now of the usual form.

The roofs throughout the church (except a flat boarded ceiling in the tower) are ancient, those of chancel, sacristy, and nave have trussed rafters, that of the nave also tie-beams.

The north porch, projected *c.* 1530,⁹⁵ originally built *c.* 1545, is now almost wholly a modern reconstruction, but retains the beam bearing the arms of FitzAlan quartering Widville, Maltravers, and Clun, and impaling Grey.⁹⁶ The south porch, of stone, is modern.

The fittings include a pair of latten candlesticks,

Flemish, of 1618, two brass chandeliers of 1736,⁹⁷ a chair and a chest settle, both of the 17th century.

In 1770 the four bells then existing were recast by Lester & Pack as five and a sixth was given by the Earl of Halifax. The second bell was recast in 1796, and the third and fourth in 1865.⁹⁸

The communion plate⁹⁹ includes a silver cup and paten, flagon, and alms dish, all given by the Countess of Scarborough in 1717. There is also a fine highly ornamented chalice of copper gilt with silver gilt bowl, made in Siena about 1390, probably given to the church by J. H. Sperling, incumbent from 1862 to 1871.

The registers begin in 1550.

On the north side of the church is an avenue of eight yews, perhaps 16th-century, and there are three more on the south side.

The advowson¹ of the rectory was *ADVOWSON* attached to the manor of Westbourne until 1829, when it was sold by Lewis Way to Major Newland, whose son Henry Garrett Newland was presented to the sinecure rectory in that year. As rector he was patron of the vicarage, and on its falling vacant in 1834 he presented himself and resided in the cure until 1855. Meanwhile, in 1842, he had sold the rectory to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and after his death in 1860 the rectory and vicarage were united, the tithes being divided between the incumbent and the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

The rectory was returned in 1291 as worth £40 and the vicarage £8. In the *Nonae* returns² of 1341 the rector was said to have 21 acres of arable, 4 acres of meadow, and a water-mill, various tithes, including those of the water-mills worth 40s., and other sources of income, including the assize of bread and ale and perquisites of courts. The latter phrase suggests a rectorial manor, of which there is no other trace; probably the ameracements of his tenants in the court of the lord's manor were made over to the rector. In 1535 the rectory was valued at £25 and the vicarage at £10 8s. 6d. clear. In 1813, during the period of agricultural prosperity, the rectorial tithes were worth £1,209 12s. 2d. and the vicarial £328 15s. 7d.

The ecclesiastical parish of Southbourne was formed in 1878 out of the southern portion of this parish, and the patronage of the church is in the hands of the incumbent of Westbourne.

The chapel of Nuthourne is mentioned in 1312 as being outside the gate of the manor,³ and it was evidently in use as late as 1537, when a small bequest was made to it;⁴ but nothing more is known of it.

Hermitage, where the Portsmouth road crosses the Ems into Hampshire, derives its name from the former presence of a hermit, apparently in charge of the bridge, at this point. The only known hermit is Simon Cotes who in his will,⁵ made 3 April 1527, mentions the chapel of St. Anthony which he had built. He left his property in trust to the Earl of Arundel for a 'professyd hermit' to reside and pray and also 'maynteyne such breggys and hyways as I have mayd'. The site of the chapel is no doubt the meadow still called 'Chapel Croft' on Hermitage Hill. A reference in a rental of 1513 to lands called 'Ermeteslandes'⁶ suggests that the hermitage may have been established fairly early.

⁹³ The small lights in the tracery have cinquefoil heads in the chancel, trefoil in the nave.

⁹⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxii, 82.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* xlv, 318.

⁹⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxii, 81, the inferior

date is fixed at 1551.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.* 83; lii, 260.

⁹⁸ *Mee*, op. cit. 189.

⁹⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liii, 259, and pl. 22.

¹ *Mee*, op. cit. 192-4.

² *Ibid.* 193. The return for West-

bourne (Cler. Subs. 189, no. 18) was not printed in the *Rec. Com.* volume.

³ *Mee*, op. cit. 71.

⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 323.

⁵ *Ibid.* 322-3.

⁶ *Mee*, op. cit. 19.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Henry Smith (Longstock Estate).
CHARITIES The share applicable in this parish is administered by four trustees appointed by the parish council of Westbourne. The annual income, amounting to £40 approximately, is applicable for the poor of the parish.

The Anna Maria Cooper charity. By a Declaration

of Trust dated 22 November 1915 a sum of £200 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consolidated Stock was settled upon trust, the income to be applied by the rector and churchwardens of Westbourne at their sole discretion for any of the purposes included in the definition of an ecclesiastical charity as set forth in section 75 (2) of the Local Government Act, 1894.

THE HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| ALDINGBOURNE | NEW FISHBOURNE | OVING |
| APPLEDRAM | HUNSTON | RUMBOLDSWYKE |
| BOXGROVE | MERSTON | UP WALTHAM |
| DONNINGTON | NORTH MUNDHAM | WESTHAMPNETT |
| EARTHAM | | |

At the time of the Domesday Survey these parishes were grouped in the two separate Hundreds of 'Estocbrige' (containing Donnington, Fishbourne, Hunston, Mundham, and Rumboldswyke),¹ and 'Boese', or 'Bosgrave' (containing Aldingbourne,² Boxgrove with Halnaker, East Hampnett and Strettington, Merston, Runcton in North Mundham, Up Waltham, and Westhampnett).³ Oving must at this time have formed part of the 36 hides of Aldingbourne;⁴ Appledram was a part of the manorial Hundred of Bosham and after it had been given by Henry I to Battle Abbey was attached for taxation purposes to the abbey's Hundred of Alciston, in Pevensey Rape, until the Dissolution.⁵ Tangmere, although situated in the middle of Box Hundred, formed part of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Hundred of Pagham (later Aldwick).

The two hundreds were still distinct in 1248,⁶ but by 1271 they had been combined.⁷ They continued so combined, the joint hundred figuring, for instance, in the Hundred Rolls of 1275,⁸ the Subsidy Rolls of 1296, 1327, and 1332,⁹ and the Feudal Aid returns of 1428.¹⁰ But for some purposes they retained their identities until the 16th century. Thus on the Muster Rolls of 1529 the tithings were grouped under the separate Hundreds of Box and Stockbridge,¹¹ and in 1571 the courts of the two hundreds were held separately and on different days.¹² Stockbridge was just west of Kingsham, where the (presumably Roman) road from the South Gate of Chichester to Sidlesham crossed a small stream. The meeting-place for Box Hundred was, no doubt, somewhere in Boxgrove. The combined hundred remained attached to the honor of Arundel and passed to the Lumleys in 1566.¹³

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 393, 426-7.

⁴ *Ibid.* 390.

⁶ Assize R. 909.

⁸ *Rot. Hundr.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 212.

¹¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), p. 296.

¹³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix. 9; xx, 415.

² *Ibid.* 390.

⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 29, 203.

⁷ *Place-Names of Suss.* (P.-N. Soc.), 62.

⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, p. xxix.

¹² *Ct. R.* (P.R.O.), 205, no. 55.

³ *Ibid.* 433-4.

¹⁰ *Feud. Aids*, v, 156.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

ALDINGBOURNE

The parish contains 3,098 acres and measures 4 miles from north to south with an average width of a little over a mile. It is mostly good agricultural land lying between 25 and 50 ft. above sea-level, but rising to 120 ft. on its northern edge. The church and village lie near the centre of the western boundary, here formed by the Aldingbourne Rife, which flows southwards past Tote Copse, a circular mound with traces of a moat, adjoining the site of the Bishop's Palace.¹ The boundary follows the rife, crossing the railway, to the course of the disused Arundel-Chichester Canal. Here it turns south-east by Lidsey, to meet another small stream which forms part of the eastern boundary of the parish and of the rape.

The road from Chichester to Arundel crosses the north part of the parish, skirting the grounds of Aldingbourne House,^{1a} formerly the seat of Lady Molyneux Howard and later of Richard Hasler but now a county sanatorium. From here a road leads south through Norton to the church, passing Limmer Pond and sending a branch eastwards by Nyton to Westergate, which is now the chief centre of population, houses having been built along the road which runs south to Woodgate, Headhone, and Lidsey. From the latter Sack Lane runs to Sack Barn, near the railway line to Bognor, mentioned in 1612 as two closes 'commonly called the bottome of the sacke'.² On the eastern edge of the parish, and partly in Eastergate, is Fontwell Racecourse.

Aldingbourne was from early times one of the chief seats of the Bishop of Chichester, who had there a 'palace' or manor-house and a large demesne farm of some 500 acres of arable, cultivated on the three-field system.³ When Bishop Ranulf de Warham in 1220 laid down the minimum quantities of livestock to be maintained on the episcopal estates Aldingbourne had the largest number of beasts (44 oxen, 15 cows, and a bull) and, for some reason, was the only one where goats—120 she-goats and 6 he-goats—were kept.⁴ The experiment seems to have been abandoned, as a later extent (undated) shows none, but the flock of sheep had then gone up from 100 to 560.⁵ The bishops frequently resided here: Robert de Stratford died here on 8 April 1362;⁶ Robert Rede in 1414⁷ and Simon Sydenham in 1427⁸ made their wills here; Edward Story in 1502 bequeathed to his successors 'the bell hanging in the belfry of my chapel of Aldingbourne';⁹ and Robert Sherborne in 1536 left £10 towards building 'the new tower',¹⁰ probably like that, usually attributed to him, at Cakeham in West Wittering (q.v.). Whether this tower was completed is not known, but by 1606 the place seems to have fallen into decay, as in that year the Chapter confirmed a faculty granted by the Archbishop to Bishop Lancelot Andrews to pull down ruinous buildings at Aldingbourne.¹¹ Tradition asserted that the parliamentary troops levelled the manor-house with the ground;¹² but when the manor was sold in September 1648 the sale included the manor-house and

chapel.¹³ There are, however, now no remains of the building.

Nyton has a 17th-century façade, but the north-west wing shows 16th-century features inside, and there are two staircases, of the early and late 17th century respectively. In the same neighbourhood are two low thatched houses with 17th-century features, and there are others at Lidsey. Here Lidsey House is an early-17th-century building of rubble and brick, with a fine central chimney-shaft of cross-plan with a pilaster at each end. The site of Lindsey Chapel is unknown, but worked stones probably from its fabric have been found. Two carved heads now built into Bersted Schoolroom are said to have come from here, but, if so, they have been re-tooled.^{13a}

At Westergate, at the north-west corner of the road from Bognor, is a mid-16th-century cottage, now called 'The Tudors'. It faces east and the front is of four bays, the southernmost of 18th-century flint work the other three of original timber-framing with curved braces below the wall-plate. Between the north and second bays is an internal chimney-stack with a wide fireplace, of which the oak lintel is cut to form a shallow arch. The shaft above the thatched roof is of the local rebated type. Cut on the fireplace on the southernmost room is the date 1711.

Norton Grange, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of the church on the east side of the road, is an Elizabethan house partly altered. The main block facing west has cemented flint walls; the ends are gabled. The windows are all modernized, but one at the north end retains an original moulded label. A central chimney-stack has a wide south fireplace with an original moulded oak curb to the raised hearth; above the tiled roof the shaft of thin bricks is of cross-shaped plan. A moulded ceiling beam with stops is seen in the south room; others are encased. A back wing has some ancient timber-framing, enclosed by a modern addition north of it, but the external walls are of later brickwork and the roof slated: the ceilings have 17th-century beams. A barn of five bays has weather-boarded walls and a thatched roof. On the same road farther south are several thatched cottages, one or two of which may be of the 17th century.

About 1620 the Bishop of Chichester agreed with Henry and William Peckham and other tenants of the demesne that the commons belonging to the demesne should be inclosed and converted to tillage. Representatives of the copyholders were elected and the land was allotted and inclosed, leaving ways and setting up gates for access to each man's piece.¹⁴ A further 400 acres of common at Westergate were inclosed in 1777.¹⁵

The early history of Aldingbourne is *MANORS* obscure, depending upon copies of Saxon charters¹⁶ which are certainly corrupt in detail, though they probably embody facts. According to these, Nothelm, King of the South Saxons, in 692 gave to Nothgitha his sister for the erection of a monas-

¹ While the site of the 'palace' is not certain, early maps agree with modern tradition in placing it here.

^{1a} The road ran farther north, close to Aldingbourne House, until 1820, when it was closed and the southern route became the main road.

² Add. MS. 39385, fol. 177.

³ Add. MS. 6165, fol. 220.

⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xvi, 238.

⁵ *Ibid.* 794.

⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxviii, 43, 46.

⁷ *Ibid.* 55.

⁸ *Ibid.* xxix, 10.

⁹ *Ibid.* 19.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* 62.

¹¹ Chapter Act Bk. i, fol. 133v. (*ex inf.* W. D. Peckham).

¹² Horsfield, *Hist. of Suss.* ii, 55.

¹³ Close R. 24 Chas. I, pt. 20, no. 8.

^{13a} *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxvi, 249, xxxvii, 193, xlv, 165; and information from Mr. Lindsay Fleming.

¹⁴ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), 412, no. 66.

¹⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 148.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* lxxxvi, 45, 60, 70-3.

tery and church 33 *cassatos*, of which 12 were in Lydesige [Lidsey] and Aldingbourne, and she transferred the endowment to Bishop Wilfrid. It is not clear how this can be reconciled with the fact that Caedwalla, King of Wessex, in about 683 endowed the monastery of Selsey with these two places, here called 6, instead of 12, *cassatos*.¹⁷ In 899 King Alfred in his will left 'the ham at Ealdingburnan' to his nephew Ethelm;¹⁸ but, whatever the significance of this bequest, it is clear that by the time of Edward the Confessor the manor of *ALDINGBOURNE* was in the hands of the Bishop of Selsey,¹⁹ and it remained with his successors the Bishops of Chichester without a break, except during the Commonwealth, until taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the 19th century.

In 1086 the manor was rated at 36 hides;²⁰ of these, the local priest held 1 hide, three clerks, Robert, Hugh, and Alward, held 5 hides, 3 hides, and 1 hide respectively, which may represent later prebendal estates, and there were four knights, of whom Herald and Murdac held 3 hides each, and Ansfrid and Lovel 1 hide each. The bishop's temporalities in Aldingbourne in 1291 were valued at £48 1s. 2d.²¹ The demesne arable in about 1330 amounted to 382½ acres;²² this had increased by 1387 to 485 acres.²³ At this latter date there was a windmill, worth 26s. 8d., and reference to the mill is made in the custumal drawn up in 1257;²⁴ this may have been at Westergate, where one existed at the beginning of the 19th century.²⁵ A watermill, doubtless on the site of the present mill, is mentioned in 1535, when the total yearly value of the manor was £58 11s. 6d.²⁶

Under the order made by Parliament for the sale of bishops' lands the manor of Aldingbourne was sold in September 1648 to William Kendall, a London merchant.²⁷ He died before July 1652, when his executors disposed of the manor,²⁸ which was conveyed in 1653 by Denis Bond and Elizabeth his wife to Thomas Player and others.²⁹ At the Restoration it returned to the see.

In 1086 there was woodland attached to the manor which yielded three swine for pannage dues,³⁰ and this was probably the nucleus of the *PARK* which was an important feature of this manor. Both Henry I (1100–23)³¹ and Henry II (1180–4)³² granted to the Bishop of Chichester rights of free warren in Aldingbourne, which were confirmed by later kings,³³ but the first actual reference to the park appears to be in a letter

written in about 1225 by Simon de Seinliz, the bishop's steward, to Bishop Ralph de Nevill asking him to provide dogs to catch foxes in the park of Aldingbourne.³⁴ In the 13th century more than a mile of the park paling was kept in repair by the bishop's tenants throughout the diocese, at the rate of one perch of 20 ft. for each hide held.³⁵ The office of keeper, which carried with it the privilege of sitting at the head of the 'yoman borde' in the manor hall,³⁶ seems to have been hereditary in the family of Parker in the 14th century,³⁷ and its holder in 1387 received ½ bz. of wheat and ½ bz. of barley weekly.³⁸ Most of the large timber had been felled before the middle of the 17th century and the whole was disparked about that time.³⁹

LIDSEY, as we have seen, was linked with Aldingbourne in the Saxon charters, and the manorial over-lordship remained with the bishops. In 1229 a commission was appointed to define the bounds between the bishop's estate of Lidsey and the Archbishop of Canterbury's estate of Shripney.⁴⁰ Part of Lidsey constituted the hide in Aldingbourne held in 1086 by Ansfrid,⁴¹ who also held of the bishop 2 hides in Ferring,⁴² from which place his descendants took their name. About the end of the 13th century these 3 hides were said to be held by the successors of Amfrid de Ferryng,⁴³ and in 1310 more definitely by Nicholas de Barenton.⁴⁴ This is explained by the fact that in 1279 John de Palyng, son of Simon de Ferryng and representative of Amfrid,⁴⁵ sold his West Sussex lands to George de Barenton and Emma his wife.⁴⁶ In a rental of 1379 Alice atte Setene appears as holding a hide (glossed as, or corrected to, '32 acres') at Lidsey called atte Setene, formerly of Nicholas Baryngton of Ferring, called Hedehone.⁴⁷ This Alice was wife of Richard atte Hurlonde in 1352, when Richard Laxman and Joan conveyed to them 2 messuages and 62 acres of land in Aldingbourne,⁴⁸ which is identified as the manor of *HEADHONE* in a suit of 1363–5 brought against Alice and her then husband John atte Setene.⁴⁹ The suit, for ½ of the manor as dower, was brought by Agnes widow of Nicholas Avenel, to whom Edmund Crebyn and Mary his wife (who held the manor of Headhone in her right)⁵⁰ demised a messuage and a carucate of land in Aldingbourne in 1342.⁵¹ An earlier Nicholas Avenel and Maud his wife had in 1272 granted to Master Geoffrey de Gates a life interest in 3 virgates and ⅔ of 2 virgates in Westgates, Lidsey, and Headhone, with reversion to the heirs of Maud.⁵²

In 1398 Henry Blondel did homage to Bishop Robert Rede for the estate of Hedehone and of Hills (*de montibus*),⁵³ as did Richard Blundel in 1408 for Hedhone *alias* Setene.⁵⁴ Headhone is next found in 1546 in the hands of John Smith,⁵⁵ in which family it descended. A John Smith who died seised of the manor



SEE OF CHICHESTER.
*Azure Our Lord enthroned with a sword
issuing from His mouth
proper.*

¹⁷ Ibid. 60.

¹⁸ Thorpe, *Dipl. Angl.* 489.

¹⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 390.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 138.

²² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 128.

²³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxviii, 206; Add. MS. 6165, fol. 220.

²⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 34. In 1341 there were said to be two mills in the parish belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester: *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 359.

²⁵ *Suss. County Mag.* ix, 183.

²⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.) i, 293. This mill, 'standing at the head of the great pond', was leased to Maurice Scullin 1631: Close R. 24 Chas. I, pt. 20, no. 8.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid. 1652, pt. 43, no. 16.

²⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 3.

³⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 390.

³¹ *Mon. Angl.* vi, 1168.

³² *Cal. Chart. R.* iii, 440.

³³ Ibid. i, 31, 135, 179.

³⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iii, 46, 47.

³⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 39–41.

³⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 186.

³⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1960.

³⁸ Add. MS. 6165, fol. 220.

³⁹ Dallaway, *West Sussex*, i, 76.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1225–32, p. 299; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iii, 74.

⁴¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 390.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 134, 135.

⁴⁴ Ibid. 142.

⁴⁵ Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vii, 99.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 933.

⁴⁷ *Suss. N. & Q.* ii, 17.

⁴⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2115.

⁴⁹ Add. MS. 39495, fol. 152.

⁵⁰ P.R.O. Anct. D., B. 4151; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xl, 81.

⁵¹ Ibid. xxiii, 1948.

⁵² Ibid. vii, 789. Nicholas Avenel was the largest tax-payer in Aldingbourne in 1296; as was William Avenel in 1327, and Nicholas in 1332: *ibid.* x, 95, 129, 253.

⁵³ Ibid. xlvi, p. 248.

⁵⁴ Ibid. Cf. *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 136.

⁵⁵ Add. MS. 39495, fol. 153.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

in 1635 left it to his kinsman John, younger son of William Smith of Stopham.⁵⁶ In 1706 Edward Smith conveyed the manor to Nicholas Mayhew,⁵⁷ and by 1780 all manorial rights had apparently lapsed, Burrell then describing it as 'a freehold manor farm of 100 acres'.⁵⁸

In 1428 Agnes Tyxale held $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee of the Bishop of Chichester in Lidsay,⁵⁹ but nothing is known of her identity or that of her holding.

In 1257 John Daundevill held '1 yardland' in Lidsay,⁶⁰ which was presumably identical with 'the land of Ralph Pesson of Ludeseye' for which he had to maintain 1 perch of the Aldingbourne park paling,⁶¹—a length corresponding to 1 hide of land. As Amfrid de Ferryng was returned as responsible only for 2 perches of paling,⁶² it is possible that Daundevill was tenant of his hide in Lidsay, where a Roger Daundevill still had some property in 1325.⁶³ In 1398 William Cheyne held land late of Daundevill in Lidsay,⁶⁴ and Thomas Cheyne held there in 1478.⁶⁵

The park paling list of 1257 shows that Geoffrey Brown held $\frac{1}{2}$ hide in some unnamed place,⁶⁶ which the scutage lists of 1299 and 1310 show to have been Lidsay, where John Brown was holding in succession to Robert Brown.⁶⁷ Edward Brown occurs in the subsidy lists for Aldingbourne in 1327 and 1332.⁶⁸ The next entry in the park paling list gives Robert de Ernesbeme as tenant of a yardland (in Lidsay). His successors were Geoffrey, Peter (1299), John (1310),⁶⁹ and in 1332 William son of Thomas de Ernesbeme, who in that year sold a yardland in Aldingbourne to William le Croucher of Lidsay.⁷⁰ This was presumably the messuage and 100 acres in Lidsay called Ellesbeame, held of the bishop by Richard Gawen who died in 1607,⁷¹ and Allan his son, who died in 1633.⁷²

Nothelm's benefaction to Selsey included 10 (in Caedwalla's charter 6)⁷³ *cassatos* 'aet Genstedegate'.⁷⁴ Part of this, probably represented by one of the holdings of the three clerks in Domesday Book, seems to have become the prebendal manor of *WESTERGATE*, attached to the prebend of Gates in Chichester Cathedral. It was surveyed in 1649 by the Parliamentary Commissioners, who leased it for one year to William Cawley, the regicide, and then included 340 acres of common and a few fields; among these Woodhouse Closes had been the site of the manor-house but then contained only a barn.⁷⁵ In 1653 the manor of Gates *alias* Westergate was conveyed with that of Aldingbourne by Denis and Elizabeth Bond to Thomas Player and others,⁷⁶ but was recovered at the Restoration by the prebendary and eventually came into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Land called Worth (Werda, Wurda) was given by William de St. John and others to Boxgrove Priory,⁷⁷

where its revenues were assigned to the kitchen.⁷⁸ It is later always found associated with Nyton,⁷⁹ which the priory farmed at 66s. 8d. in 1535.⁸¹ After the suppression of the priory Robert Thornhill, a land-speculator, acquired on 16 August 1546 the farm of Nyton and two fields of 'lez Worthe' in Aldingbourne,⁸¹ which he alienated next day to John More and Elizabeth his wife.⁸² John More died in 1559 leaving this property, defined as a messuage, 50 acres of land, and 6 acres of heath, to his son Nicholas,⁸³ who shortly afterwards alienated to John Trunnell.⁸⁴ He died in 1584 and his son John in 1595,⁸⁵ when it passed to the latter's nephew Richard, who was holding Nyton and Worthe when he died in 1610.⁸⁶ His son Richard Trunnell still held them in 1650,⁸⁷ but by about 1680 Nyton had passed into the hands of Thomas Peckham, in whose family it descended. Mary, daughter of John Peckham who died in 1782, married Charles Hewitt Smith, and their son Charles took the name and arms of Peckham. His son the Rev. Harry John Peckham sold the estate in 1880.⁸⁸

Among the bishop's tenants by knight service in 1478 was Robert Hartele who held in Lidsay.⁸⁹ It is possible that this may refer to the estate of Norton, which was held in the early 17th century by Thomas and Joseph Hartley.⁹⁰

The church of *THE VIRGIN MARY*⁹¹ *CHURCH* is built of rubble with ashlar dressings, largely plastered, and is roofed with tile; it consists of a chancel with south organ chamber, nave flanked on the north by a tower and a vestry, south aisle, and south porch. The oldest work recognizable, probably part of the church mentioned in Domesday Book, consists of the three westernmost arches of the arcade formerly opening into a north aisle, since destroyed. The south arcade is of the late 12th century; the vaulting inserted in the east bay of it (which is now used as a side chapel), the chancel, the tower, and the east part of the north arcade are of the 13th; the porch appears to be of the 17th; the upper stage of the tower, formerly wooden, was reconstructed in stone in the 19th, when the organ chamber, originally built to be the squire's pew, was added; the vestry is still later.

Grimm's drawing of 1791⁹² shows a lancet triplet in the east wall of the chancel, there is now a modern three-light window in the Decorated style. In the south wall is a single lancet window of the 13th century; west of this is a modern pointed arch of two orders opening into the organ chamber. Grimm's drawing here shows a square-headed two-light window, and, west of it, a lancet, apparently a low side window. In the south wall is a piscina with plain pointed arch and single drain, west of this are double sedilia having arches of one moulded order and a hood-mould with carved heads

⁵⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccclxxxvi, 21; P.C.C. 68 Sadler.

⁵⁷ Recov. R. Mich. 5 Anne, ro. 141.

⁵⁸ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 476.

⁵⁹ Feud. Aids, v, 157.

⁶⁰ Suss. Rec. Soc. xxxi, 33.

⁶¹ Ibid. 41.

⁶² Ibid. 40.

⁶³ Ibid. xxiii, 1623.

⁶⁴ Ibid. xlvii, 864.

⁶⁵ Ibid. 865.

⁶⁶ Ibid. xxxi, 40.

⁶⁷ Ibid. 137, 141.

⁶⁸ Ibid. x, 129, 252.

⁶⁹ Ibid. xxxi, 40, 136, 137, 141.

⁷⁰ Ibid. xxiii, 1807.

⁷¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxiii, 57.

⁷² Ibid. cccclxvii, 40. Cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.*, 1625-49, p. 738.

⁷³ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* i, 64.

⁷⁴ Ibid. 78.

⁷⁵ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 346. Simon atte Wodehuse occurs in 1332: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 252. The manor was often called Westergate-Woodhouse.

⁷⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 3.

⁷⁷ Cott. MS. Claud. A VI, fol. 16, 30, 68, 75.

⁷⁸ Ibid. fol. 23.

⁷⁹ Thomas de Nyton occurs in 1257 (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 40), and Philip de Nyton in 1296 and 1327: *ibid.* x, 97, 128.

⁸⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 306.

⁸¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xxxi (1), 1537, no. 17.

⁸² Ibid. no. 35.

⁸³ Add. MS. 39379, fol. 118.

⁸⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1560-3, p. 71.

⁸⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxvi, 19.

⁸⁶ Ibid. cccxxiv, 125.

⁸⁷ Add. MS. 39379, fol. 333 v.

⁸⁸ *Ex. inf.* W. D. Peckham.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlvii, 865.

⁹⁰ Chan. Proc. (Ser. 2), bdle. 412, no. 66; Close R. 24 Chas. I, pt. 20, no. 8.

⁹¹ This is the modern invocation; the medieval authority is unknown. It may be significant that Dean Roger de Freton in 1382 bequeathed to the church a 'tall and very beautiful image of Blessed Mary': *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 7.

⁹² Add. MS. 5678, fol. 15.

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE ALDINGBOURNE

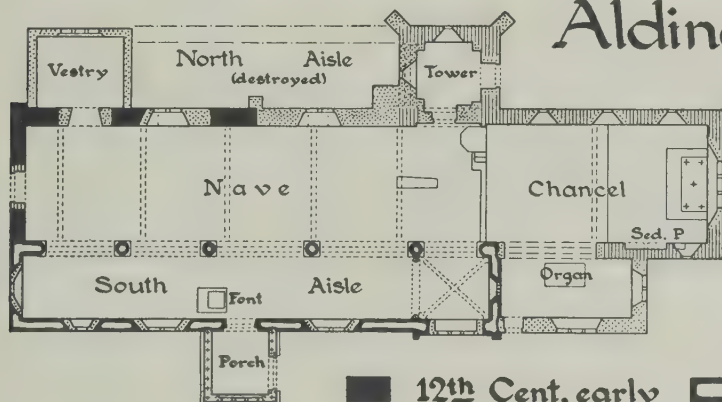
as stops; a corbel with nail-head moulding supports the common springing of the two arches; the jambs have nookshafts with moulded caps and square abacus. In the north wall are three lancet windows, modern, reproducing work of the 13th century. There is no chancel arch; and the chancel roof, of trussed rafters with a single tie-beam, is modern.

The organ chamber (wholly modern) has a two-

The lowest stage of the tower has modern diagonal buttresses at both north corners; in the east wall is a modern doorway with a plain pointed arch of one order, in the north wall is a lancet window of the 13th century. In the west wall was formerly a pointed arch of two orders opening into the aisle, and in the blocking is a lancet window, originally 13th-century but repaired. Small modern piers to support the bell-frame occupy

Parish Church of St Mary

Aldingbourne



12th Cent, early
 12th Cent, late
 13th Century
 ?17th Century
 Doubtful & modern

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

W. D. P. mens. & del. 1937.

light window in the east wall and a three-light window and a doorway in the south.

The floor of the nave originally rose towards the east, as may be seen from the differing levels of the bases of the south arcade. This is of five bays of varying widths; the piers are cylindrical with scalloped caps and water-holding bases, the responds have the form of half-piers. The arches are pointed, of two orders, the inner chamfered the outer square, there is a hood-mould of roll section on both sides. The easternmost arch of the former north arcade gave access to the tower, it was pointed, of two orders; it is now blocked and a modern doorway, with square-headed trefoil head, is inserted in the blocking. The next arch, also blocked, seems to have been of the same design; both these were of the 13th century. The three western arches, of the 12th, were semicircular and of one order; the westernmost has been partially unblocked to provide access to a modern vestry, and has crude painting⁹³ on its plastered soffit; the piers of this arcade are no longer visible, but evidently were oblong in plan. Inserted in the north wall of the nave are two modern windows, each of two ogee trefoil-headed lights. In the west wall is a doorway having a plain pointed arch of one order and a hood-mould with grotesque heads as stops and a depressed rear-arch, of the 13th century or later; the ironwork of the hinges of this door is ancient. Over this is a window like those in the north wall, modern. The roof resembles that of the chancel, but is ancient.

all four corners. The second stage has a square-headed window, perhaps of the 13th century, on each of the east and north sides, and a small round window of doubtful date on the west. The uppermost is entirely modern, replacing the wooden bell-chamber and shingled pyramidal cap shown in Grimm's drawing. It has two-light square-headed windows like those of the nave on each of the east, north, and west sides.

At the east end of the south aisle is a small buttress of one stage with sloping offset and a Mass dial, and there is a like buttress one bay west; these were probably added when the bay was vaulted. In the east wall was a small lancet window with concentric splay, now blocked by the organ chamber, and in the south wall of the eastern bay is a modern three-light window. Into this bay which, like the rest of the aisle, was originally of the late 12th century, there was inserted in the 13th a single bay of vaulting, slender shafts being built against the easternmost pier of the arcade and the aisle wall opposite to carry the arch which forms the west limit of the vaulting. This arch is of one order, square in section, and originally semicircular; it has pushed both its abutments perceptibly out of plumb and is now elliptical. Its shafts have caps with stiff foliage and square abaci; the vault has groin ribs and wall ribs, both moulded; some of the ashlar here is partly of chalk, partly of freestone of a different colour, deliberately disposed in contrast.

Three other windows in the south wall of this aisle resemble those in the north wall of the nave, in the west

⁹³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlix, 157-8.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

wall is a single lancet, these are all modern. The south doorway has a semicircular arch of two moulded orders and a hood-mould; the jambs have attached shafts; this is of the late 12th century. On the west jamb is a Mass dial; over the door is a one-light window of doubtful date, now blocked. The aisle roof west of the vaulted bay consists of four ridges running north and south, now modern and having trussed rafters, but reproducing the ancient arrangement.⁹⁴

The porch shows signs of 17th-century brickwork under roughcasting; it has a door in the east wall and a three-light window in the south, both modern in 16th-century style.

The vestry (modern) occupies the western end of the site of the former north aisle, and has one three-light window on the north side.

The altar table is made of the remains of old altar rails supporting the pre-Reformation slab; the font has a square bowl resting on four slender and one thick shaft, without capitals, and has shallow arcading cut on its sides; it is of the 12th century. At the west end of the aisle are the Royal Arms of William III, and on the north wall of the nave those, apparently, of George III before 1800, but not easily legible. There are traces of wall paintings on the walls of both nave and aisle, both pre-Reformation figures and post-Reformation black-letter texts from Scripture.

The communion plate includes a large silver cup with engraved ornamentation and a paten cover, both of 1568, and another paten with hall marks for 1679-80.⁹⁵

There are three bells by Thomas Wakefield, 1615.⁹⁶

The registers begin in 1558.

There was a church at Alding-
ADVOWSON bourne in 1086,⁹⁷ which formed part of one of the richest prebends of the cathedral until 1227, when it was assigned by the Chapter, with the consent of Bishop Ralph Neville, to

the Dean of Chichester,⁹⁸ who held it with reservation of the vicar's endowment. The Dean held it until 1840, when the patronage was transferred to the Bishop of Chichester.⁹⁹ The vicarage was worth £10 in 1291,¹ and £10 5s. 6d. clear in 1535.²

The rectory and great tithes were farmed by the Dean, and during the Commonwealth were in the hands of the Gunters of Racton under a lease for three lives granted in 1618.³

In 1535 tithes 'in the parish of Lydsey' were farmed by the Dean to William Royse at £4 16s. 8d.,⁴ and other tithes from Lidsey belonged to the Chancellor of Chichester.⁵ There was a chapel at Lidsey in 1282, when it was settled that all oblations there belonged to the mother church of Aldingbourne,⁶ and services were still held there as late as March 1544, when Robert Lylyott left 'to the chapell of Lydsey xij s. to have a Torch every Sunday and Hey Day' for a year after his death.⁷ It does not figure in the records of the suppression of chantries, and Sir John Miles made his will on 1 September 1551 as 'curate of the chappell of Lydsey, annexed to the parish church of Aldingbourne'.⁸ It had, however, gone out of use by 1583, when 'the old chapel of Lydsey with one acre of land' was among the miscellaneous properties granted to Theophilus Adams.⁹

Church Acre. The origin of this **CHARITIES** charity is unknown, but from about the year 1862 the rent received in respect of the land belonging to the charity has been applied by the churchwardens to church expenses.

Walter William Kelly by will dated 10 June 1921 gave £1,000 to the vicar and churchwardens of Aldingbourne to be applied by them, in their absolute discretion for the advancement of Christ's religion in the parish according to the teaching of the Church of England. The annual income of the charity amounts to £35.

APPLEDRAM

The parish of Appledram, or Apuldram, contains 1,111 acres, of which about 180 are tidal water and foreshore. On the west it is bounded by the main channel of Chichester Harbour, on the north by the River Lavant,¹ and on the south partly by a small stream that runs into the harbour below Birdham Mill. There is no village. The church stands by itself in the north of the parish, with the Manor House and Rymans to the south-east, on a road running south from New Fishbourne to connect with the main Chichester road and with that leading to Dell Quay.²

Rymans,³ known in 1656 as Appledram Place,⁴ takes its name from William Ryman, a prominent lawyer, who acquired the freehold in 1410 and built the house. Of this there remains the three-storied solar wing, with a two-storied wing projecting from its south front, all of stone from the Bembridge and Ventnor quarries and very little altered. To the east of the main

block is a two-storied brick wing, containing the former Hall, built in the early 17th century but entirely remodelled in 1913. North of the main block, or 'tower', are domestic offices of the 19th century and later. The ground floor of the 15th-century block has an original doorway, with four-centred head, from the Hall, and another in the south-west angle to a stone newel staircase which runs the whole height of the house. The original main staircase to the Great Chamber on the first floor was in the south-west corner; the present 17th-century staircase was inserted in 1913, when the fire-place was also reconstructed. The room projecting to the south has two of its original windows, that on the east of one light, on the west two, both square-headed. The south window is modern, replacing one of three or four lights constructed of Dutch bricks early in the 16th century. An outer doorway in the east wall is also original, as is one jamb of the fire-place, and in

⁹⁴ There was a tradition in the parish that this roof formed a convenient hiding-place for smuggled goods.

⁹⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liii, 246.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* xvi, 197. One of the bells was recast in the 19th century.

⁹⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 380.

⁹⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xvi, 42, 210.

⁹⁹ Under the Act of 3-4 Vict.

¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 308.

³ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 9; *ibid.* 39387, fol. 17, 180.

⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 298.

⁵ *Ibid.* 299.

⁶ Dallaway, *West Sussex*, i, 76.

⁷ *Sussex Wills* (Suss. Rec. Soc.), i, 10.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Pat. R. 25 Eliz. pt. 4.

¹ On the river was a mill which was

held for many generations by the Rymans: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 898; *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), 25, no. 81.

² For Dell Quay, the wharf for Chichester Harbour, see *V.C.H. Suss.* iii, 100-2.

³ The house and its history are described in detail in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxx, 149-64.

⁴ *Chan. Proc.* (Ser. 2), 25, no. 81.



ALDINGBOURNE CHURCH, 1791



APPLEDRAM: RYMAN'S, c. 1790

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE APPLE- DRAM

the south-west corner are remains of a garderobe. The room above this retains its 15th-century windows in all three walls, its fire-place, and garderobe. The roof, now ceiled, retains its two original trusses. On the north this room opens into the Great Chamber, lit by large square-headed windows, each of two trefoiled lights, in the south and west walls. There are remains of the fire-place in the north wall, and in the thick east wall a straight flight of stone stairs leads up to a similar chamber on the second floor. The roof above this is a featureless construction, probably of the 17th century. To the south-east of the house a fine brick cart-shed, of the early 17th century, has been converted into a garage.

The Manor House, west of Rymans, is an early- to mid-17th-century house of two stories and attics, facing east. The front wall is of stone rubble with bricks at the angles and window-openings. At the first-floor level and the eaves are moulded brick courses with dentels. The windows were wide but are now reduced and altered. The north end has a stone rubble plinth or basement that may be more ancient, but the wall above it has brick angles and string-courses like the front. The head has a picturesque 'Dutch' gable, rare in this part of the county. The string-course from the front eaves is carried across the wall and carries two pilasters; above these is a similar string-course, breaking forward over them, and forming the base of the middle pediment of the gable-head. The pilasters are flanked by curved ramps with moulded kneelers. A two-light mullioned window between the pilasters is blocked. The windows to the two lower stories have been reduced in width and, like the front, fitted with sash frames. The south end is rough-casted and has a plain gable-head. A wing behind is of late-17th-century brickwork and has a window with a drip-course. An adjoining wing is of modern brickwork. The roofs are tiled and the chimney-shafts are plain. The interior appears to be all modernized.

A cottage, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Rymans, is of red and black bricks of c. 1700 and has a thatched roof.

The south-west corner of the parish, on the tidal channel, was the site of flourishing salt works⁵ during the first quarter of the 19th century, and probably for many years before then, as 'saltens' are marked on Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1783.

The manor was originally part of Bosham, and was detached from it c. 1125 by Henry I, who gave it to Battle Abbey in exchange for property at Reading.⁶ At the Suppression in 1538 it returned to the Crown, and was granted in 1570 to William Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham,⁷ whose son Charles, Earl of Nottingham, conveyed in 1616



BATTLE ABBEY. *Gules a cross or between two crowns or in the first and fourth quarters and two swords argent with hilts or in the second and third and a mitre azure on the cross.*

to William Ryman, a brother of the then freeholder.⁸ In 1619 he conveyed to William Smyth of Binderton,⁹ who released in 1620 to his second son Thomas.¹⁰ From this time to 1730 the descent of the manor follows that of Binderton (q.v.); in 1730 the Chancery partition assigned the manor to Mary, daughter of George Smyth,¹¹ who, in 1739, settled it on her husband William Hamilton and his heirs.¹² She survived her husband; on her death without issue in 1767¹³ the manor passed to her stepson William Gerard Hamilton (known as 'Single-Speech Hamilton'),¹⁴ then successively to his cousin William Hamilton 1796, Archdeacon Anthony Hamilton 1811, William Richard Hamilton, sometime Minister at Naples, 1812, William John Hamilton 1859,¹⁵ Robert William Hamilton 1867; the latter in 1872 sold to the Ecclesiastical Commission, the present lords of the manor.

The church of *THE VIRGIN MARY*¹⁶ CHURCH stands on open ground north of the manor. It is built of flint rubble with dressings of ashlar, principally Caen stone, and is roofed with tile; the sides and small broach spire of the bell-cote are shingled. It consists of a chancel, nave, and south aisle built in the 13th century, but incorporating in the north wall of the nave a fragment of an earlier building. In about the 14th century a small sacristy, since destroyed, was added north of the chancel, and in the 15th century the present south porch. A small modern vestry and heating chamber adjoin the north wall of the nave. The church was restored in 1877, when the whole of the roofing, including the bell-cote, was renewed.¹⁷

At each eastern corner of the chancel is a pair of single-stage buttresses with sloping offsets, all 13th-century except the northernmost, a modern restoration (the former sacristy evidently bonded in here). In the east wall is a lancet triplet, rising in the centre, having moulded rear-arches and Purbeck marble shafts with moulded caps and bases; in the sill of the northernmost lancet is a small recess, of unknown date and purpose. In the south wall of the chancel is a trefoil-headed piscina of the 13th century, and in the north a blocked doorway with pointed head, perhaps 14th-century, formerly leading to the sacristy. In both north and south walls are lancet triplets similar to that in the east wall but with all lights of the same height; west of these are single-light lancet low side windows with interior rebates and plain splay jambs and rear-arches, these are slightly later in date than the other windows; the exterior of that on the south side shows signs of the design having been altered subsequent to the original building. The sanctuary is floored, partly with ancient encaustic tiles, partly with modern copies. South of the altar is a floor slab of the 13th century, of Purbeck marble, with tapering sides and a floriated cross.¹⁸ A moulded string-course runs round the south, east, and north walls. There is no chancel arch.

The north wall of the nave has the head, only visible from the outside, of a small round-headed window of the 12th century, and a plain pointed arched north

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 232.

⁶ Cott. MS. Domitian, A. II, fol. 45 v (printed, *Chronicon de Bello*, p. 55); *Pipe Roll Soc.* x, 27; Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* iii, 247.

⁷ Pat. R. 12 Eliz. pt. 3, m. 23.

⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 7.

⁹ Close R. 17 Jas. I, pt. 23, no. 58.

¹⁰ *Suss. Arch. Soc. Deeds*, C. 244.

¹¹ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 33 v.

¹² Ibid. fol. 13.

¹³ West Dean parish register.

¹⁴ Unless otherwise stated the authority for the subsequent descent is Elwes and Robinson, *Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex*, 14.

¹⁵ *Ex inf.* A. F. Ratcliffe.

¹⁶ The patronal festival was that of the

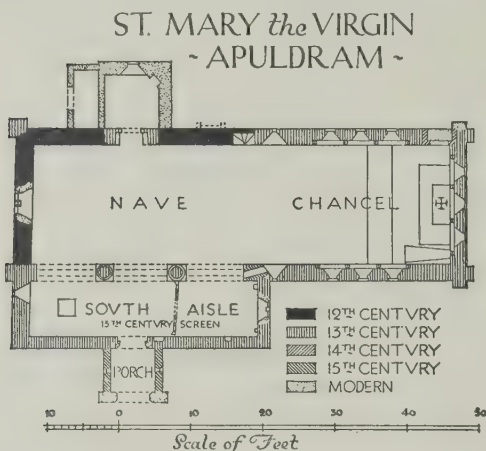
Assumption: *Cal. Papal Let.* v, 282.

¹⁷ Information about the alterations in the 19th century is taken from memoranda in the current baptismal register.

¹⁸ The person commemorated may well be the benefactor (probably a Prebendary of Appledram) who paid for building the chancel; general permission for burial was not granted till the 15th century.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

door, perhaps 13th-century, now leading to the vestry. The south arcade is of three bays, the arches being of two chamfered orders, pointed; each respond is square on plan, with a corbel to carry the inner arch order, the moulded abacus is continued as an impost. The two piers are circular with moulded capitals and bases; all is of 13th-century date. In the west wall is a modern window of two lights in late-13th-century style, replacing a window of the later 15th century. In the



north wall are the remains of a rood-loft stair. At the south-west angle is a single buttress and at the north-west a clasping buttress, both of similar design and date to those of the chancel.

The south aisle has a modern east window of similar design to that of the west window of the nave, inserted in 1870, a south doorway with moulded jambs and pointed arch without impost, all stonework being modern, and a single plain lancet of the 13th century in the west wall. Piercing the east respond of the arcade is a squint with cinquefoiled head, probably 15th-century; in the east wall are two corbels, presumably to bear images; in the south wall is a small piscina with credence shelf, probably 15th-century (the basin is a modern restoration and unpierced). East of the south door is the remains of a holy water stoup.

The east bay of the aisle is divided off by an oak screen of the 15th century. This is of three bays framed with moulded beams; each side bay has solid panelling surmounted by a two-light opening, each opening having an ogee cinquefoiled arch with a quatrefoiled circle in each spandrel. The middle bay, which

is the doorway, has a similar head, but the mullion between the lights rests on a three-centred arch. The lower part of the door is solid, the upper is of two lights each with a cinquefoiled four-centred arch. This chapel may have been dedicated to St. Nicholas, as there was a brotherhood under his patronage in the 16th century.¹⁹

The south porch has a plain single-light window with square head, probably 15th-century, in each of the east and west walls, and a pointed doorway, entirely modern, in the south. On the sill of the east window is a mass-dial, the south jamb of the window acting as gnomon and the four lines of the dial showing the times of 7.45, 8.45, 10.15, and 11.15 respectively.

The font is of Purbeck marble, having a square basin ornamented with shallow round-arched arcading; it rests on five shafts (all but the centre one being modern renewals). It is of the 12th century, and shows signs of having been at one time exposed to the weather, perhaps in the era of the Commonwealth.

There is a sanctuary chair of 17th-century date, and a pair of tall pricket candlesticks of about the 18th, perhaps of foreign workmanship. There is one medieval bench, made up in 1871 from such parts of ancient ones as were not past preservation.

The church is remarkable in possessing two 14th-century bells,²⁰ inscribed respectively *SANCTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS + P.W.* and *BENEDICTA SIT SANCTA TRINITAS + P.W.*

The communion plate includes an Elizabethan cup of unusual design, with a conical bowl, and a plain silver paten, perhaps contemporary;²¹ also a pewter tankard flagon of c. 1600.

The registers began for baptisms in 1661 and for marriages and burials in 1693.²²

Although the manor of Appledram *ADVOWSON* had been granted to Battle Abbey, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction remained with the collegiate church of Bosham. The canon holding the Prebend of Appledram, valued at £20 in 1291,²³ was responsible for providing a priest to serve the chapel. Until the 15th century the bodies of the dead had to be taken to Bosham for burial; but in 1447, in response to a petition from the inhabitants setting out the difficulties and even dangers of such journeys, the Bishop of Exeter, as head of the College of Bosham, gave the chapel the right of burial.²⁴ In 1666 Bosham was still asserted to be the parish church,²⁵ and it was not until 1818 that Appledram acquired the standing of a perpetual curacy.²⁶ The patronage, descending with Bosham, is in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

BOXGROVE

The parish, containing 3,677 acres, consists of a main block about 2 miles from north to south and the same from east to west, with a projection southwards for about a mile on the east. On the west a detached portion containing Goodwood House and part of the Park lay within Westhampnett, into which parish it has now been absorbed for administrative purposes. The southern part is flat, lying at a height of about

60 ft., but north of the village it rises fairly rapidly, reaching 400 ft. on Hat Hill at the north-west corner of the parish. The road from Chichester to Petworth crosses the parish diagonally, running on the line of the Roman Stane Street for 2 miles, when it diverges slightly to the east, rejoining the old line near Seabeach on the eastern boundary. The road to Arundel runs from west to east in the south of the parish, these

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 116.

²⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 197. In March 1907 one of these bells was cracked by the concussion of blank ammunition at a naval funeral, and was subsequently recast: see

correspondence in *Nature*.

²¹ *Ibid.* liii; *Suss. N. & Q.* ii, 144.

²² Typed transcripts, indexed, at Barbican House, Lewes.

²³ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 135.

²⁴ *Exeter Epis. Reg. Stafford*, 32.

²⁵ Add. MS. 39368, fol. 189.

²⁶ Crockford.



BOXGROVE: HALNAKER, 1781

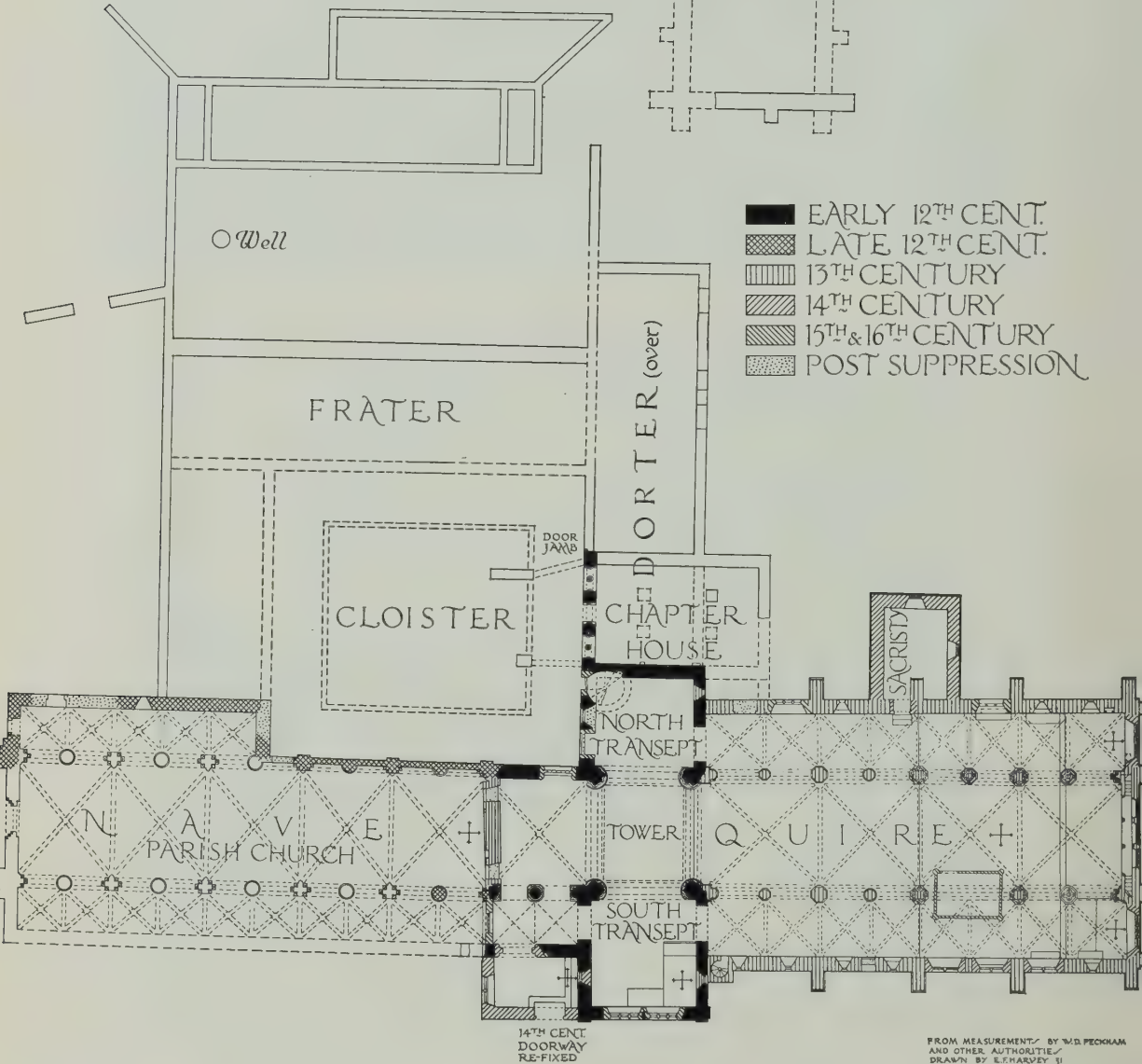


BOXGROVE CHURCH: INTERIOR, LOOKING EAST, 1781

BOXGROVE PRIORY

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 FEET

GUESTS
HOUSE
UNDERCROFT



- EARLY 12TH CENT.
- LATE 12TH CENT.
- 13TH CENTURY
- 14TH CENTURY
- 15TH & 16TH CENTURY
- POST SUPPRESSION

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE BOX-GROVE

two main roads being connected by one road to Strettington and another, past the church and village, to Halmaker.

The remains of the conventual buildings of Boxgrove Priory, which lie to the north of the church, are scanty.¹ Of the cloister arcade, most probably of wood, there is no trace; its width (10 ft.) may be inferred from the foundations of two piers to carry flying buttresses to support the west wall of the dormer; the corbels on the walls of transept and nave give some clue to the design of the cloister roof.

The front of the chapter-house, early-12th-century, follows the usual design of a doorway flanked by two-light windows; the responds of the former are square with attached shafts carrying an inner order, which in the flanking windows is that of the lights, divided by a shaft with capital and base. The vault was in three bays and three alleys; the foundation of one of the four supporting piers is traceable, and the springings of a ribless groined vault, and the corbels they rest on, are visible on its south and west walls.

North of this is one jamb of a doorway leading either into the warming-house or into a passage.

No other part of the buildings surrounding the cloister exists above ground, though dry weather has made it possible to detect foundations. The frater (in the usual position for a Benedictine house) and kitchen were converted into a dwelling-house at the Suppression and pulled down in about 1780.² The ancient well, steened with hard chalk, and conveniently placed for the kitchen, still exists. The foundations north of it are presumably those of post-Suppression buildings.

North-east of the cloister lay a separate building, most probably the monastic guest-house,³ of the early 14th century. It consisted of a rectangular building running north and south divided into two unequal parts; on the west side of this there was a subsidiary wing at the northern end and a porch farther south; the northern and larger part of the main building alone survives, though roofless.⁴ It was of two stories; the lower was vaulted in five bays and two alleys; some corbels and moulded springings still exist. Access was by a porch (destroyed) whose vaulting sprang from corbels carved with foliage, through a doorway with moulded pointed arch, flanked by a small lancet window. In the south wall a plain pointed doorway led to the ground floor of the southern part of the building (which was not vaulted). Remains of a small doorway exist in the east wall and, farther north, the opening of what evidently was a two-light window; on the south side where the subsidiary wing adjoined are the remains of a narrow skew passage, awkwardly placed and perhaps not part of the original design, and in the next bay the tiled back of a large fire-place.

The upper floor seems to have resembled a contemporary layman's house, the surviving building being the Great Hall, the north-west wing containing the stairs and perhaps the buttery, while the south wing and the upper story of the porch served as withdrawing-rooms. Three doorways with plain pointed heads exist; one at the north-west corner presumably led to the screens passage, the other two to the two withdrawing-rooms. In the north wall is a large two-light

window with trefoil-headed lights surmounted by a quatrefoil (the mullion and part of the head are missing), the rear-arch is moulded, below sill level are two stone seats. What is apparently a similar window exists in the west wall, and the older drawings give reason to believe that there were two similar ones in the east wall, which is now ruined above ground-floor level. In each gable above tie-beam level are three lancets intended as smoke outlets.

The village street runs north and south to the west of the Priory Church. Most of the buildings are post-1700, but at least two are earlier. On the west side is a thatched house with an inscription, RB 1641, on a stone panel in the chimney-shaft. The north half of the house is of timber-framing of that period with red brick infilling and stone foundations. The south half has flint-rubble walls and was probably an earlier building adapted in the 1641 lengthening. The chimney-stack in this half has a wide fire-place. East of it is the entrance lobby and west of it an ancient steep staircase of oak. The entrance is flanked by low buttresses and above it is a tiny blocked window of stone. The ceiling beams are chamfered.

A quarter of a mile to the south on the other side is a late-17th-century thatched cottage of flint rubble with lacing courses, angle dressings, and window openings of red brick. The chimney-stacks are at the ends.

The group of buildings at Crockerhill, a mile farther east on the Arundel road, is mostly of the 18th century with walls of flints or bricks. One thatched cottage bears the inscription ^M 1738. Another on the west side of the Earham road is partly of flints with 17th-century brick dressings and has, in the south end-wall, a blocked window with a label.

Oldbury Farm, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Crockerhill at the angle of a loop-road, incorporates the remains of a building of c. 1500, but has been much altered. It faces south. The west end is of flint rubble and has a massive projecting chimney-stack of similar masonry with stone angle-dressings and plinth; it is gathered in above the eaves of the roof to an 18th-century brick shaft. The fire-place inside is of stone with moulded jambs and four-centred and square head with carved foliage spandrels. North and south of the chimney-stack are small windows of brickwork with labels. The front wall, with thin brick dressings at the west angle, is of flint-work up to a straight joint, c. 30 ft. from the west; beyond this it is of 18th-century brickwork. The doors and windows are modern. One ceiling beam in the west room is of early-16th-century moulding and is carried on similarly moulded east and west posts. The roof is thatched.

A farmhouse, now tenements, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the west of Oldbury Farm on the loop-road, is an early-17th-century or earlier house facing south. The west end is of flint and stone rubble with a stone plinth and angle dressings, but the front is covered with rough-cast cement. The easternmost part was a low building of 17th-century brickwork, heightened much later to tally with the main block. The west wall has blocked windows, the upper with a brick label. The massive central chimney-stack, of thin bricks, is of rebated type with a V-shaped middle front pilaster and square back

¹ See *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxi, 1-19.

² Add. MS. 5699, fol. 158, where dimensions are given; the ancient windows are said to have resembled those of the choir.

³ Another possibility is that this con-

stituted the 'loggings called the Founders Loggyng' which Lord de la Warre bought, with the other buildings on the site, at the Dissolution: Rentals on Surveys (P.R.O.), portf. 15, no. 54.

⁴ It is shown roofless in Buck's drawing of 1737, but roofed in Grimm's of 1781 (Add. MS. 5675, fol. 87), and evidently owed its preservation to its use as a barn.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

pilaster. The fire-places are reduced for modern grates. The ceilings have stop-chamfered beams. The back wall, covered by later additions, is of timber-framing.

Oar Farm, a mile south of the last and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Aldingbourne, is a house of c. 1600 refronted with 18th-century and later brickwork, but the gabled east wall is of original bricks with a chamfered plinth and a string-course. It has a central chimney-stack with a wide fire-place having a cambered and chamfered bressummer, and the ceilings have chamfered beams.

At Strettington, about a mile west of the church, is an early-17th-century thatched house facing east. The walls are of flints and some free-stone, with 17th-century brick angles and later brick window openings. The north half has an internal chimney-stack with reduced fire-places and a rebated shaft of thin bricks. At the south end is a fine projecting chimney-stack of flints with brick angles gathered in above with brick cross-stepping to a rebated shaft.

Farther south a farmhouse, formerly known as Strettington House, now called 'The Old House', dates from c. 1550-60. The south front is faced with dressed flints and has a moulded brick plinth and thin-brick angle-dressings. The windows have moulded brick labels and have been reduced for narrower frames. An upper window on the west wall is blocked and retains vestiges of the original plaster applied to represent stonework. The central chimney-stack has original four-centred fire-places of brick, one plastered, and above the tiled roof a shaft of a modified cross-plan. Most of the rooms have encased beams and early-18th-century wall linings, but the westernmost room shows wide flat ceiling-joists. A gabled stair-wing behind is of ancient flint rubble in the lower part and timber-framing above.

Other buildings in Strettington are of flint and brickwork with tiled roofs, but apparently all later than 1700.

At Halnaker hamlet, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of the church, most of the domestic buildings are of the 18th century or later, but a thatched cottage on the north side of the road has walls partly of 17th-century timber-framing and partly of flint-work, some of it ancient. At one end is a late-17th-century chimney-stack.

Seabeach, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-east of the church, is a small house of two stories and attics, facing south-east. The front wall is of checker-work in flints and pieces of freestone and may be of the 16th century. The windows are modern reductions of wider openings. At the first-floor level is a brick string-course. The north-east end is of similar material, but the back half of the gable-head was heightened at some later period, and it has a late-17th-century brick chimney-shaft. At the south-west end is a modern lengthening, but above the original end is a similar chimney-shaft. Both rise from wide-splayed fire-places (now reduced for modern grates) across the rear angles of the two rooms. The ceiling beams are chamfered.

On Halnaker Hill south-west of Seabeach stands an 18th-century windmill,⁵ forming a conspicuous

landmark. It is of round tapering form with a wooden cap and the skeletons of the four sails.

Halnaker House,⁶ which was allowed to fall into total ruin during the 19th century, was a semi-fortified manor house, surrounded by a curtain-wall with a gate-house in the south range and a square tower at the south-west angle. There may have been towers at the other angles. Buildings occupied three sides of the court, those on the north including the hall. The main structure of the buildings was of the 14th century, with modifications in the 16th century; but the chapel, in the middle of the east range, was of the 13th century, having six lancet windows on each side and a group of three at the east end.

The Goodwood Park estate, on which a house had been built before 1675, was bought c. 1720 by the 1st Duke of Richmond.⁷ A house was built for the second duke by Sir William Chambers, with the principal front, of Portland stone, facing south. This was much enlarged for the 3rd duke by James Wyatt in squared flints,⁸ the front, facing east, having a central portico of two stories of six columns and dome-capped angle-turrets. The house is architecturally undistinguished, its interest lying mainly in its furnishing and pictures, mostly portraits,⁹ and in the beauty of its grounds. In the park are many fine trees, including a large number of cedars of Lebanon planted in 1761. An 18th-century 'grotto', known as 'Carne's Seat' from the name of an old retainer of the 3rd Duke, is famous for the beauty of its view.¹⁰

Boxgrove was held of Edward the Confessor by two unnamed freemen. In 1086 it was held of Earl Roger by William, whose estates afterwards formed the honor of Halnaker (see below); of its 6 hides 'the clerks of the church' held 1 hide, Humphrey 3 hides 1 virgate, Nigel 1 hide 1 virgate, and William $\frac{1}{2}$ hide.¹¹ Robert de Haye in 1105 gave to the abbey of Lessay in Normandy the church of St. Mary of Boxgrove, with 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hides of land round it, and the whole tithe of that parish and of his Christmas rents there, and the tithe of his wood from pannage and sale, with firing and timber for their buildings, pannage for their swine, and pasture for their stock, as well as other churches and tithes.¹² This resulted in the formation of the priory of Boxgrove,¹³ at first a cell of Lessay, but after 1339 independent of the mother house, and the prior's estates in Boxgrove and Worth¹⁴ constituted in 1349 a $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held of Halnaker.¹⁵ In 1535 the manor of BOXGROVE was farmed at £20 12s.,¹⁶ and after the dissolution of the priory it was acquired by Thomas West, Lord de la Warre,¹⁷ and descended with Halnaker.

HALNAKER¹⁸ is alleged to have been given by King Eadwig to Bishop Brithelm in 956.¹⁹ If such a grant was made, it was soon lost to the see, and the manor was held in the time of the Confessor by Alward and in 1086 by William under Earl Roger. The main portion was assessed at 9 hides,²⁰ but there was an additional hide, held by the same persons, surveyed

⁵ This is presumably on the site of the windmill which in 1540 was on lease for a render of 16 qrs. of wheat yearly, 'and the farmer to grind the lords corne'. Rentals and Surveys (P.R.O.), portf. 15, no. 54.

⁶ Described in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xliii, 201-13, and lxxxii, 60-4, with plan.

⁷ W. H. Mason, *Goodwood* (1839), 13.
⁸ D. Jacques, *A Visit to Goodwood* (1822), 18.

⁹ Descriptions of these are given in

Mason, op. cit.

¹⁰ *Country Life*, xviii, 200.

¹¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 433.

¹² *Cal. Doc. France*, 328.

¹³ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 56-9.

¹⁴ In Aldingbourne, see above, p. 136.

¹⁵ *Cal. Close* 1349-54, p. 16.

¹⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 306.

¹⁷ L. and P. Hen. VIII, xlii (1), p. 585.

¹⁸ Helneche (11th cent.), Haunac,

Halnac (12th cent.), Halfnaked (13th-

17th cent.), Halfnakere (14th cent.). The derivation given in *Suss. Pl.-N.* (Pl.-N. Soc. vi, 67) from O.E. *healfanaecer*, 'half a strip of ploughed land' is very improbable in view of the late appearance of the -er termination.

¹⁹ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* no. 930. The form 'Halfnake' is late, and the forger apparently thought the see was at Chichester in 956.

²⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 433.

separately;²¹ there were appurtenant to the manor 3 burgesses in Chichester, where houses in St. Pancras were still held of this manor in the late 18th century.²² The estates of this William²³ came into the king's hands and were granted in or before 1105 by Henry I to Robert de Haye, son of Rannulf the steward of Count Robert of Mortain.²⁴ They constituted the honor of Halnaker, held of the honor of Arundel as 12 knights' fees.²⁵ The honor passed by the marriage of Robert's daughter Cecily to Roger de St. John,²⁶ who died about 1130. His sons William and Robert were still living in 1187 and apparently held the honor jointly;²⁷ they left no issue and it passed through their sister Muriel, who had married Rainald d'Orival,²⁸ and her daughter Mabel, wife of Adam de Port of Basing (Hants), to the latter's son William, who took the name of St. John. His son Robert left a son John²⁹ who died in 1301, holding the manor of Halnaker of Sir Robert de Mohaut, one of the coheirs of the Earl of Arundel, by service of 4 knights' fees; the manor then contained 400 acres of arable, 20 acres of meadow, a windmill, and a pigeon-house; there were 21 freeholders and 14 customary tenants, each with a yardland containing 12 acres, and the total value was £38 12s. 8¹/₂d.; the manors of Walberton, Barnham, and Woodcote in Westhampnett were members of Halnaker.³⁰ His son and heir John de St. John married Isabel de Courtenay and had two sons, William who died without issue³¹, and Hugh who succeeded his father in 1329.³² Hugh de St. John died in 1337, holding Halnaker of Queen Isabelle, with whom Robert de Morley, heir of Robert de Mohaut, had exchanged the overlordship in 1335,³³ and leaving an infant son Edmund, aged 4.³⁴ Edmund died in 1347 while still a minor in the king's custody. The manor at this time was said to be held as 1½ fees, and to be charged with the render at Christmas of a pig and two trees to the hospital of St. James outside Chichester, and of a 'second best' pig and a tree to the hospital of 'Lodesdon',³⁵ in Westhampnett.³⁶

Edmund St. John left a widow Elizabeth, who received one third of the manor in dower,³⁷ and two sisters his coheirs. The elder, Margaret, married John de St. Philibert, and in October 1347 they agreed to a division of the estates by which Halnaker passed to the younger sister Isabel, then wife of Henry de Burghersh.³⁸ Henry died in November 1349 and Isabel immediately married Sir Luke de Ponynys.³⁹



ST. JOHN. *Argent a chief gules with two molets or thereon.*

On the death of Margaret St. Philibert and her young son in 1361 the whole St. John inheritance was reunited.⁴⁰ Sir Luke died in 1376⁴¹ and was followed by his eldest surviving son Sir Thomas, who succeeded his mother in 1393 and used, but apparently incorrectly, the title of Lord St. John.⁴² Sir Thomas possibly moved to Basing (Hants),⁴³ the headquarters of the St. John barony, as he made over Halnaker to his son Hugh.⁴⁴ The latter, however, predeceased his father, dying in December 1426, when Halnaker reverted to Sir Thomas,⁴⁵ who, with his wife Maud, made a settlement of these estates in the following year⁴⁶ and died in 1429.⁴⁷ His widow Maud, who subsequently married Hugh Halsham, held the manor till her death in 1453,⁴⁸ when it passed under the settlement of 1427 to John Bonville, son of Joan, eldest of the three daughters of Hugh Ponynys.⁴⁹ John died in 1495 and Katherine his widow held Halnaker until her death in 1498,⁵⁰ when it passed under settlement to their younger daughter Elizabeth and her husband Thomas West, Lord de la Warre.⁵¹ At the time of the Dissolution Lord de la Warre tried to save Boxgrove Priory,⁵² but failing to do so secured for himself the site and the manor of Boxgrove.⁵³ In 1540, however, he and his wife were induced to convey Halnaker and Boxgrove to the king in exchange for the suppressed abbey of Wherwell (Hants).⁵⁴

Henry VIII made John Jenyns steward and bailiff of the manors of Boxgrove and Halnaker, with its members, and keeper of the house and parks in 1544,⁵⁵ but two years later gave these offices to Henry, Earl of Arundel,⁵⁶ to whom Queen Elizabeth in 1561 granted the manors.⁵⁷ Five years later the earl settled these and other manors on John, Lord Lumley, who had married his elder daughter Jane.⁵⁸ They seem, however, to have been in the hands of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who had married the earl's younger daughter Mary (died 1557), in 1570.⁵⁹ The duke was attainted and executed in 1572, and in 1587 Lord Lumley sold the two manors to John Morley,⁶⁰ of Saxham in Suffolk.⁶¹ His son Sir John died in 1622⁶² and left a son Sir William Morley, K.B., who died in 1701, leaving no male issue. Sir William's daughter Mary married in 1704, in Halnaker chapel, James, Earl of Derby, and died at the age of 84 in 1752. As she had no surviving child she left Halnaker to her distant relative Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bt., greatgrandson



MORLEY. *Sable a fleur de lis or coming out of a leopard's head argent.*

²¹ Ibid. 434. ²² Ibid. 433, note.
²³ Possibly William de Ansville: Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 56; *V.C.H. Hants*, i, 477.
²⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, 328.
²⁵ Farrer, *op. cit.* 59.
²⁶ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI (Boxgrove Cartulary), fol. 1 v; Round, 'The Families of St. John and of Port', *Genealogist*, n.s. xvi, 1-13.
²⁷ Ibid.; *Cal. Doc. France*, 331.
²⁸ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 1 v.
²⁹ Ibid.
³⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 30 Edw. I, file 105, no. 16.
³¹ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 1 v.
³² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 244. Hugh was then only 19. ³³ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 130.
³⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, 82.

³⁵ Ibid. ix, 52.
³⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 102.
³⁷ *Cal. Close* 1346-9, p. 330.
³⁸ *Cal. Fine R.* vi, 48, 49.
³⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, 241.
⁴⁰ *G. E. C. Complete Peerage* (1st ed.), vii, 15.
⁴¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxii, 6. His widow Isabel married Sir Thomas Worting (ibid. 7) and was one of the ladies removed from the court of Richard II in 1388 as of evil influence: Walsingham, *Hist. Angl.* (Rolls ser.), ii, 173.
⁴² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxvi, 4-10, 20.
⁴³ Ibid. 10.
⁴⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. VI, 34.
⁴⁵ Ibid.
⁴⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, no. 2931.
⁴⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Hen. VI, 34.

⁴⁸ Ibid. 31 Hen. VI, 28.
⁴⁹ Ibid.; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xv, 17; *Close R.* 37 Hen. VI, m. 16.
⁵⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xv, 62-6.
⁵¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xiii, 135.
⁵² *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 58.
⁵³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), p. 585.
⁵⁴ Ibid. xiv (2), 481, 544, 547; xv, 436 (72); *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 195.
⁵⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), p. 643; cf. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xvi, 96.
⁵⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (2), p. 435.
⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1560-3, p. 44.
⁵⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 9.
⁵⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* ix, 223-6.
⁶⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 58.
⁶¹ Elwes and Robinson, *Castles and Mansions of Western Sussex*, 41.
⁶² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxcix, 156.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

of Sir John Morley's eldest daughter.⁶³ Sir Thomas in 1765 sold the estate for £48,000 to Charles, Duke of Richmond, Lennox, and Aubigny,⁶⁴ from whom it has descended to the present Duke of Richmond.

The *PARK* of Halnaker possibly originated in a grant of free warren made in 1253 to Robert de St. John for his demesnes at Halnaker, Goodwood, and elsewhere, outside the limits of the forest.⁶⁵ An inquiry as to the recent enlargement of the park by 60 acres was ordered in 1283,⁶⁶ and it was said to contain 150 acres in 1329, and to be 2 leagues round in 1337.⁶⁷ Hugh, elder son of Lord St. John, had licence in 1404 to inclose 300 acres of land and wood within the lordship of Halnaker and make a park, according to the metes begun by his father,⁶⁸ but possibly did not avail himself of it, as the licence was renewed to Thomas and Elizabeth West in 1517.⁶⁹ This may be the origin of Goodwood Park, which first appears in 1540, when it was part of the Halnaker estate,⁷⁰ as it was also in 1561.⁷¹ In 1570 Halnaker Park was estimated to be 4 miles in compass and supported 800 deer.⁷² It continued to descend with the manor, but Goodwood Park was sold in 1584 by Lord Lumley to Henry and Elizabeth Walrond, who transferred it in 1597 to Thomas Cesar; he conveyed it in 1599 to Thomas Bennett, who in 1609 sold it to Sir Edward Fraunceis.⁷³ The Earl of Northumberland in 1657 sold it, with 'the house lately erected therein', to John Caryll,⁷⁴ who conveyed the park and mansion house to Anthony Kempe in 1675,⁷⁵ and it subsequently came to the Comptons of East Lavant, from whom it was bought, about 1720, by the Duke of Richmond.⁷⁶

*EAST HAMPNETT*⁷⁷ was held in the time of the Confessor by Alward, and in 1086 by Nigel under William the tenant of Halnaker, and was assessed at 7 hides.⁷⁸ Nigel seems to have been the ancestor of the Sartilli family,⁷⁹ and Gilbert de Sartilli at the end of the 12th century gave to Boxgrove Priory 1½ virgates in East Hampnett, and 10s. rent there to provide wine for mass.⁸⁰ In 1214 Godfrey de Craucumbe, who was grandson of Clalice daughter of Gilbert de Sartilli,⁸¹ granted to William Morand for life ⅔ fee here.⁸² East Hampnett is next found in the hands of the Lovels of Castle Cary (Somerset). Richard Lovel and Thomas de Argentein were holding, apparently jointly, lands and pasturage rights here in 1225.⁸³ Richard's grandson Hugh Lovel⁸⁴ died in 1290 holding a knight's fee,⁸⁵ of which ⅓ was held by his daughter Olive de Gurney, to whom he had given half the manor of Hampnett ten

years before she married John de Gurney;⁸⁶ ⅓ by William Dawtrey, which was given to his mother (Alice, probably the daughter of Hugh's father Henry)⁸⁷ as a marriage portion; and ⅓ by John de Chaggele in dower of Alice his wife, of the inheritance of William de Argenteyn, given in marriage with William's grandmother (probably Henry Lovel's other daughter Christiane).⁸⁸ Accordingly the three chief contributors to the subsidy of 1296 in East Hampnett were Olive de Gurney, John de Chaggele, and William Dawtrey.⁸⁹

Olive de Gurney died in 1296, holding of the heir of Hugh Lovel ⅓ fee in East Hampnett, her heir being her daughter Elizabeth 'de Badeham'.⁹⁰ Elizabeth and her husband John 'de Badeham', or 'Abadam', settled the manor of Hampnett and other manors, including Beverston (Gloucs.), on themselves and her heirs in 1297.⁹¹ In 1329 Thomas ap Adam, son of Sir John ap Adam of Beverston, granted the manor to Sir John Inge.⁹² Eight years later a messuage, 2 carucates of land, a mill, and rent in East Hampnett was settled for life on John Inge and Alice Basset,⁹³ and in 1340 they sold their respective rights in the manor to Richard, Earl of Arundel.⁹⁴ A further sale to the earl in 1376 of a messuage, 2 carucates, a mill, and rent by Roger Dore and Joan his wife⁹⁵ probably represents the reversionary interest of Alice's daughter Joan.⁹⁶ The manor, held of the king,⁹⁷ descended with the Earls of Arundel and passed to Lord Lumley, who mortgaged it in 1568 to Edward Jackman,⁹⁸ and sold it in 1584 to Edward Peckham and Grace his wife.⁹⁹ Their son Henry died on 1 November 1616 seised of the manor,¹ and his grandson John held courts until 1674.² The manor is said to have been sold in 1682 to Sir George Jeffreys, the notorious Lord Chancellor of James II,³ and he held courts from 27 April 1682 to 22 June 1686;⁴ in the following year he sold the manor to Richard Smith of London, to the use of John Gore for life, and then to his sons and their heirs male, or in default to John Gore's grandson Arthur Turnour.⁵ A court of the manor was held on 11 May 1688 by John Gore,⁶ and Arthur Turnour held courts from 1696 to 1721.⁷ From Arthur Turnour's son Edward, who died in 1736, the manor passed to his cousin Sarah wife of Joseph Garth. Her son Edward took the name of Turnour and was created Earl Winterton in 1766,⁸ and the manor of East Hampnett descended in that family until 1920, when it was acquired by the West Sussex County Council.

Reverting to 1290, the ⅓ fee of the Argenteyns may

⁶³ Elwes and Robinson, loc. cit.

⁶⁴ Ibid. 43; Recov. R. Trin. 5 Geo. III, ro. 164.

⁶⁵ Cal. Pat. 1247-58, p. 245.

⁶⁶ Ibid. 1281-92, p. 67.

⁶⁷ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 170 v., quoting Inqs. p.m.

⁶⁸ Cal. Chart. R. v, 424.

⁶⁹ L. and P. Hen. VIII, ii, 3311.

⁷⁰ Ibid. xv, 436 (72).

⁷¹ Cal. Pat. 1560-3, p. 44.

⁷² Suss. Arch. Coll. ix, 224.

⁷³ Suss. Rec. Soc. xix, 182.

⁷⁴ Add. MS. 39385, fol. 148.

⁷⁵ Add. Ch. 19016.

⁷⁶ Elwes and Robinson, op. cit. 44.

⁷⁷ Antone (11th cent.); Hamptonnet (12th-14th cent.); Esthamptonette (13th cent.).

⁷⁸ V.C.H. Suss. i, 433.

⁷⁹ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 60.

⁸⁰ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fols. 17, 23.

⁸¹ Curia Regis R. vi, 172, 223; cf. *ibid.*

vii, 31; viii, 284.

⁸² Suss. Rec. Soc. ii, 135.

⁸³ Ibid. 192.

⁸⁴ Farrer, op. cit. 82.

⁸⁵ Cal. Inq. p.m. ii, 809.

⁸⁶ Cal. Close 1288-96, p. 178.

⁸⁷ Farrer, loc. cit.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Suss. Rec. Soc. x, 96.

⁹⁰ Cal. Inq. p.m. iii, 337.

⁹¹ Suss. Rec. Soc. vii, 1112, 1114.

⁹² Cal. Close 1327-30, p. 551. Thomas de Badham held the manor of Hamptonnet

le Moraunt of John de St. John as ⅓ fee in 1329: Chan. Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. III.

Cf. Cal. Chart. R. 1327-41, p. 390.

⁹³ Suss. Rec. Soc. xxiii, 1851.

⁹⁴ Ibid. 1887, 1889.

⁹⁵ Ibid. 2468.

⁹⁶ Ibid. 1851; Cal. Close 1374-7, pp. 369, 426.

⁹⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. 33 Hen. VI, 35.

⁹⁸ Ibid. (Ser. 2), clxv, 179; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 499.

⁹⁹ Ibid. xix, 145.

¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclv, 59.

² Add. MS. 5689, fol. 277. The sale of the manor in 1670 (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 145) by John Peckham to John Comber, who in 1684 bequeathed it to his nephew Thomas Miller (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlix, 140), may have applied to the manorial estate apart from the lordship.

³ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 143.

⁴ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 277.

⁵ Add. MS. 39387, fol. 353, citing Close R. 3 Jas. II, pt. 2, m. 14. In 1687 Sir Thomas Bloodworth, who was father-in-law of the Chancellor, conveyed the manor to Richard Smyth: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 145.

⁶ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 277.

⁷ Ibid. Arthur was son of Sir Edward Turnour and Sarah Grove: Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 368.

⁸ Berry, loc. cit.

have been assimilated with the holdings of that family in Northmundham. The $\frac{1}{2}$ held by William Dawtrey descended to his granddaughter Eve, the widow of Edward de St. John at the time of her death in 1354;⁹ and her heir Roger, son of her first husband John de Shelvestrode, in 1364 released his rights in his inheritance in East Hampnett to Richard, Earl of Arundel,¹⁰ after which time it was presumably united with the portion already in the earl's hands.

STRETINGTON¹¹ appears in Domesday as three estates; the largest, rated at 10 hides, with 3 haws in Chichester, had been held of King Edward by four free men and was held in 1086 by William; the second, rated at 3 hides, with 1 haw, had been held by Godwin, a free man, and was then held by Austin; the third, of 2 hides, had also belonged to Godwin and was then held by Arnald,¹² who was probably the Ernald who held at Up-Waltham, Graffham, and South Stoke. William's estate seems to have been united to his chief manor of Halnaker and only appears as 'the manor of Stretchampton' in 1506,¹³ 1536,¹⁴ and 1566,¹⁵ being elsewhere referred to only as tenements or lands. William de St. John in about 1187 gave to Boxgrove Priory the tithes of his rents in Strettington, amounting to 8s., and pasturage rights there.¹⁶

Tithes in Graffham and Strettington were given in about 1100 to the abbey of Troarn,¹⁷ presumably by Ernald or his successor. Strettington seems to have come to Hugh de Falaise, who held 5 knights' fees of the honor of Arundel c. 1135.¹⁸ Hugh left two daughters, Emma and Agnes, of whom the latter married Hugh de Gundevill and also had two daughters, Agnes who married Geoffrey son of Azo, and another who married Richard Murdac.¹⁹ Hugh de Gundevill died in 1181,²⁰ holding land in Strettington,²¹ and Henry II gave this land to Henry Turpin, who was his chamberlain. When Richard I went to the Holy Land Henry went with him, and in his absence Geoffrey son of Azo and Agnes brought a suit against him and obtained possession. Henry seems meanwhile to have died, as his son William Turpin sent to King Richard at Messina and recovered Strettington and held it until William, Earl of Arundel, 'knowing the ill will which King Richard had to the said William', dispossessed him.²² Eventually, in 1207, William Turpin sold his claim to this knight's fee to Agnes de Gundevill.²³ In 1229 the Strettington fee was in dispute between the representatives of the two daughters of Hugh de Falaise,²⁴ and in 1235 the whole fee was assigned by William Aguilon, Richard de Grensted, and Gilbert Marshal and Cecily his wife, descendants of Emma de Falaise, to Margaret widow of Nicholas de Limesy, granddaughter of Agnes, and Walter de Limesy her son.²⁵ At about this time Margaret de Limesy and Walter made arrangements

with the Prior of Boxgrove and the Vicar of Westhampnett by which they were allowed to have a chapel in their manor of 'Westrethampton', provided that their chaplain did not celebrate any offices but the mass and the blessing of bread and water, and that only for members of the household, not admitting parishioners.²⁶ On the partition of the Arundel fees after the death of Hugh d'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel, in 1243 John FitzAlan received 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Strettington, and $\frac{1}{2}$ fee which Walter de Cherleton held in the same vill,²⁷ but neither these fees nor this manor of (West) Strettington can be traced later.

In two lists of the fees attached to the honor of Halnaker is found $\frac{1}{10}$ fee in Strettington held in 1337 by John Haket, Ralph St. Oweyn, and William atte Cleye,²⁸ and in 1347 by John Haket, Ralph St. Oweyn, and the Master of the Knights Hospitallers of Poling.²⁹ As these last three names are those of three of the holders of the manor of Islesham, which had been divided, c. 1233, between the four daughters of Reynold Aguilon,³⁰ it is probable that the $\frac{1}{10}$ fee had been held by Reynold, but of its earlier and later history there seems to be no trace.

In 1327 the largest taxpayer, with the exception of John de St. John, in the vill of Halnaker was Thomas de Seuebech,³¹ who died in 1329 holding land in Halnaker, Seabeach, and Boxgrove,³² which constituted $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held in that year of the honor of Halnaker by the heirs of the said Thomas,³³ evidently Hugh de Seuebeche who appears in the subsidy of 1332.³⁴ Richard de Seuebech held $\frac{1}{10}$ knight's fee in Seabeach in 1336³⁵ and $\frac{1}{10}$ fee in Halnaker in 1349.³⁶ In the subsidy of 1332 in the vill of Easthampnett occurs the name of Ralph atte Moure,³⁷ who in 1336 held $\frac{1}{10}$ fee at Crocker Hill³⁸ and was presumably an ancestor of Thomas atte More who held part of a fee at Crocker Hill in 1349³⁹ and died in 1374 holding of Sir Luke de Ponynge land at Oldbury and left a son John.⁴⁰ Lands in 'Oldebery alias Eldebery' and 'Seebeche alias Sewenbech' were held by Humphrey Hiberden at his death in 1517, when his son and heir John was aged 10.⁴¹ In 1540 John and Thomas Hiberden sold to Richard Sackville the manors of *OLDBURY* and *SEABEACH*.⁴² Sir Richard Sackville made certain leases of the manorial lands in 1551,⁴³ but shortly after this the manors seem to have come into the hands of Lord Clinton and to have been granted by him to Edward VI in exchange for other property.⁴⁴ A survey of the combined manors in 1608,⁴⁵ when they were in the tenure of John Holney under a lease for sixty years dating from 1551, shows at Oldbury a ruinous house and 60 acres of arable and pasture, at Seabeach a house and 61 acres, and grazing rights for sheep on the downs of Halnaker and Earham. Further

⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 28 Edw. III, 54.

¹⁰ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 276.

¹¹ Occurs frequently in medieval records as Stretthampton.

¹² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 434.

¹³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3380.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* xix, 195. ¹⁵ *Ibid.* 9.

¹⁶ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 10; *Cal. Doc. France*, 331.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 167, 171. They were later acquired, with other Troarn property in Sussex, by Bruton Priory: *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 373.

¹⁸ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 41.

¹⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxix, 49, and pedigree.

²⁰ Farrer, op. cit. 42.

²¹ Pipe R. 35 Hen. II.

²² Curia Regis R. 23, m. 3.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 103.

²⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxix, 49.

²⁵ *Ibid.*; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 298. Nicholas had given the tithes of his demesne here to Troarn Abbey: *ibid.* xlvi, 234.

²⁶ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fols. 118, 119.

²⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, p. 250.

²⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, 82.

²⁹ *Ibid.* ix, 52. Cf. *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 16.

³⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxiii, 228-31; lxxix, 54.

³¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 125.

³² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 191.

³³ Farrer, op. cit. 59.

³⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 249.

³⁵ Farrer, op. cit. 60.

³⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 69.

³⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 249.

³⁸ Farrer, loc. cit.

³⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 69. Crocker Hill adjoins Oldbury: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxiv, 245.

⁴⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 49 Edw. III, no. 1; *Cal. Close*, 1374-7, p. 139.

⁴¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 549.

⁴² *Ibid.* xx, 328.

⁴³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxv, 41.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* 42.

⁴⁵ Land Rev. Misc. Bk. 227, fols. 54-56.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

details are given in the Parliamentary Surveys of the two manors, treated separately, made in 1650.⁴⁶ They were at this time in the tenure of Sir William Morley of Halnaker. The manors were sold in 1650 to William Cawley of Chichester,⁴⁷ but at the Restoration reverted to the Crown,⁴⁸ and were leased during most of the 18th century to the Dukes of Leeds.⁴⁹

The church of *ST. MARY AND ST. CHURCH BLAISE*,⁵⁰ formerly the priory church, stands east of the village street on the south side of the site of the former conventual buildings; it is built of flint with ashlar dressings, mostly of Caen stone, and is roofed with tile. It consists of aisled choir flanked by a sacristy on the north, transepts, crossing and central tower, nave and south aisle with porch (formerly a chapel) in the angle between it and the transept. The nave and aisle originally extended some distance west of the present building, and there was a north aisle west of the monastic cloister.

The church mentioned in Domesday Book⁵¹ seems to have been collegiate; but no remains of that date exist, though the absence of a north aisle next to the cloisters suggests that an un-aisled pre-Conquest nave may have formed part of the original priory church. In the 12th century, after the foundation of the priory, there was built an aisled⁵² east limb, transepts, and two bays of the nave. Later in the 12th century the crossing piers were reconstructed and the present tower built; about the same time the nave was extended to its (pre-Suppression) full length, and the clearstory of the earlier part reconstructed. Shortly after, probably very soon after 1200,⁵³ the whole east limb was rebuilt. The chapel south of the nave is of the 14th century, the sacristy of the 15th; the de la Warr chantry chapel is dated 1532. The unroofing of the western part of the nave and the conversion of the flanking chapel into a porch must have followed hard on the suppression of the priory in 1537.

At the east end of the choir are two buttresses of three stages each with sloping offsets.

The east window is a group of three lancets with moulded rear-arches and Purbeck marble shafts; the middle lancet is higher than the others.

The choir itself is vaulted in four bays, but its aisles in eight; the arcades separating them have a form more usual in triforia than in ground stages, that of an arch (in this case semicircular) inclosing two arches (in this case pointed). The first and second principal piers, counting from the east, are of freestone, each surrounded by a cluster of four attached shafts and four detached ones of Purbeck marble; the bases, of freestone, and the capitals, of Purbeck, are moulded; the east responds have the form of half-piers. The third principal pier is a plain octagon of freestone with moulded Purbeck capital, and the west respond is like half of it. The arches supported by these are of one order, moulded and with hood-mould, and extend through the wall.⁵⁴ The intermediate piers in the first

two double bays are of five Purbeck shafts each,⁵⁵ and support moulded arches of two orders; but the second pier on the south side has been removed, and the two pointed arches converted into a single four-centred one, to provide room for the de la Warr chantry. The pier in the third double bay is cylindrical, of Purbeck, that in the fourth is octagonal, of freestone with Purbeck capital. The tympanum over each intermediate pier has a moulded quatrefoil panel.

There is no triforium stage; but the aisle vault goes no higher than the crowns of the sub-arches, and the glazed openings of the clearstory windows are not carried so low as the moulded string-course over the pier arches; the triforium chamber lies behind this space. The clearstory passage, reached from a newel staircase at the west end of the south choir aisle, is carried across the sills of the windows in the east wall; thence doorways give access to the triforium chamber. The inner face of the clearstory consists of three pointed arches, the two outer almost, if not quite, straight-lined, moulded, and carried on Purbeck shafts with moulded freestone capitals and bases; the outer face has a single-light lancet window whose hood-mould is continued as a string-course at springing level. A corbel table supports the dripping eaves.

The vaulting, quadripartite, rests on attached shafts of freestone, with Purbeck capitals, which rise from the level of the springing of the principal arches of the arcade, and rest on corbels in the form of human heads; it has moulded groin, division, and wall ribs (the groin ribs alone have nail-head moulding), but there is no wall rib on the west side. Bosses at the intersection of the groin ribs are carved with foliage.⁵⁶

The whole of this work, which is carried out in ashlar, is on one date, about 1200.

In the 16th century the vault received some elaborate heraldic painting,⁵⁷ the style of which suggests that it was the work of Lambert Barnard, who worked for Bishop Sherburne and died in about 1567.

The de la Warr chantry chapel (1535) in the second bay of the south arcade is the sole example in Sussex of that form of building within building which evolved from the practice of flanking a chantry altar with screens; it is made of Caen stone, and is interesting for its mixture of Gothic and Renaissance detail, the latter evidently derived from pattern-books.⁵⁸ Its plan is that of an oblong divided into two bays, each subdivided both in length and breadth into two. At each corner and halfway along each side and end is a pier to which is attached an external shaft covered with carving in Renaissance style in relief. Up to sill level the walls are covered externally with rectilinear paneling charged with badges, the crampet, leopard's face jessant de lys, &c.; the entrance, on the north side, is closed by a two-leaved gate of contemporary wrought iron.

In the east wall is a reredos in three bays divided by narrow vertical strips of Renaissance ornament; the

pierced; but the only hole carried through the web of the vaulting is that of the second bay, doubtless to take the chain which carried a pix, or a light, before the high altar.

⁵⁷ Details of the arms and badges are given in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxiv, 199.

⁵⁸ The late Mr. C. J. P. Cave had discovered in contemporary printed books a number of woodcuts which had evidently served as the mason's patterns.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxiv, 245-7 (Old-bury), xxv, 39-43 (Seabeach).

⁴⁷ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 49.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1661-2, p. 60.

⁴⁹ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 49.

⁵⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 56.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* i, 433.

⁵² The mark of the lean-to roof of the former north aisle is visible, some 5 ft. below the present roof, on the east wall of the north transept inside the triforium chamber.

⁵³ The work should be compared with the retro-choir of Chichester Cathedral, and with the east limb of Portsmouth Cathedral; for the date of both these there is some external evidence.

⁵⁴ The vousoirs are visible in the triforium chamber.

⁵⁵ The base of the second pier on the north side is from a different bed than the rest, and has a superficial resemblance to Sussex marble.

⁵⁶ Viewed from below, all bosses are



BOXGROVE CHURCH: THE DE LA WARRE CHANTRY

side bays contain niches for statues⁵⁹ and have normal Gothic canopies; the central was presumably intended for a scene in high relief such as exists in contemporary tombs, probably by the same craftsman, at Selsey and West Wittering. At the base of this is inscribed of *pour charite pray for the souls of thomas la ware and elyzabeth his wyf*. This reredos is flanked by two coats of arms.⁶⁰

On each of the north and south sides of the chapel are four openings under multifoil four-centred arches, each pair of which rests on the piers of the building and meets in an ornamental pendant; the eastern of these on the north side is inscribed *thomas la war anno d(omi)ni m b^c xxxii*, the western *elyzabetha la war*; those on the south side are uninscribed. Similar but smaller openings exist in the walls at the east and west ends of the building. The vaulting is of fan-tracery form in four bays and two alleys; on a central pendant are carved figures of angels (upside down) and on subsidiary pendants are volutes of Renaissance design.

The entablature is in two stages; in the lower the piers and pendants are surmounted by niches for images; between each of these are shields of arms supported alternately by angels vested in amice and alb, and by naked winged *amorini*. The upper stage of the entablature has a second tier of niches, between which are more varied carvings, ranging from *amorini* holding badges to a lion in a thicket. The upper edge of the chapel is finished, appropriately enough, by battlements alternating with the Classical anthemion.

The south aisle of the choir has a shallow buttress on the east, four buttresses of greater depth on the south, and a projection containing a newel staircase west of all; these are contemporary with the choir save that the second buttress from the east was reconstructed late in the 15th century. The east buttress is of one stage with sloped offset, the easternmost on the south side is of three with two sloping offsets and gabled head; it seems to have been designed to carry a flying buttress, subsequently deemed superfluous. The next resembles it, but bears the arms of Bishop Story (1478–1503), six pieces argent and sable on each argent a stork sable, and the initials P.R.C., usually interpreted as those of Prior Richard Chese (1485–c. 1510). The next two resemble the last but are finished with offsets, not gables; on the second are three Mass dials, one having the hours marked in Arabic numerals, of perhaps the 15th century. These three support plain, and very heavy, flying buttresses of a single order, which abut against shallow pilasters on the outside of the clearstory wall.⁶¹

In the east wall of this aisle is a three-light window with net tracery of the 14th century; on the south side of the 1st, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th bays are single lancet windows of the 13th century, in the 4th bay is a two-light window, apparently of the 14th but subsequently altered by removal of the upper part of the tracery; in the 3rd and 5th are modern windows having a general resemblance to it; between those of the 5th and 6th is a blocked doorway of the 13th century, with doubtful traces of a squint beside it, perhaps part of the remains of an anchorite's cell.

In the eastern bay are an aumbry and a piscina side

by side, each having moulded jambs and pointed head, of the 13th century; a moulded string-course runs below the sills of the 13th-century windows, and has been cut into by those of later date. The doorway to the newel stair has plain jambs and segmental arch.

The vaulting of this aisle, in eight bays, has moulded groin ribs with carved bosses at their intersections and division ribs of semi-octagon section; on the choir side it springs from the arcade capitals (save at the east end, where there is a nook-shaft), on the outer side from moulded corbels.

A tomb in the third bay has panelled front and plain slab under a multifoiled depressed arch, probably 16th-century; east of it two chest tombs of the same or earlier date have panelled fronts.

The north choir aisle resembles the south; the east window, of three lights, has net tracery of the 14th century; in the north wall there are lancet windows of the 13th century in the 1st, 2nd, and 6th bays, three-light windows with Perpendicular tracery of the 15th in the 3rd and 7th; in the 5th is the sacristy door with plain jambs and pointed arch, and in the 8th a blocked doorway, visible with difficulty on the outside, of uncertain date, originally leading to a small sacristy now destroyed. There is no newel staircase on this side; in the easternmost bay there is an aumbry in the north wall and a piscina, with attached pillar, in the east.

A niche tomb in the third bay resembles, and is approximately coeval with, that in the opposite aisle; a similar one east of it has the letters T and M in the spandrels; from this and the resemblance of the workmanship to that of the de la Warr chantry it was probably prepared for Thomas Myles, the last prior, who left Boxgrove before his death.

The sacristy (15th-century) has a two-light window with ogee cinquefoil-headed lights under a square head in both the east and north walls; higher in the north wall a former cross-shaped ventilation opening has been blocked with knapped flint.

The four arches of the crossing are pointed, of two moulded orders each, resting on a common scalloped capital with circular abacus; below the capital each respond is of two attached shafts, one round, the other keeled, resting on moulded bases. The next stage of the tower, open to the church internally,⁶² has on each side an arcade of four pointed arches, grouped in two pairs, resting on shafts with foliated capitals and square abaci; behind these runs a wall-passage giving access to the bell-chamber. This has on each face two windows with round-headed arches of two orders, abaci continued to form string-courses, and nook-shafts to the responds; all this work is of about 1200. The tower is finished with a corbel table and battlement of the 15th century and a pyramidal tiled roof.

In the north transept the arch opening into the choir aisle is semicircular, of one order resting on imposts with crude torus mouldings and plain jambs, of the 12th century; north of this is a narrow window, now blocked, with round head, of the same date. In the north wall is an opening, now a window, which was originally the doorway leading from the monastic dorter to the night stairs in the church; it is square-

⁵⁹ It is doubtful whether these were ever filled; Lord de la Warr parted with Halnaker before his death and is buried at Broadwater.

⁶⁰ For details of the heraldry of the chantry chapel see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxiv,

196–8.

⁶¹ They do not rest on the aisle vaulting but are carried on corbels projecting a little below the level where the aisle roof meets the clearstory wall; in this respect they resemble the work in the retro-choir

at Chichester and differ from the earlier work there.

⁶² Till restoration in the 19th century there was a ceiling below this stage, possibly put in at the same time as the transept ceilings.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

headed, but a four-centred arch is visible on the outside. In the gable is a single-light window with plain jambs and round head, of the 12th century; this interrupts the weathermould which covered the junction of the dorter roof.

In the west wall, next to the crossing pier, is a doorway,⁶³ now blocked, with *anse de panier* head resting direct on jambs, both moulded; this is of the 15th or 16th century. Next to it is a round-headed window, now blocked, of the 12th century; next is a small doorway, the present means of access to the church on the north side, of similar design to that farther south, apparently 15th-century work but not inserted in its present place till after the Suppression, as it cuts into the space occupied in monastic times by the newel stair from the dorter. At a higher level in this wall are two two-light windows, one with cinquefoil heads, one uncusped, of the 15th or 16th centuries, near the level of the wooden ceiling with moulded beams which was inserted, probably in the 16th century, at the level of the capitals of the crossing arches. Above this is a chamber, normally inaccessible, lit not only by the window already mentioned but formerly by two round-headed windows in the east and west walls. There is also in the north wall a fire-place of probably 16th-century date.⁶⁴ The roof is of trussed rafters.

The south transept resembles the north generally, but in the south wall, against which no conventual buildings abutted, are two shallow buttresses of the 12th century and two three-light windows, with four-centred heads and Perpendicular tracery, inserted in about the 16th; above these is a small round-headed window of the 12th. In both east and west walls are blocked windows, round-headed and apparently of the 12th century; the eastern one was subsequently converted into an image niche by partial hollowing and the addition of a bracket. In the west wall is an opening into the south aisle of the nave resembling those which open into the choir aisles. There is a pillar piscina against the south wall and a chest tomb with panelled sides; a similar tomb abuts against the east wall. The roof-framing above the wooden ceiling is modern.

The nave was originally of twelve bays, though vaulted in six; the two easternmost alone are roofed to-day. In the north wall is the doorway, now blocked, which was the monks' principal entrance into the church. This has moulded jambs, arch, and hood-mould externally; internally the rear-arch is set in a square frame, both moulded, having shields in the spandrels; this is of the 15th century; over it is a single lancet window, late-12th-century, at clearstory level. On the south side is an arcade of two bays having one cylindrical pier with moulded base and scalloped capital, and two responds having the form of half-piers;⁶⁵ the arches are semicircular, of two orders, and are plain save where a start has been made at cutting a chevron ornament on them. Above these can be seen the remains of a single clearstory window of like date; this was blocked when the present window, resembling that opposite, was put in at a higher level.

The lower part of the west wall incorporates the remains of the monastic *pulpitum*, having two doorways, now blocked, with plain jambs and round-arched heads on the outside and segmental pointed rear-arches; on the west side the remains of the piscina of the nave altar are visible next to the southernmost, and a small recess or niche next to the other. In the post-Suppression wall built on the *pulpitum* to close in the end of the church is a modern two-light window in 14th-century style.

In the south wall of the aisle, besides the remains of a blocked window of perhaps three lights, is a single archway with semi-octagonal responds, moulded capitals and bases, and pointed arch of like section, which gives access to the present south porch. In the west wall is a doorway, now blocked, of one moulded order with pointed arch and segmental rear-arch, formerly giving access to the western part of the aisle. The vaulting, 12th-century, in two bays, is groined but with neither groin nor division ribs.

The porch, formerly a side chapel, has a two-light window with tracery, partly restored, of the 14th century, in the west wall; the blocked remains of another, perhaps similar, window in the south, and, east of this, a doorway of one order with pointed arch and moulded arch and jambs, of like date but evidently refixed; remains of a stoup east of the arch leading into the aisle give ground for inferring that this was fitted up as a porch at a date later than the Suppression but before the use of holy water was discontinued.

The western part of the nave, now ruined, was built in the late 12th century and had ten bays, the piers of the arcades being of two designs alternately; one was a Greek cross on plan surrounded by detached Purbeck-marble shafts with freestone capitals carved with foliage; the east respond of the south arcade survives (minus the shafts). The alternate piers, of which the easternmost on the south side survives, were cylindrical with moulded bases and scalloped caps; the arches were of two chamfered orders, pointed. For five bays on the north side, where the cloister took the place of the aisle, the nave wall had blind arches copying the design of the arcade; in the westernmost of these are traces of the west processional doorway. In the foundations of the west wall of the nave the position of the west doorway, and the lowest steps of a newel staircase, are traceable. The clearstory and vaulting were of the same design as those of the bays still roofed.

The outer wall of the south aisle has disappeared, but traces of the vaulting, with moulded groin and division ribs, are visible at the east end. Opposite the fifth and sixth bays from the *pulpitum* the foundations of a large building, probably a porch, have been traced.

Of the north aisle, west of the cloister, part of the exterior wall exists, pierced by a single lancet on the north, and by a doorway on the west.

It is on record that in 1535 the Prior of Boxgrove had five bells made.⁶⁶ On the suppression of the priory in the following year three bells, weighing 38 cwt., were sold to Lord de la Warre.⁶⁷ At the present time there

⁶³ Doorways in a corresponding position occur in some monastic churches—Durham and Tewkesbury (Benedictine), and Netley (Cistercian); also in Canterbury Cathedral, where there is no door in the usual position.

⁶⁴ The ceilings of the transepts (and perhaps that of the crossing, now de-

stroyed) may have been put in in the hope of making the church less cold; subsequently, since the Rule said that the night offices must be said in the church but did not specify any part of it, this fire-place may have been put in and the chamber fitted up as a night choir.

⁶⁵ At ground level these two bays are of

the earliest building period extant; the junction with the later work would, had there been no *pulpitum*, have appeared like two responds of different design back to back rather than a single pier.

⁶⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.*, ix, 530.

⁶⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlv, 59.

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE BOX-GROVE

is only one bell; this was cracked and recast in 1937, reproducing the old inscription which stated that it was made in 1674 by William Eldridge.⁶⁸ The further inscription—'Resurgimus e ruinis fulgure factis 2 Junii 1673'—suggests that at least one other bell was cast at that time.

At the restoration of the church in 1865 the Elizabethan silver cup was melted down, and the only piece of plate older than that date is a paten of 1763.⁶⁹

The registers begin in 1561.

The Domesday Survey speaks of 1 *ADVOWSON* hide in Boxgrove being held by 'the clerks of the church',⁷⁰ which points to the existence of a small collegiate body. In 1105 Robert de Haye gave to the Norman abbey of Lessay the church of St. Mary of Boxgrove with 2½ hides round it, the tithes of the whole parish and of his Christmas rents there, and the tithe of his woods.⁷¹ The Priory of Boxgrove was subsequently established as a cell of Lessay, becoming independent by the end of the 14th century,⁷² and the advowson of the church, of which the nave was parochial, remained in the hands of the convent until its dissolution in 1537. A vicarage was ordained in 1257,⁷³ and in 1291 the rectory was valued at £26 13s. 4d. and the vicarage at £8.⁷⁴ The vicarage was increased in 1409, when in addition to a house and land the vicar was assigned 14 marks and the tithe of all pot-herbs (*olerum*), 'both kale and leeks and other herbs of which by custom of the country potage is made'.⁷⁵ In 1535 the rectory was farmed for £28 6s. 8d. and the vicarage was worth £9 13s. 4d.⁷⁶ After the Dissolution the advowson and rectory followed the descent of the manor of Boxgrove, being now held by the Duke of Richmond.

An order for the union of the livings of Boxgrove and Tangmere was made in April 1658,⁷⁷ but if ever effective it was reversed at the Restoration.

William de St. John in 1159 established a chantry at Halnaker endowed with rents in Winchester, which he subsequently exchanged for land in Compton. The chaplain was not to take any tithes or any offerings from parishioners of Boxgrove, except on the eve and day of St. Mary Magdalene, in whose honour the chapel was dedicated, and the monks were to provide him with food whenever the lord was not in residence.⁷⁸ In 1519 the other Halnaker chantry, in the church of North Mundham, being too poorly endowed to support a chaplain, was united to this; the cantarist was to reside at Halnaker but to celebrate at least four times a year at North Mundham.⁷⁹ The chantry was usually served by one of the monks,⁸⁰ and was held from 1513 to 1519 by Thomas Myles, who at the latter date was Prior of Boxgrove.⁸¹ The advowson of the chantry was transferred with the manor to Henry VIII in 1541.⁸² When valued previous to its suppression in 1548 it was worth £6 16s. clear,⁸³ and the chaplain, Thomas Deane, was given a pension of £5.⁸⁴

A fraternity of St. Blaise connected with the parish church of Boxgrove is mentioned in 1487 and 1507,⁸⁵ and a bequest was made to 'the Brotherhed prest' in

1539.⁸⁶ At the suppression of fraternities in 1548 the property of 'the Brotheredde of Bosgrave' was only 6s. 8d.⁸⁷

Lady Derby. By an indenture dated *CHARITIES* 2 January 1740 Mary, Countess Dowager of Derby, granted a piece of ground called Mary Garden together with a yearly rentcharge of £140 to trustees to lay out the same in erecting almshouses on the said ground for the habitations of a schoolmaster and twelve poor widows or aged maidens of the Church of England, six of them to be of the parish of Boxgrove, four of East Lavant, and two of Tangmere. The almshouses were erected about 1742. By an Order dated February 1915 the Charity Commissioners determined that part of the endowments of the charity which ought to be applied to educational purposes. Particulars of the part so determined are set out in the Order.

The Rev. Henry Legge by a codicil dated 2 March 1878 to his will dated 2 June 1874 bequeathed £200, the income to be applied in augmentation of the allowances then made to the inmates of the Lady Derby's Almshouses being pensioners from the parish of East Lavant. The annual income of the charity amounts to £5 os. 4d.

Lady Hyde. By an indenture dated 31 May 1695 Dame Margaret Hyde conveyed to trustees five pieces of land called Kingsland in the parish of Yalding upon trust to dispose of the yearly rents in the following manner: 40s. to the minister of Boxgrove for preaching a sermon in the parish church on Christmas Day, the 30th January, Good Friday, and Ascension Day; 40s. to eight poor widows of Boxgrove on 5 November, and if there should not be in the parish eight poor widows then to such other poor people of the parish as the trustees and the minister and churchwardens should think fit; and with the remainder of the rents to buy English bibles to be given to poor maids or girls of the parish of Boxgrove on 29 May. By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 28 January 1896 it was provided that the trustees may from time to time apply the surplus income of the charity in aid of the stipends of the inmates of the almshouses of the charity of Mary, Countess Dowager of Derby. By a further scheme dated 25 January 1946 it was provided that so far as the income cannot usefully be applied in the manner prescribed by the above-mentioned indenture and scheme, the income may be applied for the spiritual benefit of such poor maids or girls of Boxgrove as the trustees think fit. The annual income of the charity amounts to £41 9s. 5d.

Elizabeth Nash. Particulars of the foundation of this charity will be found under the parish of Bosham. The share of the income of the charity for this parish is applicable for the schooling and clothing of two poor children of the parish. By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 22 April 1904 one moiety of the income is to be applied to educational purposes.

Trustees of the above-mentioned charities, with the

⁶⁸ Ibid. xvi, 201. The damage done by the lightning is referred to in 1675, when the churchwardens presented the church 'not yet in repaire since the last sad accident of fire': Add. MS. 39430, fol. 18 v.

⁶⁹ Suss. Arch. Coll. liii, 246-7.

⁷⁰ V.C.H. Suss. i, 433.

⁷¹ Cal. Doc. France, 328.

⁷² V.C.H. Suss. ii, 57.

⁷³ Epis. Reg. Sherburne, fol. 87.

⁷⁴ Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.), 134.

⁷⁵ Epis. Reg. Sherburne, fol. 87.

⁷⁶ Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i, 306, 307.

⁷⁷ Cal. S.P. Dom. 1657-8, p. 376.

⁷⁸ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 17,

30 v.

⁷⁹ Add. MS. 39432, fol. 8 v.

⁸⁰ V.C.H. Suss. ii, 57.

⁸¹ Add. MS. 39405 A., fol. 58; B., fol. 1 v.

⁸² Suss. Rec. Soc. xix, 195.

⁸³ Ibid. xxxvi, 17.

⁸⁴ Ibid. 55.

⁸⁵ Ibid. xli, 191.

⁸⁶ Ibid. 192.

⁸⁷ Ibid. xxxvi, 112.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

exception of the part of the charity of Mary Countess Dowager of Derby for educational purposes and Nash's Educational Foundation, are appointed by Order of the Charity Commissioners.

The Hon. Mrs. Dorothy Nelson Ward by her will

dated 5 September 1939 bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens of Boxgrove £1,000, the income to be applied in keeping the churchyard of Boxgrove in good order. The income of the charity amounts to £26 5s. 2d.

DONNINGTON

The parish, containing 1,039 acres of good agricultural land, is 2½ miles in length from north to south with an average breadth of about half a mile. A winding road from Chichester runs southwards down the centre of the parish to Sidlesham. To the west of this road lie the church and the manor-house, just south of which the disused Arundel-Chichester canal crosses the parish.

Some 65 acres of Donnington Common were inclosed by private agreement in 1791-3.¹ In 1895 Kingsham,² an outlying portion of the parish of St. Pancras in Chichester, was added to Donnington, but in 1933 this was included within the enlarged bounds of the City of Chichester.

The Manor House, a short distance south of the church and west of the Sidlesham-Chichester road, is dated 1677: the walls are of red brick on stone foundations. The east front has a nearly central entrance with side pilasters, flat arch, moulded and dentilled cornice, and a curved pediment on which is carved the date, all of brickwork. On either side in the main wall are two original windows with flat arches. Each of the windows is flanked by a pair of narrow strip-pilasters which rise to the eaves, inclosing similar upper windows. At the first-floor level is a moulded brick string-course with dentils. In the tiled roof are three gabled dormers. A plain chimney-stack, apparently later, rises above the south gable; another of rebated type, on the north half at the back, is original. Except for a few chamfered ceiling-beams the whole interior has been modernized.

The few buildings on the main road forming the village include a thatched cottage showing some late-17th-century timber-framing and a house of 18th-century brickwork with a 17th-century central chimney-stack.

Rose Farm,^{2a} about a mile to the south-south-west, is a modern house but has a large weather-boarded and thatched barn of nine bays with an aisle. It appears to be ancient but has tie-beams dated 1801.

Harding's Farm, to the east of it, on the west side of the Sidlesham road is a brick house with a thatched roof above which is a 17th-century central rebated chimney-stack.

The manor of *DONNINGTON* was *MANOR* given to the abbey of St. Peter at Winchester, afterwards called Hyde, in 966 by King Edgar.³ It was then rated at 5 hides, as it was at the time of the Domesday Survey, when there was 1 haw in Chichester attached to it.⁴ It continued to be held by the abbey, being valued at £22 19s. in 1291,⁵ and in 1388 it was alleged that it and the other two Sussex manors of Southease and Telscombe which

formed part of Edgar's gift were held by the convent, separately from the portion of the abbot, and were therefore exempt from seizure by the royal officials during the vacancy of the abbacy.⁶

After the Dissolution the manor was retained in the king's hands and in 1540 was annexed to the honor of



HYDE ABBEY. *Argent a lion and a chief sable with a pair of keys argent on the chief.*



PALMER. *Argent two bars sable each with three trefoils or in chief a greyhound sable.*

Petworth,⁷ under which it appears in 1556, being then leased to William Beverishe.⁸ In July 1558 it was granted to Sir Thomas Palmer,⁹ who died at Parham in 1582, leaving this and other manors to his son William.¹⁰ He died in 1586,¹¹ and in 1654 Donnington was settled on his grandson Peregrine Palmer and Anne Stephens on their marriage.¹² Peregrine settled the manor on his son Nathaniel at the time of his marriage to Frances daughter of Sir William Wyndham in 1682.¹³ In 1723 Nathaniel's son Thomas, with the assent of his brother Peregrine and his five sisters, sold the manor to James Colebrooke,¹⁴ who in 1726 conveyed the manor of Donnington Palmer to John Page,¹⁵ whose family had lived in Donnington for several generations. Page died in 1779, at the age of 82;¹⁶ his daughter Frances married George White, M.P. for Chichester, who took the name of Thomas in 1779,¹⁷ and their daughter Frances married Major-Gen. John Gustavus Crosbie and their son Charles Crosbie owned the manor in 1876,¹⁸ as did his widow in 1882.¹⁹ The manor was bought in 1895 by George Alexander Gale, who settled it on his daughter Mrs. Arthur C. Harris, the present lady of the manor.²⁰

The church of *ST. GEORGE*²¹ stands *CHURCH* solitary on the west of the Chichester-

Selsey road, and consists of chancel, north flanking chapel, nave with aisles, tower occupying the west bay of the south aisle, and porch; it is built of rubble with ashlar dressings and is roofed with tile. The chancel, nave, and aisles were rebuilt²² in the 13th century, the north chapel added at some unknown date,

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 152.

² For Kingsham see *V.C.H. Suss.* iii, 104-5.

^{2a} This farm was bought from Edward Rose in 1615 by John Harris, whose descendants kept a pack of harriers there in the 1870's: *ex inf.* A. Leslie Harris.

³ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* 1191; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 100.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 393.

⁵ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 139.

⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1385-9, p. 496.

⁷ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, 498 (37).

⁸ *Mins. Accts. (P.R.O.)* 3 & 4 Ph. & M., 288.

⁹ *Harl. MS.* 608, fol. 57 v.

¹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 806.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 807.

¹² *Add. MS.* 5689, fol. 182.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 488.

¹⁶ Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 141.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Elwes and Robinson, *Castles and Mansions of West Suss.* 73.

¹⁹ Kelly, *Directory of Sussex.*

²⁰ *Ex inf.* A. Leslie Harris.

²¹ *Cal. Papal Lett.* ii, 91.

²² The church is mentioned in the charter of A.D. 966.

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE DONNINGTON

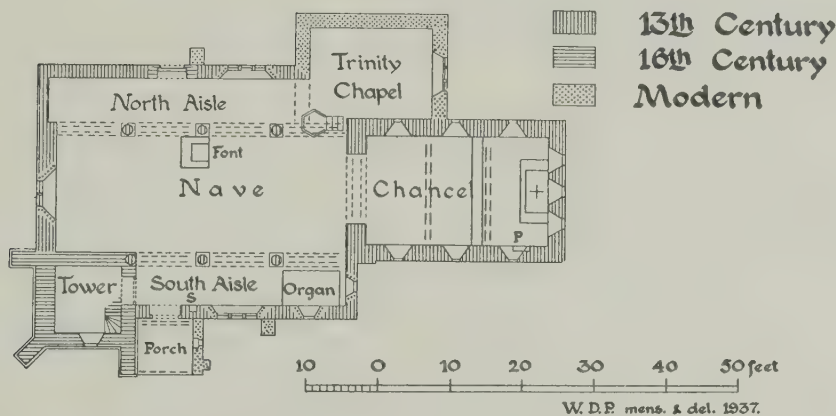
but completely rebuilt in the 19th; the tower was added in the 16th, the porch is modern. In 1939 a fire seriously damaged the nave and aisles.

The chancel has in the east wall a lancet triplet with moulded splay jambs and hood-moulds, and in each side wall three plain lancets, the westernmost on the north side being blocked by the side chapel. In the south wall is a trefoil-headed piscina with two drains;

partly renewed after the fire; east of it is a holy water stoup with pointed head and mutilated basin, of uncertain date. In the west wall is the doorway opening into the tower, having a four-centred arch and plain jambs, originally 16th-century but renewed after the fire.

The north aisle has one modern three-light window matching that opposite, a buttress, also modern, and

Parish Church of St George Donnington



a string-course runs round these three sides. The chancel arch is of two chamfered orders springing from square responds with corbels to carry the inner order; all this work is of the 13th century. The roof, ancient but of uncertain date, has two tie-beams and a collar to each couple.

The north chapel²³ opens out of the north aisle by a half-arch of one plain order, replacing, after the fire, a crude wooden lintel, and has a group of three lancets under one rear-arch in the east wall, and, since the fire, a small one-light window with square head in the west; it was wholly rebuilt in the 19th century.

The nave of four bays has on each side an arcade of four pointed arches of two chamfered orders; the piers, alternately round and octagonal, have moulded caps (circular even on the octagonal piers) and bases, and were, before the fire, of the 13th century. The westernmost arch on the south side was blocked when the tower was built. The responds are the faces of the east and west walls with corbels to carry the inner order. The west window is of two lights under Perpendicular tracery, modern but perhaps a renewal of 15th-century work. Before the fire the roof, of uncertain date, was ceiled in wagon form in plaster.

The south aisle has a modern buttress of one stage with sloping offset against its south wall, a one-light window in the east, and another and a three-light one in the south wall; these have uncusped heads with four-centred arches and no tracery, modern in 16th-century style. The south doorway has plain semicircular head and jambs and segmental rear-arch, 13th-century but

a north doorway like that opening into the tower, of the 16th century.

The tower was evidently built where it is and not in the usual place west of the nave because the present west wall is within a few feet of the churchyard boundary. It has buttresses of two stages with sloping offsets at its south-east and north-west corners and a similar one, set diagonally, at the south-west. The lowest stage, used as a vestry, has in its south wall a single-light window whose head is an uncusped four-centred arch; the second stage has a similar window in the south wall, and the uppermost similar windows on all four sides; the tower is finished with a cornice of slight projection and a battlement; all this is of the 16th century.

The porch is modern and now has a doorway in 16th-century style in the south wall and a small square-headed window in the east.

The present font replaces that existing before the fire which was of the usual 12th-century form with square basin carried on four slender columns and one thick one.

The church had three bells:²⁴ (1) inscribed SANCTE GREGORI O N; (2) PRAIS THE LORD 1594 (by Anthony Wakefield); (3) by John Warner & Sons, 1858.

The communion plate is remarkable for a pre-Reformation paten (c. 1500) bearing the vernicle within a sexfoil depression. There is also a silver cup of 1709.²⁵

The registers begin in 1559.

²³ This is presumably the Trinity chapel mentioned in 1542 (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 85); a misunderstanding of the same docu-

ment when quoted in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xii, 70 was probably the ground for the supposition that the church dedication was

that of the Trinity.

²⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 207.

²⁵ *Ibid.* liii, 262 and pl. 23.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

In December 1249 Bishop Richard ADVOWSON of Chichester allowed the Abbot and

Convent of Hyde to appropriate the church of Donnington and ordained a vicarage, the advowson of which he retained for himself and his successors. The vicar was to have a manse and the land belonging to the church, the altar offerings, the small tithes and tithes of hay, and half all the tithes of corn and vegetables throughout the parish, including the monks' demesne.²⁶ The rectory was valued in 1291 at £13 6s. 8d. and the vicarage at £10;²⁷ and in 1340 there was one ploughland of rectorial glebe worth £4 6s. 8d. and other glebe of which the rents amounted to 40s.²⁸ The advowson remained in the hands of the Bishop of Chichester until the 19th century, though it was included (erroneously) in the grant of the rectory by Queen Elizabeth in 1578 to Edward Downing,²⁹ and in his transference of the property to Nicholas

Gilborne and James Tilden in 1588.³⁰ About 1858 the patronage was acquired by Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford,³¹ but after his death in 1873 it passed to the Lord Chancellor,³² in whose gift the living remains.

The rectory probably came into the hands of Christopher Bettesworth, as his daughter and coheir Anne with her husband Benjamin Burch held half of it in 1708 and in 1739 sold this half, with half of the other lands which Anne's great-grandfather John Newman bought of Sir Thomas Fludd, to Stephen Hervey for the use of John Page,³³ who then held the manor, with which it subsequently descended.³⁴

Edward Lamball in 1538 left 2d. 'to every Brothered in the church of Doneton'.³⁵ The most important of these was the Brotherhood of St. George,³⁶ which in 1548 owned a cottage and garden called 'the brotherhood house',³⁷ which in 1611 was in the hands of John Newman.³⁸

EARTHAM

The parish, containing 1,539 acres, is roughly triangular, its base on the south abutting on Aldingbourne. The church and village lie at the junction of three roads, one running south-east to join the Chichester-Arundel road, the second going south-west, and the third north to meet Stane Street in Eartham Woods, which occupy the point of the triangle. There is other woodland on the western boundary of the parish and at Crouch Ham on the edge of the grounds of Eartham House. The house was built by Sir Edwin Lutyens for the late Sir William Bird, who bought the estate in 1905. It replaces a house built by Thomas Hayley and occupied for many years by his son William Hayley, famous at the end of the 18th century for his poetry, but chiefly remembered as the friend of Cowper, Southey, Blake, Flaxman, and Romney. He sold the estate in 1800¹ to William Huskisson, M.P. for Chichester, whose wife's kinsman Sir John Ralph Milbanke inherited the property,² which was bought by Sir William Bird from his grandson.

Under an Act of 1813, of which the award was made in 1817, some 1,500 acres of the parish were inclosed.³

Many field-names occur in a detailed list of tithes due to the Dean of Chichester from Eartham in about 1300.⁴

Eartham was probably included in ALMANORS dingbourne at the time of the Domesday Survey. Its early history is obscure, but the overlordship of about 14 hides lay with the Bishop of Chichester. These hides were attached for purposes of manorial finance to the manors of Aldingbourne (11

hides), Bishopstone (2 hides), and Preston (1 hide), and notices of their holders appear in four lists, that of persons responsible for the upkeep of the park palings at Aldingbourne (c. 1260),⁵ the Feodary (c. 1290),⁶ and the Scutages of 1300⁷ and 1310.⁸ One hide recorded under Bishopstone was part of 20 hides held in 1260 by Lucy de Clifton. She was daughter of Reynold (who held this estate c. 1255⁹) and granddaughter of another Reynold,¹⁰ who was presumably representative of the Walter de Clifton who in 1166 held 1½ knights' fees of the Bishop of Chichester.¹¹ Lucy married Gaudin de Blancmester (de Albo Monasterio) and died without issue after April 1286¹² and before the end of 1287.¹³ In 1290 and 1300 this hide was held by 'the heirs of Lady de Clifton', but their identity is uncertain and the descent of this hide is unknown. The other hide attached to Bishopstone was held c. 1255¹⁴ and c. 1290 by Simon de Chelsfeld and in 1300 by the unnamed holders of his lands, but cannot be traced either earlier or later.¹⁵ The hide attached to Preston was part of 4 hides held by Ingram de Brok in c. 1290, by his heirs in 1300, and by Niel de Brok in 1310. Of the Aldingbourne holdings the largest, 6½ hides, was assigned in c. 1290 and 1300 to 'the heirs of Savaric de Boun',¹⁶ in the park paling list to Ralf Sanzaver, and in 1310 to his namesake and grandson. Hugh father of the younger Ralf had died in 1284 holding of John de Bohun a windmill and other property in Eartham.¹⁷ This holding probably came into the hands of the Earl of Arundel with other Sanzaver estates. The park paling list gives Gervase de Ertham¹⁸ as holding 4 hides; this probably included 3 hides held by 'the heirs

²⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 232.

²⁷ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 135.

²⁸ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 366.

²⁹ *Pat. 20 Eliz.* pt. 15.

³⁰ *Close 30 Eliz.* pt. 11.

³¹ *Clergy List*.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Close 12 Geo. II*, pt. 17, no. 19; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 133.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Ibid.* xlii, 87.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Ibid.* xxxvi, 18.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 190.

¹ His son Thomas died in that year and is commemorated by a tablet in the church with a bas-relief by Flaxman.

² Elwes and Robinson, *Mansions of*

West Sussex, 76.

³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 147.

⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 717.

⁵ *Ibid.* xxxi, 40-1.

⁶ *Ibid.* 134, 136.

⁷ *Ibid.* 135, 137.

⁸ *Ibid.* 141-3.

⁹ *Ibid.* 87.

¹⁰ *Assize R.* 924, m. 11d.; *De Banco Mich.* 15-16 Edw. I, m. 146d.

¹¹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* 199.

¹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 987.

¹³ *Assize R.* 924, m. 11d. Her father had a sister Agnes whose daughter Sarah had a son James de Wadeham, living in 1287 (*De Banco R. Mich.* 15-16 Edw. I, m. 146d.) but there is no trace of his connexion with Eartham.

¹⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 87.

¹⁵ It may perhaps be 'the land of Richard fitz Ode' in 'Erham' which came into the bishop's hands early in 1170: *Pipe R.* 16 Hen. II. Richard fitz Ode held part of a knight's fee of the bishop in 1166: *Red Bk. of Exch.* 199.

¹⁶ For the connexion between the Bohuns and Sanzavers see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxv, 43.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 44. The windmill is mentioned in 1341, when its tithes yielded 3s.: *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 354.

¹⁸ Probably successor of Richard de Erham who held part of a knight's fee of the bishop in 1166 (*Red Bk. of Exch.* 199) and was succeeded by William de 'Irham' in 1171 (*Pipe R.* 17 Hen. II).

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE EARTHAM

of William de Ertham' in 1290 and 1300. The heir was probably John de Ertham, who was dealing with 6 virgates of land in Eartham in 1280;¹⁹ in 1307 John de Ertham and Joan his wife sold to John de Boudon a messuage and 96 acres of land, &c., in Eartham,²⁰ and the Scutage list of 1310 shows that of the 3 hides 2 hides had been acquired by Ralph Sanzaver, 2 virgates 9½ acres by John de Boudon, 1 virgate by Robert Turgys,²¹ and 2½ acres by Thomas Seuebech. Finally, the park paling list shows Roger Cook and Walter de Ertham holding 1½ hides at 'Daneshide', which seems to be the 1½ hides in Eartham held c. 1290 by John de Bradebrugge, which by 1300 had passed to John de Boudon and was still held by him in 1310. Tithes of the hide of 'Danesta' were given with the church of Eartham (Hersham) to Richard, canon of Chichester, by Bishop Hilary (448–69).²² Daneshide was held by the Master of St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, in 1403 and in 1482.²³ The hospital's lands in Eartham were worth 31s. 4d. in 1535.²⁴

In 1340 John de Boudon and Mary his wife made a settlement of the manors of Sibertswold and Eythorne in Kent, ⅓ of the manor of Kingston Seymour in Somerset, and 100 acres of land and rents in Eartham.²⁵ Four years later Sir John de Boudon settled what is now for the first time called the manor of *EARTHAM* on himself for life with remainder to his sister Elizabeth and her husband John de Gildesburgh and their heirs.²⁶ In 1368, however, Sir John granted to Richard, Earl of Arundel, all the property in Eartham which he had received from his father John de Boudon.²⁷ Earl Richard died in 1376 holding the manor of 'Ertham Bouedone',²⁸ and the executors of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who died in 1415, gave ⅔ of the manor of *BOWDON* to the college of Holy Trinity at Arundel,²⁹ with the reversion of the other ⅓ which his widow Beatrice held until her death in 1439.³⁰

The chief manor of Eartham (possibly the original Sanzaver holding) remained with the earls³¹ and was among the estates granted by William, Earl of Arundel, in 1541 to Henry VIII in exchange for the property of the dissolved priory of Michelham.³² It was, however, regranted to Henry, Earl of Arundel, in 1554–5³³ and settled on John, Lord Lumley, and Jane his wife in 1566.³⁴ In 1587 Lord Lumley conveyed the manor to George Grove, John Watersfield, and John Page.³⁵ Meanwhile, after the suppression of the college of Arundel, the manor of Eartham Bowdon had been given in 1546 to Sir Richard Lee,³⁶ who immediately sold it to John Page.³⁷ He died in 1551, holding the manor as ⅓ fee,³⁸ and his son William died in 1571, leaving three daughters, Agnes, Elizabeth, and Jane.³⁹ They evidently married respectively John Watersfield, Thomas Knight, and Edward Rose. The two latter with their wives in 1592 conveyed to John Watersfield

⅔ of the manor of Bowdens and tenements in Eartham.⁴⁰ In 1594 John Watersfield died and left the manors of Eartham and Bowdens to his younger son John,⁴¹ and in 1603 Agnes Watersfield, widow of John, and her sons Thomas and John sold to Garrett Kempe the two manors of Eartham and Eartham *alias* Bowden.⁴² The united manor of Eartham remained in the Kempe family⁴³ and in 1750 Anthony Kempe (who died in 1753 at the age of 81) gave it to his daughter Barbara and her husband James Radcliffe, Lord Kenaird and later Earl of Newburgh.⁴⁴ He died in 1786 and his son, the 2nd earl, died in 1814 without issue; his estates passed to his cousin Francis Eyre, and in 1852 to his daughter Dorothea Eyre (wrongly styled) Countess of Newburgh.⁴⁵ She died in 1853 and Eartham passed to her husband Colonel Charles Leslie, who died in 1870, leaving the manor to his son (by a previous marriage), Charles Stephen Leslie.⁴⁶

The church of *ST. MARGARET*⁴⁷ *CHURCH* consists of chancel, nave with bell-cote, south aisle, and west porch; it is built of flint rubble with freestone dressings, the 12th-century ashlar being wide-jointed, and is roofed with tile, except the bell-cote, which is shingled. The 12th-century church consisted of chancel and nave; early in the 13th century the chancel was rebuilt and the aisle added; the porch is modern.

In the east wall of the chancel is a single lancet with concentric splay, the inner jambs being ancient work, the outer a modern renewal. In each side wall is a two-light window and a one-light window west of it; these are all modern. The roof has a single tie-beam and braced collars between each couple of rafters, and is entirely modern.

At the north-east corner of the nave is a modern buttress, behind which the 12th-century quoin is visible; the quoin at the north-west resembles it. The chancel arch (12th-century) has shafts attached to square responds; the shafts have moulded bases and crude Ionic capitals, on the inner face of which, between the volutes, are carved grotesques, the head of a hare on the north, that of a bearded man on the south. The abacus is continued on to the square respond as an impost. The arch is of two orders, each square in section. Below the impost, on the west side of the north respond, is an ancient plain corbel. On each side of the chancel arch is a plain round-headed opening, of one order, made in the 19th century.

The south arcade is of two bays, with a long respond to the east. The single pier is cylindrical, with moulded base and capital; each respond is in the form of a half-pier. The arches are pointed, of one order. In the north wall are two windows, the eastern of one light, the western of two, both modern. In the west wall is a 12th-century doorway of one order with plain

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 941.

²⁰ *Ibid.* 1218. The 96 acres would be equivalent to 6 virgates of 16 acres, the normal size of a virgate in West Sussex (see *Suss. N. & Q.* viii, 108).

²¹ His name occurs in the subsidy lists for 1296, 1327, and 1332: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 96, 129, 252.

²² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* li, 52.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlvii, 248, 253.

²⁴ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 304.

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1913.

²⁶ *Ibid.* 1996.

²⁷ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 121 v.

²⁸ *Ibid.* fol. 118.

²⁹ This was subject to the life tenancy of Thomas Yarum: *Cal. Pat.* 1422–9, p. 115.

³⁰ *Cal. Clois.* 1435–41, p. 402.

³¹ The earl owed service to Bishop Robert Sherborne [1508–36] for 6½ hides formerly of Ralph Sanzaver, 2 hides formerly of William de Ertham, and [blank] formerly of John de Boudon: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlvii, 801.

³² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, 878 (93); *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 392.

³³ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 118.

³⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 499.

³⁵ *Ibid.* xix, 137.

³⁶ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (1), 1116 (15).

³⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 137.

³⁸ Add. MS. 39379, fol. 109, citing Fine R. 5 Edw. VI.

³⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 791.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* xix, 137.

⁴¹ P.C.C. 11 Scott; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 1058.

⁴² *Ibid.* xix, 137.

⁴³ For pedigree see Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 75.

⁴⁴ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 123.

⁴⁵ G. E. C. *Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), ix, 516–17.

⁴⁶ Elwes and Robinson, *Castles . . . of Western Sussex*, 76.

⁴⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 91.

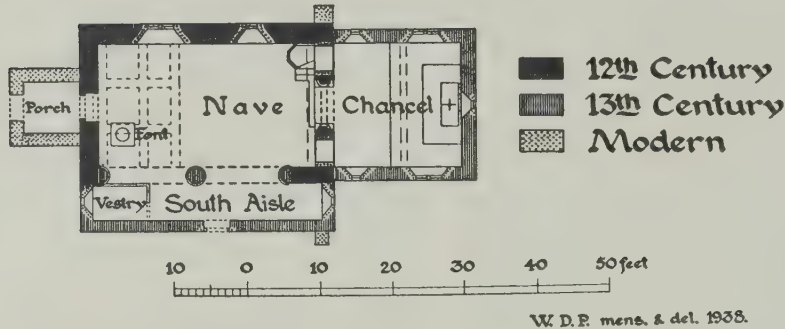
A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

jamb and semicircular arch; across the spring of this is a stone lintel and the tympanum is filled with ashlar. Above this, over the roof of the porch, is a modern two-light window. The roof (modern) has rafters like those of the chancel, one tie-beam at the east, and three at the west, cross-beams resting on these support the bell-cote.

The south aisle has a modern buttress at the south-

The church is first mentioned when *ADVOWSON* Bishop Hilary, between 1157 and 1169, with the consent of Alured its patron gave it to Richard the chaplain of Chichester with two houses, 5 acres of land, and specified tithes, Richard undertaking to have mass said weekly for the bishop's brother Robert.⁵¹ A dispute arose as to the status of the church, and Bishop John Greenford

Parish Church of St Margaret Eartham



east corner, a single lancet, also modern, at each end, and, in the south side, a plain pointed doorway, the inner jamb and outer hoodmould ancient, presumably 13th-century, the outer jamb and arch a modern restoration. The roof is modern. A small vestry is screened off at the west end of the aisle.

The west porch is entirely modern, as are the font and other fittings.

There are three bells, two uninscribed, the third dated 1674.⁴⁸

The communion plate⁴⁹ includes a fine silver cup and paten cover of 1568, decorated with floral straps, and a flat silver paten of 1723.

The existing registers of marriages begin in 1754; those of baptisms and burials in 1785.⁵⁰

converted the rectory into a prebend;⁵² as such it was valued at £10 in 1291,⁵³ the endowment having been augmented with tithes elsewhere.⁵⁴ In 1318 Bishop John de Langton ordained a vicarage, assigning to the vicar certain tithes and a plot of land for a manse;⁵⁵ this was augmented by Bishop Robert Sherborne in 1522,⁵⁶ and was rated at £7 5s. 2d. in 1535.⁵⁷ The patronage of the vicarage continued with the prebendary until the death of George Shiffner (prebendary from 1829 until 1863) when presumably, under the Act of 1840, it came to the bishop. He seems to have parted with it to the Crown, as in 1900 the Lord Chancellor exchanged it to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester for the benefice of Appleshaw (Hants), formerly a chapel-of-ease to their living of Ampot.⁵⁸

NEW FISHBOURNE

The parish, containing 1,331 acres, lies to the west and north of Chichester, in which borough it is now included. Most of the population is grouped along the Chichester-Portsmouth road; a lane running north from this road by Salt Hill forms its western boundary, which is continued south of the road by the Fishbourne channel of Chichester Harbour, into which the River Lavant flows, forming its southern boundary. It was called East, and later New, Fishbourne in distinction from Old Fishbourne in Bosham. In the north of the parish are a number of entrenchments of uncertain date,¹ with parts of which the parish boundary coincides. This district was heavily wooded in early times

and constituted part of the Broyle, which Henry III in 1227 gave to the Bishop of Chichester.²

The Old Rectory on the west side of the road to Appledram is a mid- to late-16th-century house facing east. It was originally timber-framed but late in the 17th century was refaced with stone and flint rubble with brick dressings. The roof with hipped ends is tiled. At the south end is a massive projecting chimney-stack of 16th-century brick, gathered in with crow-stepping to a rebuilt square shaft. The fire-place is modern. The old timber-framing remains in parts of the walls internally and the ceilings have chamfered beams and some of the original heavy joists. A winding

⁴⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 208.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* liii, 247 and pl. 20.

⁵⁰ According to Dallaway, *Hist. of West Suss.* ii, 76, there was then (1581) a register of 1558. Horsfield, *Hist. of Suss.* ii, 62 (1835), 'no registers before 1813 can be found'.

⁵¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlvi, 173.

⁵² *Ibid.* 176.

⁵³ *Ibid.* 307.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* 185.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.* 931.

⁵⁶ Chichester Epis. Reg. Sherborne, fol. 94.

⁵⁷ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 310. At this time the vicar took all the tithes and paid £2 6s. 8d. to the prebendary; *ibid.* 301.

⁵⁸ *V.C.H. Hants*, iv, 359.

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxv, 65-106.

² *V.C.H. Suss.* iii, 81.

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE NEW FISH- BOURNE

stair behind, encased with 18th-century brickwork, has the ancient central octagonal newel with a moulded head.

A thatched cottage (two tenements) in Mill Lane, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the west, has flint and 17th-century brick walls and a central chimney-stack with a wide fire-place and plain shaft of thin bricks.

There were two water-mills, one on the stream at the head of the Fishbourne Channel, and the other lower down the channel, which was a tide mill. The former was probably that acquired by Sééz Abbey in 1270,³ frequently referred to in later records⁴ and called 'the Freshemyll' in 1462^{4a} and in 1565.⁵ This mill is still working. The other occurs as 'the Salt Mill' from at least 1460 onwards.⁶ 'Fishbourne Salt Mill' is marked on Budgen's map of Sussex in 1924, but the site of the derelict Salt Mill marked on the O.S. map is just within the parish of Bosham.

Fishbourne was held as 6 hides in the time *MANOR* of Edward the Confessor by Earl Tostig, the brother of King Harold. In 1086 it was held by the Abbey of Sééz (Normandy) of Earl Roger,⁷ by whom it had been given to them.⁸ In 1272 the abbey received a grant of free warren in their demesnes here,⁹ and in 1291 they acquired 28 acres in Fishbourne from William de Braclesham.¹⁰ After the seizure of the property of alien religious houses the Sussex estates of Sééz, including Fishbourne, were granted in 1416 to the nunnery of Syon (Middx.).¹¹ After the dissolution of that house *FISHBOURNE*, for the first time called a manor, was annexed to the honor of Petworth in April 1540,¹² being at that time in the hands of Thomas Lane under a lease for forty years dating from June 1529.¹³ It is said to have been held of the Crown in chief by 'Sir Thomas White and others' in 1558,¹⁴ but in 1560 the manor of *NEW FISHBOURNE* was granted to John Fenner,¹⁵ who died on Christmas Day 1566,¹⁶ having in the previous year sold to Bartholomew and Francis Dodd; and they in 1570 sold the manor to Francis Bowyer, alderman of London, and Elizabeth his wife.¹⁷ Francis Bowyer died 14 June 1581, holding the manor of the Queen, valued at £20, by knight service, his wife surviving.¹⁸ Their son Sir William Bowyer settled the manor on himself and his wife Mary in 1605,¹⁹ but four years later settled it on his son Henry on his marriage with Anne daughter of Nicholas Salter.²⁰ Sir William outlived his son, dying in 1615, when his heir was Henry's infant son William.²¹ In 1633 this William Bowyer, with Anne Harris, widow, his mother,²² was dealing with the manor,²³ which he then sold to William Cawley.²⁴ At the Restoration Cawley's estates were forfeited and Fishbourne was among the manors given to James, Duke of York.²⁵ Cawley seems, however, to have sold, or possibly mortgaged, it in 1639 to John

Biggs of Portsmouth,²⁶ whose widow married John Tredcroft. Previously William Bowyer had apparently leased 'for 1000 years' part of the estate to John Comber, who died in 1623 and left the lease to his young son Thomas Comber.²⁷ Thomas died in 1634, leaving the lease to his daughter Katherine.²⁸ His elder brother John Comber in 1683 acquired the manor of New Fishbourne from Sir John Biggs,²⁹ to whom it had been left in 1662 by his step-father John Tredcroft, rector of West Grinstead.³⁰ John Comber in 1684 bequeathed his manor of Fishbourne to his nephew (Sir) Thomas Miller.³¹ In this family it descended, Dame Susannah Miller holding the manor in 1785, and Sir Thomas Miller in 1788.³² The Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, 6th bart., of Froyle, sold the manor to Edward Stanford between 1870³³ and 1876.³⁴ He died about 1882 and his widow bequeathed it to Major-General Byron.³⁵

The church of *SS. PETER AND CHURCH MARY*³⁶ stands in fields south of the

Chichester by-pass road and immediately north of the manor. It consists of chancel, nave with bell-cote, aisles, north porch, and, adjoining it, what was originally a small vestry, now used as a store. It is built of flint rubble with freestone dressings, except the eastern part of the north aisle, the porch and the former vestry, which appear to be of brick, stuccoed, and is roofed with tile.

In the late 18th century³⁷ it consisted of chancel, nave, and bell-cote only; the chancel was certainly, the nave probably, of the 13th century. Early in the Gothic revival a transept was thrown out to the north and the porch and vestry added. The south aisle was added, according to an inscription under the east window of it, in 1847, and, about the same date, the transept was extended westwards to form a north aisle, and the nave was lengthened westwards.

The east window of the chancel is modern, of three lights with net tracery, replacing a small two-light square-headed window, shown in a drawing of 1804 in the Sharpe collections. In each side wall are two lancets, the sill of the western being slightly lower than that of the eastern; these appear ancient, but have been much restored. In the south wall is a piscina, and in the north a wall locker, apparently coeval. There is a trussed rafter roof, probably ancient, but ceiled with plaster. There is no chancel arch, but in its place a modern arched truss of wood.

The south aisle arcade is of three bays with square responds with corbels, and with round piers, in imitation of 13th-century work; the corbels and caps are carved. The Sharpe drawing of 1804 shows no feature in this wall except a single-light window near the east end. The north arcade resembles the south, but the caps are moulded and the respond corbels have been

³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 762.

⁴ e.g. *ibid.* xxiii, 1315, 1479, 1873; De Banco R. 345, m. 274.

^{4a} *Mins. Accts.* (P.R.O.), 1100, no. 1.

⁵ *Add. MS.* 39384, fol. 109.

⁶ *Suss. Place-Names* (E.P.N. Soc.), 71.

The 'Litil saltmyll' was in decay in 1469: *Mins. Accts.* (P.R.O.), 1100, no. 1.

⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 426.

⁸ *Cal. Doc. France*, 233-4.

⁹ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 180.

¹⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, p. 420.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 1416-22, p. 35.

¹² *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, 498 (37).

¹³ P.R.O. *Mins. Accts.* Ph. & M. no. 288. It is here called Newfissheborne.

¹⁴ *Add. MS.* 5689, fol. 128.

¹⁵ *Pat. 2 Eliz.* pt. 15.

¹⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxlv, 15;

Suss. Rec. Soc. iii, 42.

¹⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxliii, 38;

Suss. Rec. Soc. iii, 142.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.* xix, 168.

²⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccclxiii, 210.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlii, 32, pedigree B.

²³ *Recov. R. Mich.* 9 *Chas.* I, no. 16.

²⁴ *Add. MS.* 39493, fol. 111.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Moulton, *Cat. of Deeds*, 295.

²⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlix, 139.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 141.

²⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 168.

³⁰ Comber, *Suss. Gen.* (Lewes), 329; P.C.C. 10 Juxon.

³¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlix, 140.

³² *Add. MS.* 5689, fol. 128; Gamekeepers' Deputations (Lewes).

³³ Lower, *Hist. of Sussex*, i, 182.

³⁴ Elwes and Robinson, *Mansions of West Sussex*, 97.

³⁵ *Add. MS.* 39493, fols. 112-13.

³⁶ The ancient invocation seems to have been to St. Mary only, the patronal festival being that of the Assumption: *Add. MS.* 39366, fol. 55v.

³⁷ *Add. MS.* 5699, fol. 225.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

left blank for carving. The roof, except for the modern western addition, resembles that of the chancel. Over the west doorway are two modern lancets with a circular window over them. There are clasping buttresses at each west corner.

The south aisle has two-light windows east and west, and three single-light windows on the south side. The north aisle has a single-light window in both the east and north walls, and a two-light window in the west.

The font and other fittings are modern; there are two or three scraps of painted glass of, perhaps, the 17th century in the chancel windows.

There are two bells, one uninscribed, the other with scratched initials, probably made locally in the 17th century.³⁸

The communion plate includes a silver cup of 1737 and a paten of 1813.³⁹

The registers begin in 1589.

The church was valued at £4 6s. 8d. *ADVOWSON* in 1291,⁴⁰ and the advowson of the rectory belonged to Séez Abbey and was therefore frequently in the king's hands during the wars with France.⁴¹ With the lands of Séez in this

parish it was granted to Syon Abbey⁴² and at the Dissolution came to the Crown. The advowson was included in the grant of the manor to John Fenner and in his sale to the Dodds, but it seems to have come into the hands of the Crown at the seizure of Cawley's estates, as the king presented in 1670⁴³ and the living has remained in the gift of the Crown until the present time.⁴⁴

In June 1646 a grant of £15 yearly from the issues of the rectory of Oving was made to the minister of Fishbourne, whose income was only £40.⁴⁵

A fraternity of Our Lady is mentioned in 1531,⁴⁶ and 'the Brotheredde of Fyshborne' had property valued at £3 8s. when suppressed in 1548.⁴⁷

Poor's Land. This charity is regulated *CHARITY* by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 12 October 1934. The scheme provides that the churchwardens of the parish shall apply the income in payments, under one or both of the heads set out in the scheme, for the benefit of poor persons resident in the ancient parish of New Fishbourne. The endowment consists of land producing an annual income of 6s.

HUNSTON

The parish, containing 1,013 acres of good wheat-growing land, measures some 2 miles from north to south, with an average width of rather over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. In the north the canal coming south from Chichester joins the western branch of the Chichester-Arundel Canal, of which the eastern course is derelict. The road from Chichester to Sidlesham runs to the west of the church and passes Kipson Bank just before leaving the parish. There is no village.

Some 73 acres of commons and common fields were inclosed in 1871, and a further 16 acres in the following year.¹

The Manor House, south of the church, is a building about 80 ft. long facing north. It is of two stories and attics with walls of Mixon Rock rubble with angles of free stone ashlar and brick; a plinth has a brick top member. It dates from about 1660 to 1680, but the stone angle dressings to the lower story at the east end are earlier, probably medieval. The windows are tall and narrow with casement frames and transoms of wood; there is a range of nine equally spaced to the upper story, with their heads close under the eaves of the tiled roof. The lower story has eight windows with a middle doorway covered by a modern porch. These have flat gauged brick arches. Most of the wall facing is concealed by creepers. The central chimney has been rebuilt above the roof and the fire-places have been reduced. The ceilings have chamfered beams. At the back is a coeval staircase wing. The whole site was surrounded by a rectangular moat, of which there are extensive remains.

Kipson Bank on the west side of the Sidlesham road, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of the church, is an 18th-century

brick house with a tiled roof. An adjoining outbuilding may be earlier. A number of loose stones in the grounds—none showing definite workings—are relics of the house formerly on the site.

A windmill shown on the Ordnance Map opposite has now disappeared, but near its site is a late-17th-century building of red and black bricks; it has a thatched roof.

The manor of *HUNSTON*, assessed at *MANOR* 4 hides, was held before the Conquest by six free men; in 1086 it was held of Earl Roger by William. It then included a mill worth 20s., two salt pans, and 1 haw in Chichester.² With William's other lands it formed part of the honor of Halmaker and the lordship of the fee, or half-fee, passed to the St. Johns³ and in 1348 to the Poynings family.⁴ In 1518, however, the manor was said to be held directly of the Earl of Arundel.⁵

Robert de Haye, to whom Henry I had given the honor of Halmaker, in 1105 gave the church of Hunston with its lands and tithes to the abbey of Lessay (Normandy).⁶ In 1187 his grandson William de St. John confirmed to Boxgrove Priory this gift,⁷ but the manor seems to have been held in fee by a younger branch of Robert's family, as Roger Hay gave to Boxgrove, on behalf of his wife Emma, the mill of Hunston with 4 acres of land and all the waterworks (*esclusagium*) 'as the sea stretches beyond the mill'.⁸ The confirmation of this gift by William de St. John (II) was witnessed by Roger's son Thomas.⁹ His other son, and heir, Roger Hay died seised of what was apparently half the manor¹⁰ before 1230, when his nephew Roger son of Thomas was suing William de St. John for half

³⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 209.

³⁹ *Ibid.* liii, 262.

⁴⁰ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 138.

⁴¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 301; *ibid.* 1401-5, p. 27.

⁴² *Ibid.* 1461-7, p. 145.

⁴³ *Inst. Bk.* (P.R.O.).

⁴⁴ In the conveyance of the manor by Sir John Biggs to John Comber the advowson was expressly excluded: Add. MS. 39387,

fol. 335, citing Close 35 Chas. II, pt. 1.

⁴⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxvi, 147.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 175.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.* xxxvi, 116.

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 149, 151.

² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 427. The salt pans may have been at Birdham, part of which seems to have belonged to the manor of Hunston: see below, p. 200.

³ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 59-60.

⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 71.

⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2). xxxiv, 10.

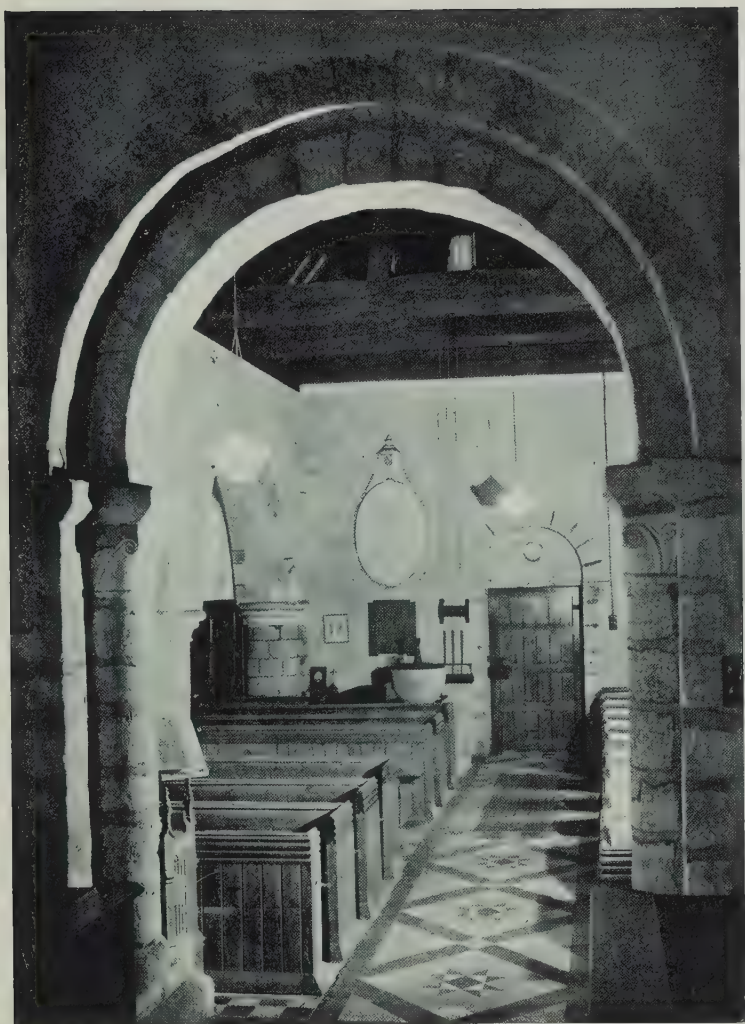
⁶ *Cal. Doc. France*, 328.

⁷ *Ibid.* 331.

⁸ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 29.

⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 27.

¹⁰ *Bracton's Note Bk.* 410, 411.



EARTHAM CHURCH: INTERIOR, LOOKING WEST



MERSTON CHURCH

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUNSTON

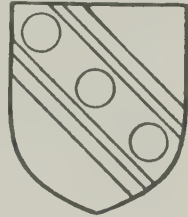
the manor of Hunston,¹¹ and five years later he conveyed a $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in Hunston to Ralph de Ralegh and Mabel his wife in exchange for lands in Yorkshire.¹² Ralph subsequently confirmed to Boxgrove Priory the gifts of Roger Hay and Roger his son, namely that virgate which is called 'atte Oke (*de quercu*)',¹³ and 4 acres which Nicholas de Bolkestrode¹⁴ held, and right of way through his estate (*territorium*) of Hunston, going with a horse and four-wheeled cart on the causeway of the mill.¹⁵ About the same time Prior Ansketil leased the mill to Ralph de Ralegh.¹⁶ In 1262 Ralph's son Robert de Ralegh, being impleaded by Everard de Midelton and Agatha his wife for the manor, called German son of Roger Hay to warrant his father's gift.¹⁷ On the death of Robert in 1278 German Hay claimed against John de Rokesle and Lora the custody of the land and heir of Robert, who held of him the manor of Hunston as 1 (or $\frac{1}{2}$) knight's fee.¹⁸ This heir was presumably John de Ralegh, who evidently owned the manor in 1296¹⁹ and sold it in 1307 to William le Taverner and Maud his wife.²⁰ William le Taverner was lord of Hunston in 1316,²¹ but by 1327 it had come into the hands of Sir William de Hunston,²² who held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee there in 1329,²³ as did William's son Godfrey²⁴ in 1336.²⁵ The Taverner interest apparently continued in some form, as in 1343 John le Taverner conveyed to William son of Godfrey de Hunston and Joan his wife $\frac{2}{3}$ of the manor of Hunston and other lands, with the reversion of $\frac{1}{3}$ held for life by Philip Wycharde and Sybil his wife,²⁶ evidently the widow of Sir William.²⁷ William son of Godfrey held the (whole) fee in 1347,²⁸ and it descended to Thomas Hunston who held it in 1428.²⁹ Soon after this date the male line of this family died out, and in 1438 John Styllfeld was holding the manor in right of his wife Alice daughter of Thomas Hunston³⁰ and conveyed it to Edmund Mille, Richard Hamond, and others probably trustees.³¹ Alice daughter of John Styllfeld married William Whitney,³² who granted a moiety of the manor to John Benfeld.³³ In 1448 John Benfeld conveyed 'the manor' of Hunston to William Sydney and Edmund Mille.³⁴ Then in 1493 John Williams and Margery his wife, who was granddaughter and heir of John Benfeld,³⁵ conveyed half the manor to John Erneley.³⁶ This came to his son William Erneley, who in 1538 settled the manor of Hunston on Bridget daughter of Thomas Spring of Lavenham, whom he married.³⁷ He died in January

1546 and Bridget married Sir Henry Hussey,³⁸ whom she survived, holding courts of the manor in 1556.³⁹ She had been succeeded before 1558 by Richard,⁴⁰ younger son of William Erneley by a previous wife and heir of his brother Francis.⁴¹ He died between 1604 and 1609, when another Richard, probably his son, held his first court.⁴² The later history of this manor is not known and it seems likely that it was acquired by the owners of what had been the other moiety of the original manor.

The second moiety of the manor was presumably the 'manor' conveyed to Edmund Mille by John Styllfeld in 1438 and by John Benfeld in 1448.⁴³ Edmund by his will, proved in 1453, left the manor to his son William Mille,⁴⁴ who was lord of a moiety of the manor of Hunston in 1494.⁴⁵ It then came into the hands of Sir John Dawtrey, whose mother was Alice daughter of (? William) Mille.⁴⁶ He settled the manor of Hunston on himself and his wife Isabel daughter of Ralph Shirley and died in 1518, leaving a son Francis, then aged 8.⁴⁷ Sir Francis in 1548 sold the manor to Thomas Bisshopp,⁴⁸ who died seised thereof in 1560,⁴⁹ as did his son Sir Thomas in 1628.⁵⁰ It then descended in this family to Sir Cecil Bisshopp, who was created Lord Zouche in 1815 and died in 1828. His daughters, Harriett Anne wife of Robert Curzon and Katherine Annabella wife of Sir George Brooke Pechall,⁵¹ held the manor in 1835.⁵²

William de St. John in 1187 confirmed to the monks of Boxgrove Priory all his demesne of Kipston.⁵³ In 1354 William de Hunston assigned to William de Gates certain rents in his 'manor' of Kipston,⁵⁴ but there is no other reference to any manor here. A messuage and garden in Kipston were conveyed in 1555 by Thomas Budde to Owen Chadwick alias Evans,⁵⁵ who sold them in 1569 to Thomas Rose of Westerton,⁵⁶ and in 1599 William Rose conveyed them to Edward Rose of West Itchenore.⁵⁷

The present church of *ST. LEDGER*⁵⁸ was wholly rebuilt in 1885 and now consists of chancel with north vestry, nave, and south porch, in the style of the 13th century.



BISSHOPP. Argent on a bend cotised gules three bezants.

¹¹ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 342. The mesne lordship was in the hands of William's daughter Agatha, a minor in ward to James of Chichester: *Bracton*, loc. cit.; *Curia Regis* R. 106, mm. 6, 14. It seems possible that she was his daughter by an unrecorded marriage with one of the Hay family.

¹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 328.

¹³ The personal name atte Oke is found in Hunston in 1327 (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 130), rendered '*de quercu*' in 1296 (*ibid.* 93).

¹⁴ He was sub-tenant of Roger Hay the uncle: *Bracton's Note Bk.* 410.

¹⁵ *Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI*, fol. 113 v.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 137 v.

¹⁷ Add. MS. 39379, fols. 227-8, citing Assize R. In 1271 John de Myddelton released his claims in the manor and advowson to Robert: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 795.

¹⁸ Add. MS. 39379, fols. 237, 246, citing Assize R.

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 93.

²⁰ *Ibid.* xxiii, 1238.

²¹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 141.

²² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 130.

²³ Farrer, op. cit. 59.

²⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1743.

²⁵ Farrer, loc. cit.

²⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1867.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 1733; cf. *ibid.* 1857.

²⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 21 Edw. III, 57; *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 71.

²⁹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 156. An earlier Thomas held the manor in 1365: *Cal. Inq. Misc.* iii, 590.

³⁰ Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 9, no. 80. Alice was widow of Thomas de Bradebridge, and her marriage to John was irregular: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* iv, 204.

³¹ *Ibid.* xxiii, 3013.

³² Early Chan. Proc. bdle. 10, no. 166; bdle. 31, no. 184.

³³ Add. MS. 39378, fol. 28, citing De Banco R. Trin. 7 Hen. VII, m. 151.

³⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3089. See below.

³⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* vii, 280.

³⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3285; cf. *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xl, 121.

³⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xcii, 84.

³⁸ *Comber, Suss. Gen. (Horsham)*, 186.

³⁹ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 155.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xcii, 84.

⁴² Add. MS. 5689, fol. 155.

⁴³ See above.

⁴⁴ Archbp. Reg. Kempe, fol. 306.

⁴⁵ Add. MS. 39377, fol. 52, citing De Banco R. East. 9 Hen. VII, m. 354.

⁴⁶ Elwes and Robinson, *Manors of West Sussex*, pedigree opp. p. 172.

⁴⁷ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxxiv, 10.

⁴⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 234.

⁴⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxxvii, 50.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* ccccliii, 98.

⁵¹ Burke, *Peerage*, s.v. Zouche.

⁵² Horsfield, *Sussex*, ii, 45.

⁵³ *Cal. Doc. France*, 331; *Cott. MS.*

Claud. A. VI, fol. 17.

⁵⁴ Assize R. 1454, m. 51 d.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Anct. D.*, A. 12450.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* A. 12991, A. 13112.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* A. 13109, A. 13143.

⁵⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 16.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

When visited by Sir William Burrell in 1776 it consisted of nave, south aisle, and chancel.⁵⁹ The chancel had been rebuilt by Charles Randall Covert, vicar from 1719 to 1759.⁶⁰ A drawing and description in the *Gentleman's Magazine*⁶¹ for 1792 shows that it still retained a 12th-century south door, with chevron moulding, partly mutilated for a modern porch. The nave roof was carried over the south aisle, which had an arcade of three pointed arches on slender round columns, and a west window of two lancet lights. The west wall had a plain (? 18th-century) rectangular door, and no window; there were two clumsy modern buttresses against it. It terminated in a stone open turret containing two bells. The church was then 'in so decayed a state that its utter ruin seems unavoidable before long'.

There are two bells,⁶² one uninscribed, and the other with the initials CW CW.

The communion plate includes a plain silver cup and paten cover, which are probably Elizabethan.⁶³

The registers begin in 1678.

As already mentioned, Robert de *ADVOWSON* Haye in 1105 gave the church of Hunston to the abbey of Lessay, and it remained in the hands of that abbey's cell, the Priory of Boxgrove, until the Dissolution. In 1316 William le Taverner, as lord of the manor, claimed the right to

present at every third vacancy, but the case was decided against him.⁶⁴

In 1291 the rectory was worth £5 4s. 8d. and the vicarage £4 13s. 4d.;⁶⁵ and in 1340 the vicar was said to have a messuage and garden worth 6s. 8d. and arable land worth 17s. yearly.⁶⁶ At some subsequent date the endowment of the vicarage must have been augmented, as in 1535 it was returned as worth £9 4s. 5d. in addition to a payment of £1 6s. 8d. made to Boxgrove priory,⁶⁷ apparently for farming the rectory.⁶⁸

The rectory and advowson were granted in 1544 to Thomas Bowyer and Joan his wife,⁶⁹ and since that time the advowson has descended with that of North Mundham (q.v.), H. B. Fletcher being patron at the time of his death in 1941.

There was a Brotherhood of Our Lady attached to the church in 1538,⁷⁰ and it was no doubt from its property that the comparatively large sum of £7 was confiscated as devoted to superstitious uses in 1548.⁷¹

The Rev. John Charles Ballett Fletcher *CHARITY* by his will dated 28 April 1884 bequeathed to the incumbent and churchwardens of this parish a sum sufficient to produce a sum of £10 per annum which he directed should be expended at their discretion for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

MERSTON

This small parish, of 718 acres, lies along the south-western edge of Oving, into which it has, since 1933, been absorbed for civil administrative purposes. The church stands near the centre of the parish, with the few cottages that constitute the village along the road running northwards to the road to Chichester. South of the church the course of the disused Chichester Canal can be traced.

The Old Rectory, a short distance north of the church, is a small 15th-century timber-framed house that had a one-storied hall facing east, a two-storied south solar wing projecting to east and west beyond the hall, and a small two-storied north buttery wing. The hall was of one bay of about 15 ft. plus a narrow north passage-bay. With the upper floor the central chimney-stack was inserted in the 16th century in the north end of the large bay so that the screens passage was left intact behind the wide fire-place. The original roof-truss remains above and has a cambered tie-beam and curved braces forming a four-centred arch below it. There are also curved braces in the side-walls of the hall. The buttery was altered in the 18th century, being encased with brick and the lower partition between it and the screens passage being removed except for two posts. The projecting ends of the solar wing have jettied and gabled upper stories carried on the ends of the original wide flat floor joists. The joists are exposed in the back room but the front (east) room has a plastered ceiling. Midway in the upper story is another arched roof-truss. The wide fire-place has a cambered oak bressummer. The roofs of part of

the hall and the solar wing are tiled, the remainder is thatched.

MERSTON was held in the time of *MANOR* Edward the Confessor by 'Gort', who was presumably Earl Gurth, brother of Harold, and was then rated at 8 hides. In 1086 it was rated at 6 hides, but its value had risen from £5 to £6; there were 10 acres of meadow, 3 mills, only worth 7s., and 2 haws in Chichester.¹ It was then held of Earl Roger by Oismelin, who gave the tithes of his land there to the Abbey of Troarn.² The overlordship continued with the honor of Arundel and a mesne lordship was acquired by the family of La Zouche. In 1275 Roger la Zouche held of Robert de Mohaut 3 fees in Nutbourne (Pulborough), Woolbeding, and Merston, which fees were held in 1303 by his son Alan of Robert de Tateshale.³ Alan's grandson Alan la Zouche died in 1346 holding 1 fee in Merston, attached to his manor of Treve, or River in Tillington.⁴ As late as 1414 the manor of Merston was held of River, then in the hands of Sir John Pelham,⁵ in right of his wife, the widow of Sir Hugh la Zouche,⁶ but this mesne lordship is then lost sight of.

The early history of the manor is obscure. About 1240 it was held by Roger Martel, whose son William died about 1270. William's son Roger assigned $\frac{2}{3}$ of the manor to William's widow Margaret, and in 1275 received the other third from his grandfather's widow Amice.⁷ Roger died in 1280 and left a widow Joan⁸ and two daughters, Ela aged 7, and Joan aged 4.⁹ They married two brothers: Ela married Peter fitz Reynold

⁵⁹ Add. MS. 5699, fol. 236.

⁶⁰ Horsfield, *Hist. of Suss.* ii, 45.

⁶¹ *Gent. Mag.* 1792 (2), 805-6.

⁶² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 213.

⁶³ *Ibid.* liii, 244.

⁶⁴ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 270.

⁶⁵ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 135.

⁶⁶ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 394.

⁶⁷ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 308.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 306.

⁶⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, clxxxvii,

62.

⁷⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 20.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* xxxvi, 112.

¹ *V.C.H. Sussex*, i, 434.

² *Cal. Doc. France*, 331.

³ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 36.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Cal. Close*, 1413-19, p. 132.

⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxix, 56.

⁷ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 36.

⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1279-84, p. 12.

⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 355.

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE MERSTON

and had a son Roger; Joan married Reynold fitz Reynold and had a son Herbert.¹⁰ Ela and Joan were dead by 1309 and Merston passed to Ela's son Roger Martel. He died in 1334, his son Henry being then an infant.¹¹ This Henry fitz Roger held a knight's fee in Merston in 1344¹² and died early in 1352, holding the manor jointly with his wife Elizabeth by grant of Margaret,¹³ widow of Sir John la Warre. His heir was his son Alan, then aged 9,¹⁴ but he died about eight years after his father, his heir being his brother Thomas,¹⁵ who proved his age on 4 June 1367.¹⁶ It was then stated that he was born and baptized at Merston, two of his godparents being Sir Thomas de Holand and Maud de Holand, with whom his father Henry had that year made up a great quarrel. Thomas died in 1382¹⁷ and the manor came to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of his brother John fitz Roger, who married John Bonville.¹⁸ A conveyance of the manor of Merston in 1385 by Sir John Lovel and Maud¹⁹ his wife to John and Elizabeth Bonville²⁰ was presumably a release of their interest in the manor. Sir John Bonville died in 1396, and Elizabeth almost immediately married Richard Stucle.²¹ They made a settlement of the manors of Great Glew (Leics.) and Merston on themselves and her heirs in 1410.²² Elizabeth died, a widow for the second time, in 1414, leaving a son Roger Stucle, aged 16,²³ but the manor passed to John Bonville's son William, afterwards Lord Bonville. He was holding one knight's fee in Merston in 1428²⁴ and was seised of the manor when he was beheaded on 19 February 1461 after the battle of St. Albans.²⁵ His heir was his great-granddaughter Cecily, then aged 9 months. She married Thomas Grey, son of Elizabeth the Queen of Edward IV and later Marquess of Dorset, and in 1475 the manor of Merston was among the estates settled on them and on her heirs.²⁶ After her first husband's death she married Henry, Earl of Wiltshire, and the manor was again included in a settlement in 1513.²⁷ In 1544 her grandson Henry, Marquess of Dorset, conveyed the manor and advowson of Merston to Henry VIII.²⁸ The manor was attached to the honor of Petworth²⁹ and remained with the Crown until 1560, when it was granted to John Caryll.³⁰ It continued in the hands of the Carylls of West Harting (q.v.) until 1771, when John Caryll sold it to Thomas Longcroft,³¹ whose representatives sold the manor and advowson in 1778 to Richard Godman,³² the estate at that time including lands



BONVILLE. *Sable six molets pierced or.*



GODMAN. *Party ermine and erminees a chief indented or with a lion passant vert thereon.*

called the Park and about 300 acres.³³ The manor then descended in the family of Godman until about 1920, when it was bought by Mr. William Langmead.³⁴

The church of *ST. GILES*³⁵ consists of *CHURCH* a chancel and nave with no structural division between them, a north aisle of the nave overlapping the chancel, and a south porch; it is built of rubble with ashlar dressings, much being covered with modern roughcast, the porch is brick, and the roofs are tiled. A straight joint in the south wall suggests that the chancel is earlier than the nave, but both appear to be of the 13th century; the aisle seems to have been added early in the 14th; the porch is of the 17th century.

The east window, of three lancets under a single pointed rear-arch, is modern. In the north wall of the chancel is a single lancet with pointed rear-arch, of the 13th century; opposite this on the south is a window of similar design but semicircular-headed at glazing plane; its arch is perhaps a survival of an earlier form, perhaps a later (? 17th-century) reconstruction. Below this is a piscina with pointed trefoil head enclosed in a pointed arch framing, narrow credence shelf, and single drain, of the 13th century. Next is a single-light window, the jambs and arch of the splay closely resembling that to the east, but with trefoiled head in the glazing plane, perhaps 14th-century. Next, west of the straight joint, is a 13th-century lancet with pointed head and splay jambs like the others, and the south doorway, of one plain pointed order without impost, with segmental rear-arch, presumably also 13th-century.

The north arcade is of four bays, each arch being pointed and of two chamfered orders. The responds are square; on the eastern the inner order of the arch is carried on a slender shaft with moulded capital (the base is covered); on the western is a corbel with similar moulding. The piers are cylindrical; the moulded bases are of 14th-century form, while the capitals rather resemble 13th-century work, having separate abaci with flat, not rounded, upper surfaces; they may have been copied from earlier work, or re-used from another building. In the west wall is a segmental-arched window of three trefoil-headed lights surmounted by Perpendicular tracery, of the 15th or late 14th century; this wall is surmounted by a modern stone bell-cote. At the south-west corner are a pair of buttresses, of one stage each, and at the north-west is a single buttress of two stages, all with sloping offsets; these are of doubtful date, perhaps 14th-century. The roof framing of chancel and nave has five tie-beams, the third and fourth being braced by a pair of X-shaped lengthwise braces; the fifth probably once carried the east side of a timber bell-cote. There is a flat plaster ceiling from this tie-beam westwards, and, east of it, plaster under the trussed rafters.

The north aisle (presumably coeval with the arcade)

¹⁰ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 225.

¹¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 24.

¹² Farrer, loc. cit.

¹³ She was daughter of Robert de Holand by Maud daughter and coheir of Alan la Zouche: Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii, 16, 73.

¹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 29.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* xi, 621.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* xii, 182.

¹⁷ *Cal. Fine R.* ix, 293.

¹⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 20 Ric. II, no. 11.

¹⁹ She was daughter and heir of Robert,

son of Robert de Holand by Maud la Zouche: Dugdale, *Baronage*, ii, 74.

²⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2560.

²¹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 21 Ric. II, no. 11.

²² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2810.

²³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 2 Hen. V, no. 18.

²⁴ *Feud. Aids*, v, 157.

²⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 1 Edw. IV, no. 37.

²⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3206.

²⁷ *Ibid.* xx, 301.

²⁸ *P.R.O. Mins. Accts. Ph. and M. no.*

288.

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1558-60, p. 308.

³¹ Feet of F. Mich. 12 Geo. III. Burrell (Add. MS. 5690, fol. 29) says that the sale was to Henry Longcroft, attorney of Havant, and Thomas Steele, whose moiety had passed to his son by 1777.

³² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 301.

³³ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 29.

³⁴ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.*

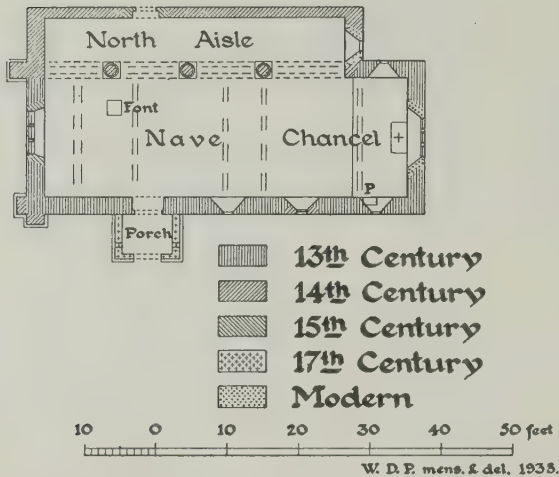
³⁵ This is the modern invocation; the medieval invocation was St. Bartholomew: *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, 182.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

has a modern lancet window in the east wall, and a north door with plain jambs, a depressed four-centred arch and an elliptical rear-arch, of the 15th or 16th century; the lean-to roof is ceiled in plaster under the rafters.

The porch, of brick covered with roughcast, has

Merston Church



narrow square-headed windows, now blocked, on each side, and an outer doorway with four-centred head; on the tie-beam is cut w I 1637 R I.

The altar table has turned legs, and is perhaps of the 17th century; the altar rails have slender balusters of

18th-century form. The font has a square basin of 12th-century form with the remains of shallow arcading on each side, the upper surface having apparently been lowered; this rests on a thick central column surrounded by eight slender ones, none having capitals or bases but resting directly on an octagonal base and a round sub-base.

There is one bell, dated 1809.³⁶

The communion plate consists of a silver cup of 1798, a paten with no date mark, and a silver flagon given in 1800 by Richard Merrick of Runcton House 'in consideration of his being permitted to erect a pew in the chancel'.³⁷

The registers begin in 1685.

The advowson of the church *ADVOUSON* descended with the manor until 1544,³⁸ when both were conveyed by the Marquess of Dorset to the king.³⁹ Since this date the patronage has remained in the hands of the Crown.

In 1291 the rectory was worth £6 13s. 4d.,⁴⁰ and in 1535 it was returned at £7 4s. 6d., with an additional £1 8s. payable yearly to the Prior of Bruton.⁴¹ The latter payment was for the tithes originally given by Oismelin to the Abbey of Troarn,⁴² whose Sussex property was subsequently conveyed to Bruton. In 1452 the Prior of Bruton recovered from William Wyreham, then rector of Merston, a rent of 20s., and in 1469 Robert Gray, then rector, was ordered to pay the arrears of this

rent.⁴³

Church Acre. This charity, of which *CHARITY* the origin is not known, is administered by the vicar and churchwarden of Merston and the income is applied for church purposes.

NORTH MUNDHAM

The old parish of North Mundham contained 1,892 acres, but since the hamlet of South Mundham, which was historically part of Pagham, has been annexed (for ecclesiastical purposes in 1891 and for civil in 1897)¹ the area is now 2,385 acres. The course of the disused Arundel-Chichester canal crosses the parish just north of the church and village. From here a road runs south to Fisher Farm and on to Bramber Farm, where there is a thatched barn of squared stone and bricks, which may be of the 17th century, and two old flint cottages and two timber-framed barns. Farther north is Runcton, with a Georgian mill-house and pond, and Runcton Lane leads northwards past the site of Leythorne, the fine house of the Bowyers, destroyed in 1798, after being used for some years by Mr. Newland of Chichester as a manufactory for broadcloth.²

Brinfast Farm, about a mile west-south-west of Fisher Farm, is an early-17th-century timber-framed house that has been recently refaced with cobbles and brick walling and has a new slate roof. The east end shows original framing and has a heavy projecting chimney-stack of brick with the sides gathered in to a plain square shaft. A central chimney-stack has a rebated

shaft of thin bricks. At the west end is a new addition of brick covering the old framed end.

A thatched cottage nearly opposite is also of timber-framing but has been refaced with stone and brickwork. The ceilings are open-timbered. A central chimney-stack has wide fire-places and a rebated shaft of thin bricks.

At South Mundham is a farmhouse of red and black bricks of the late 17th century. Some of the windows in the west front are blocked. The roof is covered with slates and the chimneys are at the north and south ends. A thatched cottage farther south is built of flints with much mortar and has 17th-century brick windows, some of them altered. The central chimney-stack of thin bricks is of the rebated type.

Bowley Farm, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of South Mundham, is a stone house of mediæval origin, probably 13th-century. The plan is rectangular, about 54 by 26 ft. internally, the walls being $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick. The north front wall was refaced or rebuilt late in the 17th century with coursed squared rubble with flint chips in the jointing. The windows are tall and narrow, of dressed ashlar and with mullioned and transomed frames. The

³⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 208.

³⁷ *Ibid.* liii, 242.

³⁸ *Aud. MS.* 39373, fol. 36, 225; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* iv, 136; *ibid.* xx, 301.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 135.

⁴¹ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 308.

⁴² See above, n. 2.

⁴³ *Add. MS.* 39376, fol. 156.

¹ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.* (1938).

² *Sussex Views* (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* 1951),

no. 120; *Gent. Mag.* 1799, p. 1097. In 1645 Leythorne contained a hall, parlour, chapel, a long room with ten 'lodgings' over it, kitchen &c.: *Add. MS.* 5689, fol. 197.

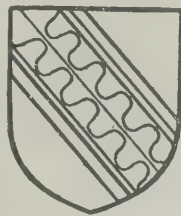
HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE NORTH MUNDHAM

east wall is covered with ivy. The west wall is of ancient irregular rubble in the south half, with ashlar angle dressings, the north half being like the front. The back (south) wall is also of irregular rubble. What purpose the original building served is not apparent. The early features consist of: (1) a doorway at the south end of the west wall with chamfered stone jambs and a pointed head of the 13th century; (2) a lancet window, 19 in. wide, about midway in the south wall, and east of it, inside, a small pointed recess. Other features are: in the west wall not very high up a blocked square window with a smaller window in the blocking also filled in with brick; and an ancient rectangular window over the pointed doorway, with chamfered jambs, sill and lintel, and a modern frame. Inside the wall from floor to ceiling of the upper story is a very wide recess with splayed reveals. In the back wall near the west end is a small window of 17th-century brickwork. Between it and the lancet window are two rough vertical seams to the upper story, suggesting a former window walled up. Next east are 18th-century and later windows. A doorway east of the lancet has a segmental arched head of brick and above it a higher segmental arch, perhaps of a former fanlight. A blocked window to the first floor is of the 17th century. The windows in the east wall are not ancient, but inside in the upper story is a blocked doorway forming a recess; it is square-headed and may not be earlier than the 16th or 17th century. One reveal retains a hook for the hinge of a door. The ivy conceals any possible external traces of it. The internal partitions, fire-places, staircase, &c., are of the 18th or 19th century, but one room in the upper story is lined with early-17th-century panelling. The timbers of the roof are of the late 17th century; in the front are three dormer windows. The chimney-stacks are modern.

In the charter of 680 by which Caed-MANORS walla, King of Wessex, gave Pagham to Bishop Wilfrid, North Mundham and 'the other' (i.e. South) Mundham are named as appurtenant to Pagham.³ The same king also gave to Wilfrid for the endowment of the monastic see of Selsey 8 *tributarios* in Mundham,⁴ this being apparently a confirmation of the gift of 11 *cassatos* there made by Nothelm, King of the South Saxons, and his sister Nothgitha.⁵ When Pagham was transferred by Wilfrid to the Archbishop of Canterbury South Mundham remained attached to it, but North Mundham had come into lay hands by the time of Edward the Confessor, when it was held by Countess Gida under Earl Godwin, being then assessed for 9 hides.⁶ In 1086 the manor, then rated at 6 hides, was held of Earl Roger by Alcher; there was a church, and a mill and a half.⁷ Subsequently the manor of NORTH MUNDHAM came to the family of St. John and descended with the manor of Halmaker (q.v.) until 1540, when it was among the estates exchanged to the Crown by Lord de la Warre.⁸ In 1544 the king sold the manor to Thomas Bowyer of London and Joan his wife.⁹ Thomas died in 1558 and

Joan, who had married Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, in 1579, when their son Thomas Bowyer of Leythorne succeeded to the estates.¹⁰ He settled the manor in 1580 on himself and his second wife Jane, daughter of John Byrch, baron of the Exchequer, and their heirs male, and died in 1595,¹¹ Jane surviving until at least 1636.¹² Their son Thomas was created a baronet in 1627, was M.P. for Bramber in 1642, and a prominent Royalist. He died early in 1651 and was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas. On his death in 1659 the baronetcy passed to his half-brother Sir James (who died without issue in 1680)¹³ but the manor went to his daughter Anne. In 1675 she, being then widow of Sir John Morley, sold it, with most of the Bowyer estates, to Charles Ballett of Clement's Inn,¹⁴ who was probably acting for Richard May and Thomas Bickley, as they were lords of the manor from 1677 to 1681, when they sold the manor to Nicholas Covert.¹⁵ He died in 1722, leaving the manor of North Mundham to his grandson Benjamin Covert.¹⁶ But although the Coverts held the courts of the manor from 1683 to 1724,¹⁷ Charles Ballett had retained some interest in the estate, which he left in 1703 to his daughter's son John Halfpenny, who took the name of Ballett.¹⁸ The latter, or his son, John Ballett, bought the manor from Benjamin Covert,¹⁹ and on his death in 1755 it passed to his sister Susanna, wife of Cholmely Brereton, whose son William inherited it.²⁰ From him it passed to his relative John Ballett Fletcher, whose son W. H. Ballett Fletcher was lord of the manor until his death in 1941.

In 1270 Robert Aguillon conveyed to John Peche and Godeheuda his wife and her heirs 2 messuages and 2 carucates of land in Mundham and Birdham.²¹ John Peche in 1278 granted the reversion of this property after his own death to William de Argenteyn,²² but was still living in 1296, when he was far the largest taxpayer in the vill.²³ In 1316 John de Argentein is named as one of the four lords of Mundham,²⁴ and in 1329 he held of John de St. John $\frac{1}{4}$ fee here.²⁵ In 1364, when William Herkestede of London and Agnes his wife conveyed to John de Markely and Agatha his wife and Alice their daughter a hall with chambers on each side, kitchen, grange, &c., within the bounds of the manor of North Mundham, it was stated that the property was bought by John, son of Henry de la Knolle, father of the said Agnes, from John de Argenthams, formerly lord of the manor.²⁶ These estates presumably formed 'the manor of ARGENTHINS in Northmundham' which is alleged to have been inherited by James Barttelot, who died in 1474, from his sister Catherine, wife of William Luntley;²⁷ it was left by him to his cousin Edward Barttelot,²⁸ but is not called a manor in his will. It was perhaps included in



BOWYER. Or a bend vair cotted sable.

³ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* 50; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxvi, 52.

⁴ Ibid. 60. ⁵ Ibid. 70-71.

⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 426. ⁷ Ibid.

⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xv, 437 (72).

⁹ Ibid. xix (1), 442 (29). For notices of this branch of the Bowyer family see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxv, 104-8.

¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxxxvii, 62.

¹¹ Ibid. cclxiv, 105.

¹² Recov. R. East. 12 Chas. I, ro. 9.

¹³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxv, 211.

¹⁴ Close 27 Chas. II, pt. 2; Add. MS. 39498, fol. 262.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ P.C.C. 232 Marlborough.

¹⁷ Add. MS. 39498, fol. 262.

¹⁸ Ibid. fol. 270.

¹⁹ Elwes and Robinson, *Mansions of West Sussex*, 156.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 750.

²² Ibid. 874.

²³ Ibid. x, 94.

²⁴ *Feud. Aids.* v, 141. In that year he was styled merchant and lord of Mundham: Add. MS. 39373, fol. 279 v.

²⁵ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 59.

²⁶ *Cat. Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), vi, C. 557.

²⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxvii, 43.

²⁸ Ibid. xxviii, 204.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

the estate of Leythorne (see below) acquired by Bishop Sherborne and conveyed to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester in 1524, as in 1552 the Dean and Chapter leased to Richard Parker and Anne his wife a tenement called Argentyns in North Mundham.²⁹

In 1162 William de St. John, with Olive his wife and Robert his brother, gave $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor of Mundham to the Norman Abbey of La Luzerne.³⁰ As Godfrey de Hunston was acting as proctor for the abbey as regards their lands here in 1337,³¹ this may represent the $\frac{1}{3}$ knight's fee in Mundham held by Godfrey de Hunston of Hugh St. John in 1336.³² On the outbreak of the war with France in 1340 the lands of the Abbey of La Luzerne in Brimfast and Fisher were seized into the king's hands and the custody of them was granted to Henry Whish.³³ He died in 1347, after which a succession of similar grants of custody were made until 1439.³⁴ After the seizure of the lands of the alien religious houses in 1441 these estates were given to Henry VI's new College of Eton. Edward IV resumed them and made a grant of them for twenty years to William Beaufitz in 1462,³⁵ but in 1467 restored them to Eton.³⁶ In 1474 they were temporarily diverted to St. George's, Windsor,³⁷ but subsequently returned to Eton College who still hold the manor of *BRIMFAST AND FISHER*.³⁸



ETON COLLEGE. *Sable three lilies argent and a chief party azure with a fleur de lis or and gules with a leopard or.*

In 1348,³⁹ and again in 1428,⁴⁰ 1 knight's fee in North Mundham was said to be held by the Abbot of La Luzerne and the Prior of Boxgrove. Probably at about the same time that the grant of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor of Mundham was made to La Luzerne a similar grant of another $\frac{1}{3}$ with $\frac{2}{3}$ of the tithes of the manor, was made to the Priory of Boxgrove. This was made for the clothing of the monks,⁴¹ and the gift was confirmed in 1187 by William de St. John, his second wife Godeheuda, and his brother Robert.⁴² Part of this land, $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate, was subsequently held of the priory by Laurence, son of William the clerk, by the service of going when necessary on the priory's business throughout England and into Normandy or Scotland, with or without a horse, but this service was commuted for a rent of 2s. 6d.⁴³ The Boxgrove property in North Mundham was granted in 1537 to Sir William Fitz-William,⁴⁴ but it neither then nor later constituted a manor.

William de St. John also gave to Boxgrove Priory, for the soul of his wife Olive, the mill of Vinitroe (Feningatrowe) for the perpetual support of lights burning in the church on Saturday nights.⁴⁵ This mill

was leased by Prior Nicholas in about 1200 to Ralph, son of Alan of Woodhorne, for 10s.⁴⁶

The manor of *RUNCTON* had been held as 8 hides under Edward the Confessor by two free men; in 1086 it was held by the Abbey of Troarn of Earl Roger, who had given it to that abbey. It was then assessed at only 3 hides, but its value had risen from £5 to £6. There were 2 mills worth 12s. 6d., a fishery worth 6d. and 2 haws in Chichester.⁴⁷ As the confirmation charter granted by Henry II to Troarn in 1155 mentions 2 messuages and the church of St. Cyriac in Chichester,⁴⁸ it is probable that the haws were in the neighbourhood of that church, at the north end of Tower Street.⁴⁹ Earl Roger's gift was confirmed by Henry I. c. 1105 in a charter which also included tithes in Mundham given by Torstin de Fontanis.⁵⁰ In 1180 an agreement was made between the monasteries of Boxgrove and Troarn, by which Troarn gave up all their rights in the church of North Mundham in exchange for certain tithes in Runcton and elsewhere.⁵¹ In 1260 the Abbey of Troarn gave its English lands, including Runcton, where they had established a small priory, to the Somerset priory of Bruton in exchange for the lands held by Bruton in Normandy.⁵² The king's assent to this exchange was given on condition that the Crown should have custody of the manor during each vacancy of the priory,⁵³ and accordingly many orders are found for its restoration to newly elected priors.⁵⁴ The Prior of Bruton held $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Runcton in 1428.⁵⁵ In 1495 the manor of Runcton included a water-mill and a pigeon-house, and there was a court baron 'of no value'.⁵⁶ The priory of Bruton was raised to the rank of an abbey in 1511,⁵⁷ and in August 1534 the abbey sought local protection for their Sussex estates by appointing Lord de la Warre, of Halnaker, steward of the manor of Runcton.⁵⁸ After the Dissolution Thomas Bowyer bought the manor⁵⁹ and it descended with North Mundham (see above) until 1658, when Sir Thomas Bowyer sold it to William Peckham.⁶⁰ He sold it in about 1681 to Nicholas Covert, who died in 1722, when it passed to his grandson Benjamin. On the death of Benjamin the manor was sold in 1753 for the benefit of the children of his only sister Ruth, who had married first William Wharry, surgeon, of London, and secondly Samuel Beaton, of the Inner Temple.⁶¹ By the end of the 18th century the manor seems to have become extinct, there being no estate belonging to it.⁶²

As already mentioned, South Mundham was given by Caedwalla to Wilfrid and by him to the see of Canterbury with Pagham, of which manor and parish it continued to form part, the Archbishops being overlords.⁶³ This estate, however, came into the hands of John the Marshal of King Henry II as part of the manor to Bosham; and a dispute concerning it between

²⁹ Add. MS. 39409 A, fol. 17 v.

³⁰ *Cal. Doc. France*, 281.

³¹ *Cal. Fine R.* v, 36.

³² Farrer, op. cit. 59.

³³ *Cal. Fine R.* v, 168, 229.

³⁴ *Ibid.* vi, 59, 218; viii, 42; x, 81, 299;

xi, 173, 228; xii, 9; xvii, 75.

³⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-6, p. 150.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 1467-77, p. 63.

³⁷ *Ibid.* p. 461.

³⁸ Manor Lists (P.R.O.). The manor is mentioned in 1715: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxx, 129. During most of the 18th and 19th centuries the manor was leased by the college to the Dukes of Richmond.

³⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 21 Edw. III, 57;

Cal. Close, 1349-54, p. 69.

⁴⁰ *Feud. Aids*, v, 157.

⁴¹ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 16, 23.

⁴² *Cal. Doc. France*, 331.

⁴³ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 136 v.

⁴⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), 1008 (19).

⁴⁵ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 16, 23.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 335.

⁴⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 434.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Doc. France*, 170.

⁴⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* iii, 75.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Doc. France*, 167.

⁵¹ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 37 v,

49 v.

⁵² *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 121. The description here of Bruton Priory as a daughter house

of Troarn is an error.

⁵³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 26 Edw. I, no. 26.

⁵⁴ e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1296-1302, p. 178;

Cal. Pat. 1391-6, p. 713.

⁵⁵ *Feud. Aids*, v, 157.

⁵⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxiii, 180.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.* lxxii, 301.

⁵⁸ Add. MS. 39379, fol. 337.

⁵⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, 611 (45).

There is in the British Museum a map of Sir Thomas Bowyer's manor of Runcton, made by Thomas Kingston in 1632: Add. MS. 40016.

⁶⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 376.

⁶¹ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 80.

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Hen. VI, no. 26.

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE NORTH MUNDHAM

the Marshal and Archbishop Thomas Becket in 1164 was one of the incidents leading to Becket's breach with the king.⁶⁴ This mesne lordship continued with the lords of Bosham (q.v.), passing from the Marshals to the Bigods, Mowbrays, and Berkeleys.

A carucate of land in South Mundham and Bowley was held by William Gardin at the beginning of the 13th century, and in 1225 his widow Cecily, then married to Gilbert Marshal, claimed dower therein. William's heir, William Gardin, called on William, Earl Marshal, to warrant the land, and Cecily gave up her claim in return for an annuity of 20s.⁶⁵ The younger William was dead by 1230, leaving a widow Maud,⁶⁶ and in 1254 another William Gardin was tenant of $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in *SOUTH MUNDHAM* and *BOWLEY*, held by Hugh le Bigod in succession to Maud, Countess Warenne, one coheir of Walter Marshal, Earl of Pembroke.⁶⁷ In the 1296 subsidy the family was represented by Mabel Jardyn,⁶⁸ and in those of 1327 and 1332 by Sara Jardyn,⁶⁹ probably widow of Thomas.⁷⁰ A later Thomas died shortly before March 1411, when the manor of Bowley and South Mundham was taken into the king's hands, being held of the heir of Thomas, late Earl Marshal, the king's ward; it was granted to Henry, Prince of Wales, during the nonage of Thomas's son John Jardyn.⁷¹ A settlement of the manor on John and his wife Anne was made in 1417,⁷² and John died seised of it in 1426, his heirs being his sisters Beatrice, wife of James Knottesford, aged 40, and Margaret, wife of John Soper, aged 21.⁷³ Accordingly the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee is found in 1428 to be held by Beatrice and Margaret Jardyn.⁷⁴

The manor seems now to have been split into its two components, *BOWLEY* being found in 1546 in the hands of Marmaduke Darrell,⁷⁵ son of William Darrell and Joan, daughter of William Knottesford.⁷⁶ Marmaduke's daughter Margaret married her distant relative Edward Darrell, who died at Bowley in 1573,⁷⁷ leaving a son Thomas, who with his wife Bridget sold the manor to William Smyth of Binderton in 1603.⁷⁸ William Smyth died in 1623, holding the manor of Bowley of Elizabeth, Lady Berkeley, wife of Thomas Chamberlayn; his heir was his infant granddaughter Mary,⁷⁹ whose father William had died in 1621.⁸⁰ She and her husband Sir John Morley were dealing with the manor in 1641;⁸¹ their daughter Mary married Sir John May⁸² and they owned the manor in 1672,⁸³ but after her death without issue in 1681⁸⁴ it reverted to the Morleys. In 1689 Bowley was among the manors dealt with by Sir William Morley,⁸⁵ and was bought in 1690 by Laurence Alcock,⁸⁶ whose son's daughters, Jane, wife of John Radcliffe and Anne, wife

of George Bramston, inherited it.⁸⁷ Nathaniel Newnham of Newtimber Place bought the manor in 1774,⁸⁸ and Emma Newnham owned it in 1819.⁸⁹ It was subsequently acquired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The manor of *SOUTH MUNDHAM* was conveyed by Peter Banaster and Constance his wife to Thomas Uvedale in 1547.⁹⁰ It is next found, in 1600 and 1610, in the hands of Richard Brunyng and Helen, or Ellen, his wife;⁹¹ and their son Anthony sold it to Thomas Aylwin in 1617.⁹² He was holding it in 1626, but by 1634 it had come to his son John Aylwin,⁹³ who, with Richard Jeffrey and Elizabeth his wife, sold the manor in 1649 to William Stamper, senior and junior.⁹⁴ In this family it descended, being held in 1706 by Anne and Gertrude Stamper.⁹⁵ From them it was bought by John Elson, in whose will, dated 1716, instructions were given for its sale.⁹⁶ It appears subsequently to have been divided between eight coheirresses, as in 1756 Thomas Smith and Jane, James Atkins and Mary, and James Colebrook and Barbara sold three eighth parts of the manor to Thomas Heather.⁹⁷ He may have acquired the other portions, as in 1778 Mary Heather conveyed 'the manor' of South Mundham to Joseph Upperton,⁹⁸ perhaps for a settlement, as John Quantock, who married Mary, daughter and heir of Richard Heather, was holding the manor in 1815.⁹⁹ From the Quantock family it is said to have been acquired by the Duke of Norfolk.¹

The estate or reputed manor of *LEYTHORNE*, possibly representing the earlier Argenteyn manor (see above), was acquired by Bishop Sherborne, who in 1524 conveyed it to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, charging it with an annual payment of £10 towards the maintenance of the grammar school which he had founded at his birthplace, Rolleston in Staffs., and an annual distribution of bread to the poor.² A formal conveyance of the manor was made in 1528 by Richard Whetham,³ presumably the bishop's attorney, and in 1536 William Shelley, perhaps the representative of the previous owner, remitted to the Dean and Chapter any claims to Leythorne.⁴ In 1531 the Dean and Chapter leased the manor to Philip Carpynder and Thomas his son for sixty-one years;⁵ but this lease must have been surrendered, as in 1540 a fresh lease for forty years was granted to William Bowyer.⁶ Leythorne continued to be the seat of this branch of the Bowyers until 1675 when it was included in the sale of the main manor of North Mundham to Charles Ballett.⁷ In 1700 the Dean and Chapter leased the manor to the Rev. Shadrack Taylor,⁸ and Benjamin Taylor held the property in 1774.⁹ John Newland, then

⁶⁴ *Materials for Hist. of Archbp. Thos. Becket* (Rolls Ser.), vi, 602.

⁶⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 195.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 459.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1253-4, p. 23. This William married Alexandra daughter and heir of Thomas de Haye and widow of Adam de Godindon, who was nephew of Robert Passelewe: *Exc. e Rot. Fin.* ii, 185.

⁶⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 86.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 123, 231.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* xxiii, 1514.

⁷¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1408-13, p. 281.

⁷² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2864.

⁷³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 6 Hen. VI, no. 26.

⁷⁴ *Feud. Aids*, v, 157.

⁷⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxiii, no. 20.

⁷⁶ Elwes and Robinson, op. cit. 163.

⁷⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 320.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* xix, 58.

⁷⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), ccccvii, 73.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* cccxciv, 14.

⁸¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 58.

⁸² *Berry, Suss. Gen.* 21.

⁸³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 405.

⁸⁴ *Berry, loc. cit.*

⁸⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 59.

⁸⁶ *Add. MS.* 39488, fol. 452 v. His son Laurence settled the manor on his wife Anne, daughter of Edward Fuller, in 1701: *ibid.*

⁸⁷ Elwes and Robinson, op. cit. 163.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹ *Recov. R. Mich.* 60 Geo. III, ro. 9.

⁹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 411.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*

⁹² *Ibid.*

⁹³ *Ibid.* xxix, 268.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* xx, 411.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* 412.

⁹⁶ *P.C.C.* 190 Fox.

⁹⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 412.

⁹⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. Trin. 18 Geo. III.

⁹⁹ *Dallaway, Rape of Chichester*, 39.

¹ Elwes and Robinson, op. cit. 163.

² *Add. MS.* 5689, fol. 106. A render of 10 quarters of good wheat for 'the Doole Bread' was part of the rent paid by Sir Thomas Bowyer in 1638; *ibid.* fol. 197.

³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 265.

⁴ *Add. MS.* 39425, fol. 61.

⁵ *Add. MS.* 39411 B, fol. 9, citing the White Act Bk.

⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 20.

⁷ *Close 27 Chas. II*, pt. 2.

⁸ *Add. MS.* 39379, fol. 148; *P.C.C.*

⁹ 104 Whitfield.

¹⁰ *Add. MS.* 5689, fol. 197.

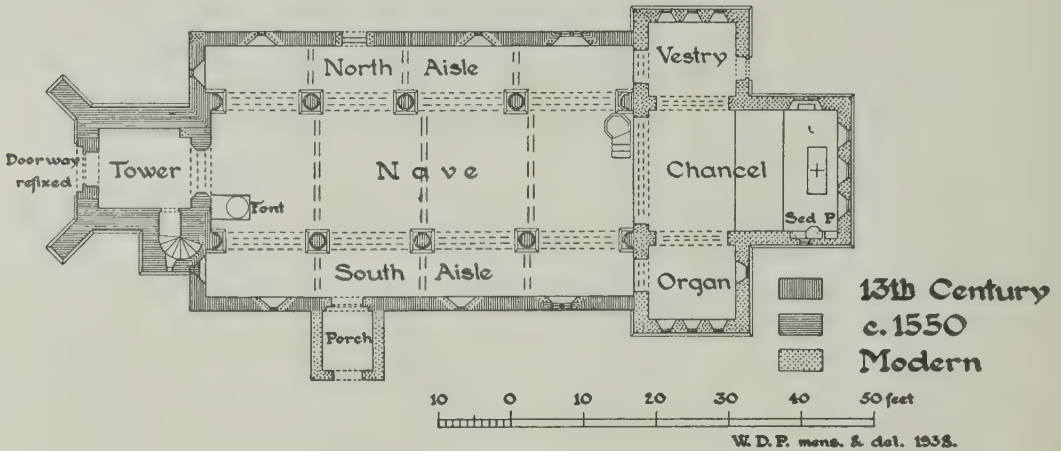
A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

mayor of Chichester, had a lease of Leythorne in 1785¹⁰ and bought the fee simple from the Dean and Chapter in 1807.¹¹

The church of *ST. STEPHEN*¹² stands in the middle of the village and consists of chancel, flanked by vestry to north and organ chamber to south, nave, north and south aisles, south porch, and west tower; it is built of

trefoil heads, perhaps 16th-century, and two modern lancets, in the south wall; between the latter is the south doorway, originally 13th-century but now largely modern renewal; this has a hood-mould and two orders, the outer moulded, the inner plain, the outer rests on nook-shafts the abacus of which is continued to form the impost of the inner order; the rear-arch is segmental pointed. In the west wall is a lancet

Parish Church of St Stephen Mundham



rubble with ashlar dressings and roofed with tile. Of the church mentioned in Domesday Book¹³ nothing remains; the nave and aisles are of the 13th century, the tower of c. 1550.¹⁴ The medieval chancel was demolished at an unknown date, and the church appears without it in Grimm's drawing of 1782;¹⁵ it was rebuilt, with the vestry and organ chamber, in 1883; the porch also is almost entirely modern.

The chancel is in the style of the 13th century with a lancet triplet to the east, a single lancet to the south and a double one to the north; there are a piscina and sedilia on the south side and an aumbry on the north. Arches of two orders, the inner moulded, springing from square jambs, open into the organ chamber and vestry. The chancel arch, of two orders, the inner moulded, is modern in 13th-century style; the roof is ceiled with boards in mansard form. The vestry has a lancet triplet to the north, an arch opening to the aisle to the west, and a door to the east; the organ chamber matches it, but has a single lancet in place of the door.

The south arcade of the nave (13th-century) is of four bays, with pointed arches of two chamfered orders resting on circular piers with moulded capitals and bases; the responds have the form of half-piers. The north arcade is similar, but the east respond is a half-octagon, and the capital of the middle pier (partly a modern renewal, but partly ancient) is of cruder design than the others; the bay spacing is irregular. The roof of the nave is modern.

The south aisle has a two-light window with ogee

window of the 13th century, blocked by the tower staircase. In the modern roof are two dormer windows of three lights each.

The south porch has a plain outer doorway, which incorporates parts of an ancient four-centred arch; next to the east jamb on the outside is a relief, apparently monumental, which originally represented a man, with one son behind him, and his wife with one daughter, all kneeling, above them was probably a representation of the Trinity; this is of about the early 16th century, an inscription below, on a separate stone, is now wholly illegible.

The north aisle resembles the south, but the north doorway (almost wholly a modern reproduction) is blocked; it had a plain pointed arch of one order resting on plain jambs without imposts, and a segmental rear-arch; the lancet window at the west end is open, and there is only one dormer window in the roof.

The tower arch (16th-century) is pointed, of two chamfered orders dying away into semi-octagonal responds. The newel staircase of the tower is at the south-east corner and is reached by a doorway with a plain four-centred arch; at each west angle is a deep diagonal buttress of three stages with sloping offsets. The west doorway (13th-century, re-used here in the 16th) is of like design to the south, but wholly ancient and of larger size; above this is a window of three cinquefoil-headed lights with perpendicular tracery under a segmental arched head, of the 16th century. The second stage of the tower has on the west side a

¹⁰ Add. MS. 39410 A, fol. 60.

¹¹ Add. MS. 39410 B, fol. 22.

¹² This is the modern invocation,

medieval authority unknown.

¹³ *V.C.H. Sussex*, i, 427.

¹⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 230.

¹⁵ Add. MS. 5675, fol. 48.

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE NORTH MUNDHAM

single lancet window with exterior rebate, perhaps 13th-century work re-used; the second stage has on each of the south, west, and north sides, a single-light window with ogee trefoil head set in a square frame. The tower is finished by a battlement over a cornice of slight projection.

The font is cylindrical, perhaps 12th-century, on a modern base. The other fittings are modern.

There are three bells:¹⁶ the oldest is medieval, inscribed AVE MARIA; the second is by Thomas Wakefield, 1617; the other bears only the date 1754.

The communion plate¹⁷ includes a silver cup with paten cover of 1568; a plain 18th-century paten; a plain silver flagon of 1806; and a silver alms-plate, probably domestic in origin, inscribed 'Elizth. Streetin 1751'; and also an ornate silver-gilt chalice of 1896, set with diamonds and rubies.

The registers begin in 1558.

The church of North Mundham was *ADVOWSON* given to Boxgrove Priory by William de St. John,¹⁸ and in 1180 the Abbey of Troarn remitted any claim to the church to Boxgrove in return for a grant of tithes in Runcton and Broomer.¹⁹ A vicarage had been ordained before 1291, when the rectory was worth £10 and the vicarage £6 13s. 4d.²⁰ Before 1535 the vicarage must have been augmented, as it was then worth £9 10s. while the rectory was farmed by the priory for only £5.²¹ After the Dissolution the rectory and advowson were sold in 1540 to Thomas Bowyer with the manor,²² with which the advowson has since descended.

There was a chantry at the altar of St. Mary Magdalen at the end of the north aisle in North Mundham church²³ founded by some member of the family of St. John of Halnaker. It was poorly endowed and in 1519 Bishop Sherborne united it to the chantry of

Halnaker, stipulating that the cantarist should celebrate at its altar at least four times in the year.²⁴ The advowson of it was conveyed with the Halnaker estate to Henry VIII by Lord de la Warre in 1540,²⁵ and the combined chantries were suppressed in 1548,²⁶ at which time the chief endowment of Mundham chantry was a rentcharge of 44s. on Jury Farm in Donnington, payable by the Hospital of St. Mary of Chichester.²⁷

There was also land called St. Mary's Croft, given for an obit, of which the vicar had the use.²⁸

There was no doubt a chapel in the monastic manor of Runcton, and the tithes there, held first by the Abbey of Troarn and then by the Priory of Bruton, constituted a rectory. This was named as an appurtenance to the manor when it was bought in 1540 by Thomas Bowyer, and the advowson of 'the church of Runcton' was also included in the sale.²⁹ The advowson is again associated with the manor in 1658,³⁰ but in neither instance has the phrase any real significance.

Similarly the tithes of South Mundham constituted a rectory belonging to the Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, and at the reconstitution of the cathedral corporation this was among the rectories confirmed to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.³¹ In 1671 there was no house attached to the rectory, and the tithe-barn was in decay, as the lessee allowed the farmers to compound for their tithes.³² The rectory continued to be leased by the Dean and Chapter³³ until it was taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Rev. John Charles Ballett Fletcher *CHARITY* by his will dated 28 April 1884 bequeathed to the incumbent and churchwardens of this parish a sum sufficient to produce £10 per annum, which he directed should be expended at their discretion for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

OVING

The old parish contained 2,989 acres, but in 1894 the portion of Rumboldswyke lying outside the city of Chichester was added to Oving, and in the following year most of the ecclesiastical parish of Portfield, which had been formed in 1871, was taken into the civil parish of the city; under the West Sussex Review Order of 1933 the civil parish of Merston was added to Oving; the present acreage of Oving is 3,013.¹ The parish measures approximately 3 miles from north to south and 2½ miles from east to west; the ground, which is good agricultural land, is low lying, almost entirely below the 50 ft. level, and there is no woodland. The road from Chichester to Bognor runs south-eastwards, crossing the disused Arundel-Chichester canal between Groves and Colworth. Farther north a secondary road from Chichester formerly ran eastwards to Aldingbourne, but is now blocked by the Tangmere aerodrome. The two are linked by minor roads, one from Shopwyke passing Drayton, where there was formerly a station on the railway that here

cuts across the parish, and another running through the village of Oving.

There are a few buildings grouped near the church. The most important is the Manor House, south-west of and adjoining the churchyard. This has evidence of an early-16th-century or possibly earlier origin, but it has suffered many alterations. A survey made in 1649 describes it as a fair brick building containing a hall, two parlours, kitchen, larder, two butteries with cellars, and twelve chambers.² The plan appears to have consisted of a ground-floor hall about 36 ft. long with a porch on the east front and another large chamber north of the hall about 28 ft. long, with a projecting chimney-stack on its west side. The chamber was divided into two parts in the 18th or 19th century, the north half being converted into a coach-house with wide doorways in the north and east walls. Subsequently these doorways were walled up and a smaller doorway inserted in the blocking of the northern. In the northern part of the hall an Elizabethan staircase

¹⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 219.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* liii, 243-4, and pl. 19.

¹⁸ *Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI.* fol. 16.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 39 v, 49 v.

²⁰ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135. In 1722 Nicholas Covert in his will refers to 'my portion of tithes in Bremor, parcel of the rectory of Roughton': *Add. MS.* 39498, fol. 271.

²¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 306, 308.

²² *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xv, 611 (45); *xix*, 442 (29).

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, p. xxii.

²⁴ *Add. MS.* 39432, fol. 8 v.

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 195.

²⁶ *Ibid.* xxxvi, 5, 94.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 4, cf. *Suss. N. & Q.* viii, 211.

²⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 35, 190.

²⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xv, 611 (45).

³⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 376.

³¹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII.* xvi, 878 (59).

³² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lii, 197.

³³ e.g. a lease in 1800 to George Farhill:

Add. MS. 39389, fol. 110.

¹ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.*

² Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 67.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

was inserted (subsequently remodelled). A wing about 20 ft. wide projects about 16 ft. on the east front, covering part of the stair-hall and half of the original main north room. Another wing crosses south of the hall, projecting about 7½ ft. to the east and about 18 ft. behind, containing the old kitchen, &c. The hall is paved with stone slabs; part of it was partitioned off in the 18th century to form a chamber, now used as a kitchen, leaving only a passageway to the east and south.

The walls are of brick, apparently of the 16th century, and the front parts have fairly tall cemented plinths projecting 6 in., possibly indicating earlier work. The north-east corner of the south wing has been reinforced with an 18th-century shallow buttress, and below this wing and part of the hall are cellars. Both the wings are gabled. None of the windows is earlier than the 18th century, but some are set in earlier and wider openings. The north-east wing had an east doorway, now walled up. The east porch is gabled and has an original four-centred entrance with moulded jambs and a chamfered square label, all of brickwork. The inner doorway is square-headed and has a moulded oak frame with Tudor base-stops. It contains a heavy battened oak door studded with nail-heads and hung with ornamental strap-hinges. The roofs are tiled. Most of the chimney-stacks have diagonal shafts, but only that over the junction of the north-east wing with the main block is of old thin bricks. No fire-place is ancient; the old kitchen had a wide fire-place (at the west end of the south cross-wing) but it has been reduced.

Three doorways to the original hall have ancient moulded oak frames; one into the north room, another adjacent into the north-east wing, and the third into the south wing. The hall has chamfered ceiling-beams, encased in the kitchen. The old kitchen has a stop-chamfered beam adapted from an early-16th-century beam set on its side.

The main staircase is a modern remodelling of an Elizabethan stair which was of square well or winding type and of which the 5-in. octagonal posts and newels with tall moulded heads have been reused. The upper rooms are modernized. The roofs are of the 18th century, but some of the timbers are more ancient, reused.

The garden wall north of the house is of 16th-century brickwork. The former stables, south of the house, are of 17th-century or earlier brickwork. In the east front and cross partitions were round-headed archways or doorways, now mostly altered or blocked. The late-17th-century stall partitions remain in place and have front posts with ball tops.

Ancient farm buildings of similar brickwork stand south-east of the house and a very large barn of eight 15 ft. bays with side aisles, having outer walls of flints and brick, has recently been converted into a dwelling-house. The cross trusses are plain; the side posts and framing between the nave and aisles have straight braces and there are similar wind-braces to the purlins.

'Thatched Cottage', west of the church, is for the most part of early-17th-century framing and has a central chimney-stack with wide fire-places and a rebated shaft.

Drayton Manor House, 1¼ miles west of the church, is an early-18th-century house, facing north, with walls of whitened brickwork, a plastered coved eaves cornice, and tiled roof. The entrance has Doric pilasters and a pediment. Stone walls to the cellars below the eastern wing are evidently part of an earlier structure on the site. Some of the rooms have 18th-century panelling, and the staircase is of c. 1730.

At Shopwyke, ½ mile farther east, is a nearly similar house of red brick with a pediment in the north front inscribed SS 1720. It has a similar doorway.

A charter of King Eadwy, dated 956, *MANORS* records his grant to Bishop Brihthelm of Selsey of lands in Oving and the neighbourhood.³ The manor of *OVING* at the time of the Domesday survey was probably included in Aldingbourne. It constituted a prebend which was attached to the dignity of precentor in the cathedral church of Chichester from early times, probably by Bishop Ralph (1091-1123). It so remained until 1857, when the precentorship lost its endowments and the manor passed into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.⁴ The only break was during the Commonwealth, when the manor of Oving seems to have been acquired by Richard and John Downes.⁵ It was customary for the prebendal estate to be leased, such leases being in later times usually for three lives; the local family of Elson⁶ held the lands from 1669 to 1730, when 'by negligence' their representative allowed the lease to lapse.⁷

Two other estates in Oving formed respectively the prebendal manors of *COLWORTH* and *WOODHORNE*. Colworth had been granted in 988 by King Æthelred II to Leofstan, with leave to bequeath it to whom he would. Presumably he or one of his successors conveyed it to the see of Selsey.⁸ Both these manors remained in the hands of their prebendaries, except during the Commonwealth, until taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Land to the value of £10 in *DRAYTON* was given by Henry I to William Conan,⁹ who had been succeeded by Alan son of Conan before 1166, when his lands constituted 1 knight's fee of the honor of Arundel.¹⁰ The overlordship of ½ fee in Drayton was assigned in 1244 to Roger de Somery and Nichole his wife, one of the sisters and coheirs of Hugh d'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel,¹¹ and was held in 1360¹² and in 1398¹³ of 'the heir of John Somery'.

In 1187 the fee was held by William son of Alan.¹⁴ It may have escheated soon after this date, as from 1192 to 1194 William de Humez appears as owing 20s. scutage in Drayton.¹⁵ The fee is next found in the hands of John l'Estrange in 1242 and 1244;¹⁶ subsequently Hamon l'Estrange granted the manor of Drayton to Urian de St. Peter, who married Margaret daughter of Roger de Somery,¹⁷ and he enfeoffed

³ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* 930. The situation of the lands granted is not stated in the charter but Oving (*Vuinges*) is named in a later endorsement on one copy.

⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxiv, 189.

⁵ *Recov. R. East.* 1652, m. 20.

⁶ Pedigree in Elwes and Robinson, *Mansions of West Sussex*, 161.

⁷ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 52.

⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 53; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 103-9. The Saxon boundaries are named, and those identifiable correspond with the bounds of the south-east part of Oving parish.

⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlvii, 114; *Bk. of Fees*, 72.

¹⁰ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 76.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, 417.

¹³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 22 Ric. II, no. 34.

¹⁴ Farrer (*loc. cit.*) identifies him as Fitz-Alan of Clun, but it seems more likely that he was the son of Alan son of Conan.

¹⁵ *Pipe R.* 4-6 Ric. I.

¹⁶ Farrer, *loc. cit.*

¹⁷ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 379.

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE OVING

Robert de Standon in $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor;¹⁸ but this led to disputes, and eventually Urian recovered the whole and leased it to Geoffrey de Picheford, who was tenant in 1275.¹⁹ Geoffrey on the occasion of his marriage, at the church of Ankerwyke Priory (Bucks.) on the Sunday before All Saints 1270, endowed his wife Alice with lands including all that he held in Drayton, namely a quarter of the vill.²⁰ At this point a complication arises, as in 1280 John Tregoz is found granting the manor of Drayton to Roger de Clifford the elder for life,²¹ and shortly afterwards Tregoz and Clifford conveyed their respective interests in the manor to Queen Eleanor, who in 1282 gave Drayton to Geoffrey de Picheford and Alice his wife in exchange for lands in Derbyshire.²² Next year John Tregoz granted the manor to Geoffrey and Alice,²³ and in 1293 they obtained the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor held in dower by Margaret widow of Urian de St. Peter from her and her then husband Ralph Basset.²⁴ According to one version the manor had been held by an earlier John Tregoz, who leased it for life to Robert Tregoz and died leaving a son Henry under age. After Robert's death his wife Alice married John Dewyas and had a son called John Tregoz who granted it, as already stated, to Queen Eleanor. Thomas Tregoz, son of Henry, unsuccessfully sued Alice widow of Geoffrey de Picheford for the manor.²⁵ No more is heard of the Tregoz claim, and in 1320 John son of Geoffrey de Picheford granted the reversion of the manor after the death of Alice²⁶ to Bartholomew de Badlesmere,²⁷ who seems also to have acquired the mesne lordship, as at the time of his attainder and execution in 1322 he was seised of the reversion of the manor of Drayton after the death of John l'Estrange, who held it of the heirs of Roger de Somery.²⁸ His lands were restored by Edward III to his son Giles de Badlesmere, who was unsuccessfully sued for the manor by Thomas son of John de Picheford in 1332.²⁹ Giles died in 1338 seised of the manor of Drayton,³⁰ which was assigned in dower to his widow Elizabeth,³¹ with reversion to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and his wife Elizabeth, the eldest of the four sisters of Giles.³² Elizabeth the widow of Giles married Hugh le Despenser and died in 1359, when Drayton passed to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, son of the Countess of Northampton by her first husband.³³ It then descended with the Mortimers to Richard, Duke of York,³⁴ and so to the Crown. In 1544 the manor, distinguished as Weston Drayton, was granted to Thomas Bishopp, who died in January 1560, at which time it was valued at £16 13s. 4d. and was held of the Crown as $\frac{1}{80}$ knight's fee.³⁵ It then descended in the Bishopp family with Hunston (q.v.).

In 1428 the Countess of March was holding $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Drayton and the Prior of Boxgrove was holding another $\frac{1}{2}$ fee there.³⁶ These corresponded to the

manors of Westcourt (with which we have just dealt) and *EASTCOURT*, mentioned in connexion with pasturage rights in 1332.³⁷ The name occurs again in 1560 when the reversion of 'the manor of Drayton called Estcourt', late of the monastery of Boxgrove and then held on lease by Anne Barnam and Robert her son, was granted to Thomas and George Stoughton.³⁸ No other references to the 'manor' are known, but the estate of Drayton Eastcourt came into the hands of John Caryll about this time. A contemporary map³⁹ shows the complex of tenurial rights here. The two houses—Thomas Bishopp's Westcourt and John Caryll's Eastcourt—are shown on either side of 'Drayton Street' and the fields belonging to each are indicated; the demesnes of Runciton Manor come close to Westcourt on the south, and the Leythorne estate of Thomas Bowyer on the north; while a hedge planted in 1518 as the boundary between Drayton and Merston runs east from Eastcourt. The latter was surveyed for Sir John Caryll in 1637, when the land, some 300 acres, was in the occupation of Henry and William Peachie;⁴⁰ and it is probable that it formed part of the Carylls' manorial estate of Merston (q.v.).

The manor of *MARTINESGRAVE* or *GROVE*⁴¹ belonged to the city of Chichester in the time of Henry I, but he gave lands then worth £10 to William de Fresne (*de Fraxino*),⁴² and this was no doubt the 'land of Fresne' which in 1166 constituted one fee of the honor of Arundel.⁴³ In 1187 Martinesgrave was in the king's hands, being tallaged at 10s.,⁴⁴ and towards the end of 1189 it was granted to Niel de Broc.⁴⁵ Shortly after this, Robert de Tregoz also held the manor for a while, as he had £10 of land in Martinesgrave in 1196⁴⁶ and gave to Boxgrove Priory for the soul of his wife Sybil two crofts in his manor of Grove, 'which was given to me for my service', one being Elbrugge croft and the other Leacroft adjoining the road to Oving.⁴⁷ His charter is undated but was before 1215, in which year Prior Robert demised to Peter de Wodehorne Ipicroft at Martinesgrave, 'which croft Robert de Tregoz gave us'.⁴⁸ A later William de Fresne seems to have recovered the estate before 1217, but shortly afterwards forfeited Martinesgrave as a Norman and it was given first to Robert de Vilars and then in 1223, on his death, to William, Earl of Arundel,⁴⁹ the overlord of the fee. In 1233, during the minority of Earl Hugh, the king gave the manor to William de Picheford.⁵⁰ William de Fresne, however, returned to England, recovered his lands in Drayton and Grove, and obtained leave to alienate them to John de Gatesden.⁵¹ He in turn conveyed the land to Boxgrove Priory.⁵²

On the division of Earl Hugh's fees between his coheirs in 1244 the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Grove held by John de Gatesden was assigned to John FitzAlan, who, as already stated, confirmed it to Boxgrove Priory; there

¹⁸ Orders were given for the delimitation of this $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1275: *Coram Rege* R., 14, m. 5. ¹⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 144.

²⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, p. 54.

²¹ *Ibid.* 46. In 1277 John Tregoz had sued Robert de Standon for $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2 carucates of land and 6 marks rent in Drayton: *Add. MS.* 39373, fol. 46.

²² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 261.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 943.

²⁴ *Ibid.* 1122.

²⁵ *Add. MS.* 5689, fol. 99; *Parly. R.* ii, 417.

²⁶ She was wife of Robert le Butiler in

1308: *Add. MS.* 39373, fol. 219.

²⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1575.

²⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 95.

²⁹ *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 619.

³⁰ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, 134, 144, 146.

³¹ *Cal. Close*, 1337-9, p. 498.

³² *Ibid.* 1341-3, p. 149.

³³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* x, 531.

³⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3095.

³⁵ *Ibid.* iii, 12. ³⁶ *Feud. Aids*, v, 157.

³⁷ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), B. 9298.

³⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1558-60, p. 319.

³⁹ *Maps* (P.R.O.), MP. L9.

⁴⁰ *Add. Chart.* 18949.

⁴¹ *La Grave* (12th-14th cent.), now represented by Groves.

⁴² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlvii, 114.

⁴³ *Red Bk. of Exch.* 202.

⁴⁴ *Pipe R.* 33 Hen. II.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 35 Hen. II.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 7 Ric. I.

⁴⁷ *Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI*, fol. 64.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* fol. 135 v.

⁴⁹ *Farrer*, op. cit. 82.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 200, 206.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 1237-42, p. 107; *Cott. MS.*

Claud. A. VI, fol. 14 v, 129.

⁵² *Ibid.* fol. 128, 131.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

was also $\frac{1}{20}$ fee in Grove held by John de la Grave which was assigned to Robert de Tateshale.⁵³ This was represented in 1303 by $\frac{1}{80}$ held by Ralph de la Grave, $\frac{1}{80}$ by Robert le Botiller, and $\frac{1}{40}$ by Richard de Picheford.⁵⁴ These were assigned in 1309 to John de Orreby and Joan his wife and Joan de Driby, co-heirs of Tateshale;⁵⁵ and the $\frac{1}{40}$ fee was held in 1339 of Sir William de Bernak in right of Alice his wife, representing Tateshale, by John de la Grave.⁵⁶

The obscure manor of *EGLEY* had been attached to the city of Chichester until Henry I bestowed it with Kingsham (q.v.)⁵⁷ on some unrecorded recipient. The two estates passed together to William Ruffus, who held them in 1218, and eventually to his great-granddaughter Emma, who married John de Grey of Shirland.⁵⁸ Their son Reynold de Grey in 1256 granted various estates including Kingsham and Egley to John de Grey,⁵⁹ presumably his brother,⁶⁰ and in 1297 conveyed Kingsham to William de Ayot.⁶¹ In 1326 John Moyné⁶² and Cicely his wife settled the manor of Egley on themselves and his heirs,⁶³ and in 1332 a return was made that Reynold le Moyné at the time of his death held lands in Egley of John de Leom by rent of a pound of cummin, and that his son John was of full age.⁶⁴ John Moyné and Cicely in 1361 received from Henry Eyott a messuage, 120 acres of arable and 100 acres of pasture in Oving, to hold for life with reversion to Henry;⁶⁵ but next year the reversion of this estate was transferred to Richard, Earl of Arundel.⁶⁶ These are presumably the lands in Egley which the earl in 1377 granted to Stephen Holt for life,⁶⁷ and which Richard II in 1397 leased to William Stock and John Wilton.⁶⁸ After this time Egley is always found attached to Shopwick.

The manor of *SHOPWICK* was another of the estates belonging to the city of Chichester until Henry I gave it, as £5 of land, to Reynold Hareng.⁶⁹ According to the confirmation charter issued by King Stephen c. 1145, Ralph Hareng gave tithes in Shopwick to Lewes Priory,⁷⁰ and in 1166 another Reynold seems to have held a fee of the Earl of Arundel.⁷¹ The overlordship continued in the honor of Arundel, passing to John FitzAlan in 1244,⁷² and the manor was held of the earl in 1377.⁷³ On the death of William Hareng, about 1230, the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee seems to have been divided between Peter de Hotot, son of his eldest daughter Emma, and Nicholas de Wauncy, son of his second daughter Felice.⁷⁴ Nicholas, however, in 1249 demised his $\frac{1}{2}$ fee to Peter, subject to the interest of Ralph Belet and Sybil his wife in right of her dower.⁷⁵ Peter's son

Robert with his wife Hawise had a grant of the manor of Shopwick in 1284 from Isabel de Mortimer,⁷⁶ the widow of John FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel. Robert de Hotot died in or before 1293, leaving a son Peter who was then under age⁷⁷ and who must have died without issue, as the estate passed to two coheresses, perhaps daughters of Robert, namely Margaret wife of Roland Huscarl and Hawise wife of Ralph de Heuere, or Hevere.⁷⁸ The manor of Shopwick was settled on Ralph and Hawise in 1306,⁷⁹ and on their son Thomas and Alice his wife in 1320.⁸⁰ Sir Thomas was still holding the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in 1330,⁸¹ in which year he had a grant of free warren in his manor of Shopwick.⁸² On his death the manor descended to John Brocas, son of Oliver Brocas by Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas, and on his death in 1377 it passed to Sir Edward St. John, son of Joan sister of Sir Thomas de Hevere,⁸³ subject to dower in $\frac{1}{4}$ granted to Sybil widow of John Brocas, who shortly afterwards married John de Uvedale.⁸⁴ Shortly after this the manor seems to have come into the hands of the overlord, Richard, Earl of Arundel, who was seised of it at his death in 1396.⁸⁵ Subsequently it appears to have been given to Sir Thomas Arundel of Betchworth, brother of John, Earl of Arundel, as it was held by his daughter and heiress Eleanor and her husband Sir Thomas Browne when the latter was attainted. Eleanor married Thomas Vaughan and in 1465 they had a grant from Edward IV of the manors of Shopwick and Egley.⁸⁶ In 1468 John, Duke of Norfolk, and Elizabeth his wife made a settlement of various manors, including Shopwick and Egley,⁸⁷ and seven years later the trustees granted these two manors to Sir George Browne, son of Sir Thomas.⁸⁸ He was attainted under Richard III but these manors were held jointly with his wife Elizabeth,⁸⁹ and his lands were subsequently restored to his family, in which the manors or joint manor of *SHOPWICK EAGLE*⁹⁰ descended until the death of Sir Ambrose Browne in 1661.⁹¹ His granddaughter Margaret married William Fenwick, from whom the manor was bought by Thomas Brereton, who in 1699 left it to his eldest daughter Mary.⁹² She died in 1701 and left it to her nephew Thomas William Brereton;⁹³ from his son Thomas it passed to Samuel Billingsley, who in 1765 settled it on his son John at his marriage with Sarah Hughes.⁹⁴ John died in 1776 and Sarah married Richard Crichtett and died in 1823;⁹⁵ her grandson John Frederick Billingsley made arrangements for the sale of the manor in 1838.⁹⁶ Meanwhile, the estate, apart from the manorial rights, had been bought

⁵³ *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, p. 249.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, p. 107. In 1300 Richard de Picheford conveyed 90 acres in Grove and Oving to Robert le Botiller and Alice his wife for her life: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1130. ⁵⁵ Farrer, op. cit. 45.

⁵⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, 221, 324.

⁵⁷ Now included in Chichester: *V.C.H. Sussex*, iii, 105. ⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 40 Hen. III.

⁶⁰ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 713.

⁶¹ *V.C.H. Sussex*, iii, 105.

⁶² Geoffrey le Moyné was already holding $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in 'Heggelye', worth £10, in 1275: *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), 212.

⁶³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1676.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 464.

⁶⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2244.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* 2258.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, p. 209.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 270.

⁶⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlvii, 114.

⁷⁰ *Cal. Doc. France*, 510. The gift is not referred to in the Chartulary, but in 1258 the priory had long been in peaceful possession of tithes in the parish of Oving: *Cal. Anct. D.* iv, A. 10095.

⁷¹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* 201.

⁷² *Cal. Close*, 1242-7, p. 250.

⁷³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* i Ric. II, no. 4.

⁷⁴ Farrer, op. cit. 69.

⁷⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 508. Farrer (loc. cit.) suggests that Sybil was sister of William Hareng's wife, Alice or Felice de Broc. It seems more likely that she was William's widow.

⁷⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 966.

⁷⁷ De Banco R. 102, m. 147.

⁷⁸ Farrer, op. cit. 70.

⁷⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1198, 1209. Ralph had apparently succeeded before 1296: *ibid.* x, 95.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* xxiii, 1582.

⁸¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, 230.

⁸² *Cal. Chart. R.* 1327-41, p. 199.

⁸³ Elwes and Robinson, *Mansions of West Sussex*, 160; *Chan. Inq. p.m.*

i Ric. II, no. 4.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* 2 Ric. II, no. 93.

⁸⁵ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 89.

⁸⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1461-7, pp. 464, 548.

⁸⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3182.

⁸⁸ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 89.

⁸⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 2 Ric. III, no. 42.

⁹⁰ This title, used from this time onwards, misled Dallaway and other antiquaries to assert that Shopwick was held of 'the Honor of the Eagle, or Pevensey.

⁹¹ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 89; Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 350.

⁹² Add. MS. 39502, fol. 123.

⁹³ *Ibid.* fol. 125.

⁹⁴ Add. MS. 39389, fol. 135.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* fol. 243.

⁹⁶ Add. MS. 39502, fol. 124.

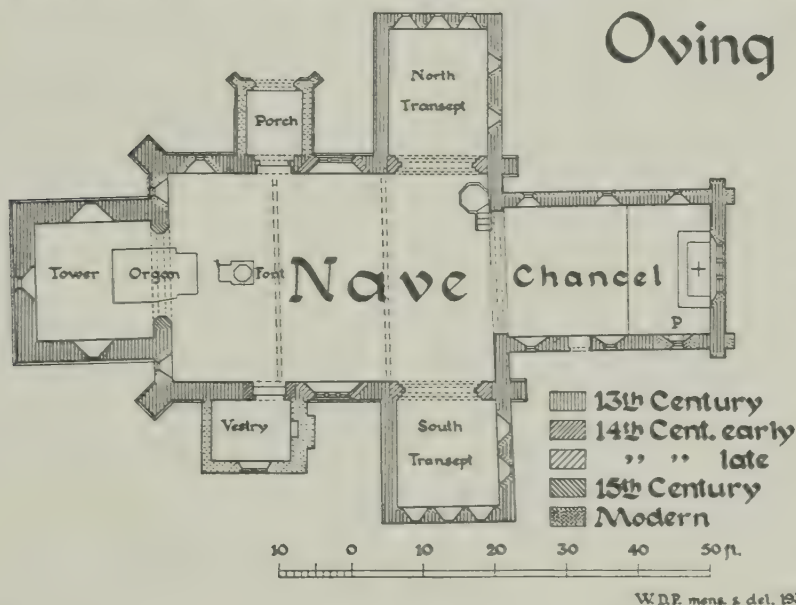
HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE Oving

c. 1670 by Stephen Challen, whose daughter's son Challen Miller sold it to Edmund Woods, in whose family it descended for several generations.⁹⁷

The church of *ST. ANDREW*⁹⁸ stands *CHURCH* east of the manor house and consists of chancel, nave flanked by two transepts, west tower with spire, north porch, and vestry south of the nave. The nave, west of the transepts, is of

traces of exterior jambs below the present sill; these windows also differ from the others in having internal rebates. On the south side of the chancel is a piscina, its square jambs ancient, its semicircular arch modern; between the second and third windows is a priest's door with plain pointed arch and segmental rear-arch, of the 13th century, having a Mass dial on each exterior jamb. Between this and the western window are

Parish Church of St Andrew Oving



knapped flint, the remainder of the church is in ordinary flint rubble; of the ashlar dressings some are Caen stone, some Binsted; the north and south doorways of the nave are of clunch; the roofs are tile, the spire shingled.

In 1881 traces of a former 12th-century church were discovered: 'these ran in a straight line eastward from about 3 ft. on either side of the tower arch'.⁹⁹ Two reused stones bearing chevron ornament are visible in the west wall of the north transept. The existing church, except the porch and vestry, was built in the 13th century; it was restored in 1840 when 'every vestige of antiquity, if any existed then, [was] removed'.¹ It was again restored in 1881; the porch and vestry are modern.

The chancel has pairs of buttresses at each eastern corner, those against the east wall being entirely modern, those against the north and south largely restorations; the east window (also modern) is of three lights with net tracery. On each side of the chancel are three lancet windows with segmental rear-arches; the eastern on the south side is modern, replacing a square-headed two-light window; the westernmost on each side has its interior sill some 2 ft. 6 in. below the lower edge of the glazing, as though for a low side window. No trace of this can now be seen outside, the wall having been refaced, but a drawing of 1795 shows

traces of the east quoin of the splay of another lancet; this suggests that, as at Apuldrum, the westernmost lancets were altered to low side windows very soon after being built.² A moulded string-course runs round the chancel.

The chancel arch is as high and wide as the chancel; it is of the 13th century and shows no sign of having been enlarged in modern times; the arch is of two chamfered orders, the chamfer of one having a hollow on it; the responds are square, the inner order is carried on a scalloped corbel whose moulded abacus is continued on each side as an impost.³ The roof framing is entirely modern.

The nave has a buttress at each of the four corners, those at the east set square, those at the west diagonal. On the south side is the transept arch of three chamfered orders, resting on responds of similar section with moulded capitals and bases. Next is a three-light window with trefoil-headed lights and a modified form of Perpendicular tracery, with vertical mullions rising from, but the principal mullions stopping at, the heads of the lights. This window, and probably the arch east of it, are of the later 14th century. The south doorway has moulded jambs and arch, constructionally of one order but with the profile of two, each order having a wave-mould on a chamfer; there is also a hood-mould.

⁹⁷ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 71.

⁹⁸ Add. MS. 39366, fol. 99 v, quoting Common Roll Mich. 11 Henry VIII,

ro. 511. Cf. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 265.

⁹⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxi, 200.

¹ Ibid.

² Any traces of a corresponding quoin

on the north side are covered by a mural monument.

³ Illustrated, *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 44.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

The transept arch and three-light window on the north side of the nave correspond to those on the south. The north doorway has an arch of two moulded orders, the mouldings dying into a vertical cylindrical impost; there is also a hood-mould ending in stops of carved foliage. Each order rests on nook-shafts with moulded bases and caps, the latter showing the nail-head moulding. This doorway, like that on the south, is apparently of the 14th century.⁴ West of it is a single lancet window, apparently entirely modern. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders dying away into semi-octagonal responds. On each side of it is a single lancet window, the sill of which is about 15 ft. above the floor; these seem to have been inserted in the 19th century to light a gallery. The roofing is modern, in three bays, with trussed rafters, tie-beams, and king-posts.

The south transept has two plain lancets in its east wall and a triplet, also plain, the middle light the highest, in the south wall. The north transept is of similar design, but the southern of the two lancets in the east wall is entirely modern, replacing a three-light window shown in Grimm's drawing. The roofs of both transepts are modern.

The lowest stage of the tower has a plain lancet in each of the north and south walls, and a third, set somewhat higher up, in the west; the head of this rises above the level of the sills of two more lancets immediately over those in the north and south walls; there is no west doorway. There is an upper stage with plain lancets in the south, west, and north faces, surmounted by a broach spire which seems out of plumb.

There is an ancient altar slab, measuring 2 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 9 in., found in 1881 under the tower arch and removed to its present position under the communion table.⁵ The font stands east of the tower arch; it has an octagonal bowl on a moulded shaft, of doubtful date. On the south wall of the nave is a small relief of the Royal Arms as borne by Queen Victoria.

There are four bells:⁶ (1) by Thomas Giles, 1613; (2) and (3) by Brian Eldridge, 1627 and 1653; (4) by Clement Tosear, 1702.

The old communion plate was sold in 1840 to provide a new set.⁷

The registers begin in 1561.

The tithes and prebendal manor of *ADVOWSON* Oving were given at an early date to the precentor of Chichester Cathedral. In 1225, when Hugh de Talmaco was precentor, an ordinance was made by which the vicar was to have all the tithes of the demesne,⁸ the small tithes throughout the parish, and certain obventions and legacies.⁹ In 1291 the vicarage was valued at £10,¹⁰ and fifty years later it was recorded that the rector (i.e. the precentor) had a messuage and 2 ploughlands of glebe worth £15 8s., meadow worth £3 17s. 4d., and pasture £3; his manorial dovecot yielded 10s., the customs of his

tenants 30s., and their rents £5 6s. 8d.¹¹ The manor and prebend were farmed in 1535 for £19 2s. 1½d. and the rectorial tithes were worth £20;¹² the vicarage was then returned at £10 11s. 10d.¹³ The advowson remained in the hands of the precentors until, under the Act of 1840,¹⁴ it passed to the bishop. In 1931 the benefice of Merston was annexed to that of Oving.

An acre of land, given for the maintenance of two wax tapers in the church and known as Ave Lande or Lamp Acre, was seized by the Crown in 1548 as devoted to superstitious uses.¹⁵

There was a chapel at Colworth, which is mentioned in 1510¹⁶ and was given, as 'the old chapel', to Theophilus Adams in 1583, with a piece of meadow called 'Saint Georges meade'.¹⁷

Mr. Henry de Garland and Mr. Hugh de Warkenby had licence in 1325 to alienate to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester 38 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and ½ acre of wood in Colworth and Oving, worth 53s. 10d.¹⁸ This was for the endowment of a chantry in the chapel of St. Faith, in the cathedral close, for the soul of Mr. Roger de la Grave, to which Bishop John de Stratford gave his consent in 1337.¹⁹ It was known as the chantry of Colworth in the cathedral of Chichester,²⁰ but by 1441 the chaplain had ceased to function.²¹ The endowment is presumably the estate of Maryland in Challworth (*sic*) in Oving, held by the dean and chapter in 1535 and then leased to John Wiatt for 53s. 4d.²²

After the death of the Rev. G. H. Langdon, Vicar of Oving, in December 1851, it was proposed to erect a church at Portfield in his memory.²³ It was, however, not until 1871 that Portfield was formed into a new ecclesiastical district with a vicarage in the gift of the bishop.

Woods's Almshouses. Ellen Charlotte *CHARITY* Drewitt by will dated 3 September 1891 gave to the Vicar of Oving £2,500, the income to be divided by the vicar and churchwardens between the occupants of the six almshouses built in the parish by Miss Katharine Woods. By a deed poll dated 3 August 1899 the Rev. Henry George Woods, D.D., conveyed to the then vicar and churchwardens the almshouses, to be for ever thereafter occupied by aged or infirm persons inhabitants of the civil parish of Oving, subject to the rules and provisions set out in the deed. The deed provided that the charity should be under the sole management of the vicar and churchwardens of Oving and two other persons resident in the parish to be elected annually by the parish council. By a scheme of the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) dated 30 October 1899 it was provided that the balance of the fund should be transferred or invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds and that the income should be remitted to the trustees and applied by them for the benefit of the inmates of the almshouses in such manner and proportions as they may think proper.

⁴ The greater size and ornamentation of the north door suggest that it was in the Middle Ages, as it is now, the principal entrance to the church.

⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxiv, 201.

⁶ *Ibid.* xvi.

⁷ *Ibid.* liii, 249.

⁸ The tithes of Drayton and Martinsgrove were shown in 1255 to belong to the abbey of Séz (Anct. D., B. 9295-7). In 1385 these tithes, including those from

the lands of Boxgrove Priory, were shared between the Vicar and the Bailiff of Atherington, as agent for Séz: Rentals and Surveys (P.R.O.), 15, no. 47.

⁹ Chich. Epis. Reg. Praty. fol. 86; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* iv, 211.

¹⁰ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

¹¹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 358.

¹² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 299.

¹³ *Ibid.* 308.

¹⁴ 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, s. 41.

¹⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 35, 196.

¹⁶ *Suss. N. & Q.* vii, 65-6.

¹⁷ Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 4.

¹⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1324-7, p. 117.

¹⁹ Liber E. (Chich. Muniments), fol. 212.

²⁰ e.g. *Cal. Papal L.*, v, 420.

²¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* iii, 153.

²² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 296.

²³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxiv, 197.

RUMBOLDSWYKE

This small parish of 652 acres has since 1893 been included within the bounds of the city of Chichester, on the south-eastern edge of which it lies, its western boundary being the road running south towards Selsey. The place was originally, and frequently in later times, designated simply Wyke, and it is not known who was the Rumbold by whose name it was usually distinguished from about 1225 onwards.

A mill is mentioned at Rumboldswyke in 1228,¹ and when dower was assigned in 1274 to the widow of Roger de Wyke it included land in 'the Buttes of the mill' and 10s. 10½d. from the windmill.² It occurs again in 1300, and in 1340 the vicar had the tithes of the mill, valued at 2s.³

The manor of *WYKE* or *RUMBOLDS-MANORS WYKE* had been held in the time of the

Confessor by five men as five 'manors' and was then assessed at 9 hides. In 1086 the assessment had been reduced to 6 hides and it was held under Earl Roger by Hugh and of him by Warin.⁴ The overlordship remained with the honor of Arundel, the fee passing to Roger de Monhaut on the death of Earl Hugh d'Aubigny in 1243.⁵ A mesne lordship is found in 1242, when John and Hubert de Wykes held the fee of Ralph de Thony;⁶ and in 1274 the fee had been recently held by Roger de Thony, or Toeni, being then in the king's hands through the minority of Roger's son Ralph.⁷ Ralph's son Robert died in 1310, when his heir was his sister Alice, then wife of Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (died 1315), and in 1317 wife of William la Zouche.⁸ One fee in Rumboldswyke was held of the Earl of Warwick in 1312⁹ and was said to be held of Earl Thomas, grandson of Guy and Alice, at his death in 1402.¹⁰ This, however, was probably an error, as not only did William la Zouche hold the fee by courtesy after the death of his wife,¹¹ but their son Alan held it at his death in 1346,¹² and Hugh la Zouche died seised of it in 1399,¹³ the fee being in each instance held as of the manor of River in Tillington. River passed with Hugh's widow Joan in marriage to Sir John Pelham,¹⁴ of whom the manor of 'Wyke in Rumboldswyke' was held in 1419,¹⁵ and it was still held of River in 1487 when the latter manor was in the hands of John Covert and Isabel (Pelham)¹⁶ his wife.¹⁷

The manor of Rumboldswyke first appears early in the 13th century in the hands of a certain Godeheude, probably a member of the family de Wykes, who was widow of William de Planchis in 1218. In that year she, with consent of her daughter Eustache, gave 50s. rent in Wikes, for the good of the soul of her son Richard, to the Abbey of Arden (Yorks.), who sold

it to Boxgrove Priory in 1240.¹⁸ She subsequently married Geoffrey Peverel and Eustache married Hubert de Warham, *alias* de Wykes,¹⁹ and after the death of Godeheude, Geoffrey, Hubert, and Eustache lived together in the manor house, with an agreement that if they separated Geoffrey should have half the vill or manor of Rumboldswyke.²⁰ In 1228 Eustache was engaged in a suit with Robert de Amberley concerning Robert's mill in Rumboldswyke.²¹ She was dead by 1235, when her son and heir John de Wykes granted to Hubert for life a moiety of a knight's fee in Rumboldswyke with the services of certain specified tenants, half the field called Othull and other named fields.²² John de Wykes was succeeded by his brother Roger, who died in 1274 holding the manor as 1 knight's fee.²³ His heirs seem to have been his sisters Godeheude²⁴ and Christiane, mother of Walter de Mereworth *alias* de Wykes.²⁵ Godeheude in 1275 conveyed to Geoffrey de Pycheford and Mary his wife ½ of the manor of Rumboldswick and the reversion of tenements in Wyke and Manewode (the Manhood) held in dower by William de Valoynes and Laderena his wife (perhaps the widow of John de Wykes) and by Nichole widow of Roger de Wykes; but Walter de Wykes her kinsman asserted his claim. He asserted that Godeheude had many years before taken the veil as a nun at Kilburn, but it was shown that, although she apparently resided in the nunnery, she had never been professed, and the manor was therefore, in 1294, assigned to her and Walter in moieties.²⁷ In 1300 Richard de Pycheford (son of Geoffrey) acquired from Robert le Butiller and Alice his wife (widow of Geoffrey) a messuage, 132 acres of land, and ½ a mill in Rumboldswyke, Walter de Mereworth asserting his claim.²⁸ In 1317 Geoffrey de Pycheford, carrying out an agreement made by his brother Richard, sold half the manor and advowson to Sir John de Foxle,²⁹ who had already in 1312 acquired ¾ of the other half from Walter, son of Walter de Wykes.³⁰ Sir John was succeeded by his son Thomas de Foxle, on whom the whole manor was settled for life in 1338, with reversion to his son John and his heirs male, or in default on his brother Thomas.³¹ This (Sir) John de Foxle leased the manor at 20 marks rent to Edith, widow of Robert Blundell, for life, and in 1377 left the reversion, in the event of his dying without legitimate issue, to John de Foxle, his illegitimate son by Joan Martyn, and his heirs male, or in default to John's brothers Thomas or Richard.³² John died in 1420 seised of the manor, leaving an infant daughter Alice,³³ but under the settlement the manor passed to his brother Thomas, whose daughter and coheir Elizabeth had married Thomas Uvedale by 1446.³⁴ The

¹ *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 105.

² *Ibid.* 1272-9, p. 129.

³ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 353.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 426.

⁵ *Add. MS.* 5690, fol. 77.

⁶ *Bk. of Fees*, 692.

⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1272-9, p. 129; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 72.

⁸ *G.E.C. Complete Peerage* (1st edn.), viii, 56.

⁹ *Add. MS.* 28024, fol. 195.

¹⁰ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 2 Hen. IV, no. 58.

¹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, 112.

¹² *Ibid.* 662.

¹³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 1 Hen. IV, pt. 1, no. 20.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxix, 56.

¹⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. V, no. 36;

Plac. in Canc. file 24, no. 25.

¹⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxix, 56.

¹⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), iii, 118.

¹⁹ *Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI*, fol. 97v.

²⁰ *Exc. e Rot. Fin.* i, 109.

²¹ *Bracton's Note-Book*, no. 1058.

²² *Cal. Close*, 1227-31, p. 105.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 329.

²⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ii, 72.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Plac. Abbrev. (Rec. Com.)*, 187;

Cal. Close, 1272-9, p. 101.

²⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 862; *Cal. Close*,

1272-9, p. 129.

²⁸ *Add. MS.* 39373, fol. 140, citing *De Banco R. Trin.* 22 Edw. I, m. 142; *Coram Rege R.* 11, m. 5d.

²⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1129.

³⁰ *Ibid.* xxiii, 1499.

³¹ *Ibid.* 1348; *Cal. Close*. 1307-13, p. 551.

³² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1868.

³³ *Plac. in Canc. file* 24, no. 25; *Anct. D. (P.R.O.)*, B. 9213. The fee was held in 1399 by John Loghteburgh: *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 1 Hen. IV, pt. 1, no. 20; probably he was acting as trustee.

³⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 7 Hen. V, no. 36.

³⁵ *Add. MS.* 39379, fol. 9, citing *Pardon R.* 24-25 Henry VI.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

manor is next found in the possession of Thomas Rogers, who died in January 1488, having, a few months before his death, settled the manors of Rumboldswyke and *HOLYNGARDEN* on his daughter Elizabeth (then aged about 12) on her marriage with William, son of Thomas Essex.³⁵ Margaret, widow of Thomas Rogers, married Thomas Fetyplace, and in 1489 claimed dower in the two manors.³⁶ In 1513 there was a fresh settlement on William Essex and Elizabeth,³⁷ and in 1543 Sir William Essex of Chipping Lambourne (Berks.) and Thomas his son granted Rumboldswyke to the King in exchange for manors in Berkshire.³⁸ The manor, with 30 acres in Portfield, 60 acres in Otehills, and the farms of Grenestret and Walshehlands in Oving, remained in the hands of the Crown until 1558.³⁹ In 1560 it was granted to John Fenner,⁴⁰ who died on Christmas Day 1566, leaving an infant son Dudley.⁴¹ He had, however, already sold the manor to Richard Pype, leatherseller of London,⁴² who in 1569 sold it to Francis Bowyer, alderman of London, and Elizabeth his wife, to whose son William it came on the death of Francis in 1581.⁴³ This Sir William Bowyer settled the manor on his second son Henry on his marriage with Anne, daughter of Nicholas Salter, in 1609.⁴⁴ Henry's son William seems to have sold it to William Cawley of Chichester in 1634,⁴⁵ and he was holding it in 1652.⁴⁶ His son William Cawley apparently recovered his father's forfeited property, as he and Elizabeth his wife sold the manor of Rumboldswyke in 1689 to Sir Charles Littleton,⁴⁷ who conveyed it in 1691 to John Braman.⁴⁸ By 1725 the manor had been acquired by Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough,⁴⁹ and it subsequently descended with the manor of Westbourne (q.v.) to Richard Barwell.

Certain property in Rumboldswyke came into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers and was administered under their preceptory of Poling; the tithes of corn here were worth £4 in 1338,⁵⁰ and on the suppression of the Order it was presumably granted to the College of Holy Trinity, Arundel,⁵¹ with the other Poling property. The property of the college was granted in 1544 to the Earl of Arundel,⁵² but the Rumboldswyke estates seem to have come into the hands of the Crown and apparently constituted a separate manor. Burrell⁵³ quotes a survey of 1608 which records that there belong to His Majesty in right of the manor of Rumboldswick $\frac{1}{3}$ of the tithes on the farm of Weike, which were sometime of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem and are worth £6 13s. 4d., also tithe corn from 14 acres in the common fields called Portfeild, Weeke feild, and Townes feild in the said parish, worth £2. It is also stated that the king has a court leet and may hold a court baron. In 1632 the manor of Rumboldswick, parcel of the bailliwick of Poling and then leased to John Baker, was granted to William Collins and others.⁵⁴

It was subsequently held with the main manor, the conveyances by Cawley to Littleton and by Littleton to Braman, in 1687 and 1691 respectively (see above), being of 'the manors of Weeke *alias* Rumboldswyke and *SAINT JOHN OF JERUSALEM*'; and in 1814 Edward Miller Mundy and Catherine (Barwell) his wife conveyed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor of 'Rumboldswyke *alias* St. John of Jerusalem' to Walter Butler.⁵⁵ The devisees of Richard Barwell are said to have sold the St. John manor to Richard Dally, who sold to Henry Padwick.⁵⁶ In 1828 William Padwick held the manors of Rumboldswyke and St. John of Jerusalem,⁵⁷ and in 1876 Frederick Padwick was lord of the manor.⁵⁸

The church of *ST. MARY*⁵⁹ stands east of the Chichester-Hunston road, and consists of chancel with north organ chamber (now empty), nave, and north aisle. It is built of flint rubble, a little herringbone work being visible in the chancel walls, with ashlar dressings, and is roofed with tile.

The original church, a chancel and nave, was built in the 11th century, and suffered no more than minor alterations till the 19th.⁶⁰ In 1866 the north aisle was added,⁶¹ and the organ chamber about 1890. The church is now only in occasional use, the regular parish services being held in the modern church of St. George.

In the east wall of the chancel is a single lancet window of the 13th century, and a moulded bracket of perhaps the 15th. In the south wall are two lancet windows, also 13th-century, the sill of the western being lower than that of the eastern; here is also a piscina with round head, much restored but perhaps 13th-century; its sink is formed in what was apparently the head of an 11th-century baluster shaft. In the north wall there was till c. 1890 a wide recess with pointed arch, occupying more than half the wall, of unknown purpose; to form the opening to the organ chamber the outer wall of this was removed and for it there were substituted two arches, of the same radius as the ancient one, carried on a round pier with moulded cap and base; a small lancet window formerly in the destroyed wall was rebuilt in the tympanum under the ancient arch. The date of the ancient work is uncertain. The chancel arch, coeval with the church, has square responds with plain chamfered imposts and a semicircular arch of one order; some 19th-century patching has tried, unsuccessfully, to imitate the Saxon random tooling. The roof is modern, of mansard form ceiled with boards.

Before 1866 the nave had a 13th-century lancet window near the east end of each side wall, and south, west, and north doorways. The window and door on the south side remain, both being of the 13th century; the window is a plain lancet with exterior rebate; the doorway has a pointed head of one order with roll moulding on jambs and arch and a hoodmould; the

³⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), iii, 118; cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1494-1509, p. 533.

³⁶ Add. MS. 39378, fol. 36.

³⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 375. After this there seem to be no other references to Holyngarden, of which the site is unknown.

³⁸ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (1), 981 (105); *Dy. of Lanc. Misc. Bks.* 22, fol. 196.

³⁹ *Mins. Accts.* (P.R.O.) Ph. and M. no. 288.

⁴⁰ *Pat.* 2 Eliz. pt. 15.

⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cxlv, 15.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.* cxliii, 38.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* cccxliii, 210.

⁴⁵ *Recov. R. Mich.* 9 Chas. I, ro. 16.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 376. The manor was forfeited at the Restoration and given to James, Duke of York, whose trustees sold it to Viscount Brouncker: *Close R.* 15 Chas. II, pt. 17.

⁴⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 376.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴⁹ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 78.

⁵⁰ Larking, *Knights Hospitallers* (Camden Soc.), 35. Cf. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 751.

⁵¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 93.

⁵² *Ibid.* 109.

⁵³ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 78.

⁵⁴ *Pat.* 7 Chas. I, pt. 15.

⁵⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 99.

⁵⁶ Horsfield, *Sussex*, ii, 51.

⁵⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* li, 127.

⁵⁸ Elwes and Robinson, *Castles and Mansions of West Sussex*, 184.

⁵⁹ For this invocation see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxiv, 67; the commonly used title of St. Rumbold is erroneous.

⁶⁰ For a plan as existing in 1865 see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxi, 40.

⁶¹ The plastering of the walls, both inside and out, was then removed; but the inside plaster has since been renewed.



Living Church, c. 1785



RUMBOLDSWYKE CHURCH, c. 1785

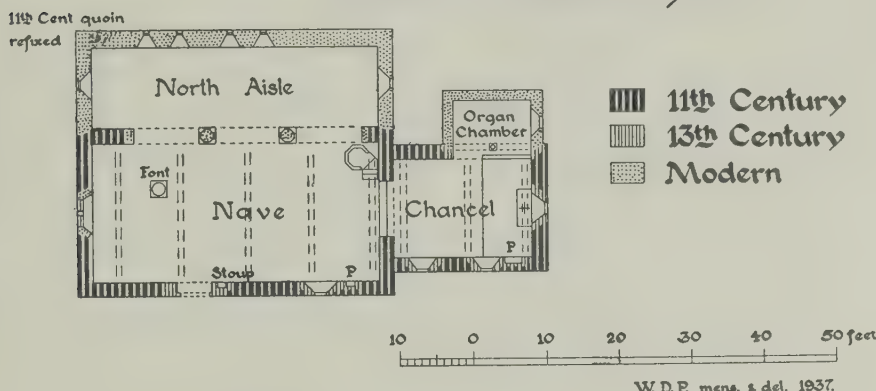


WESTHAMPNETT CHURCH, 1782

rear-arch is segmental. At the east end of the south wall is a piscina with trefoil head, much restored; immediately east of the doorway is the trefoil-headed recess of a holy-water stoup of which the basin is missing; both of these are perhaps 13th-century. The west doorway has been removed;⁶² higher in the wall is a modern window of two lights without tracery, replacing a single lancet. The door and window on the north

mitted to Thomas, son of Sir John Foxle, her (undefined) rights in the manor and advowson.⁷¹ The church is omitted from the *Valor* of 1535, and in 1647 the living was only worth £24; this was then augmented by a grant of £46 out of the rectory of Oving, and in 1649 by £15 from that of Burpham.⁷² During his brief tenure of the office of Lord Protector, Richard Cromwell made two appointments to this benefice—one

Parish Church of St Mary Rumboldswyke



side have disappeared,⁶³ and have been replaced by an arcade of three pointed arches resting on square responds and octagonal piers, in 13th-century style. The roof is ceiled with boarding in mansard form, the visible framing being five ancient tie-beams with queen-posts which support the lower ends of modern principals. On the west wall is a modern bell-cote of masonry replacing a former timber one.

The north aisle is entirely modern; but some of the 11th-century quoin stones of the nave have been reused at the north-west corner; there are single-light windows east, north, and west.

The font and other fittings⁶⁴ are modern.

The single bell is inscribed 'John Clarke made this bell R.M.'⁶⁵

The communion plate includes a silver cup with the hall mark of 1758, given by John Smith, rector (1727-74), a paten and a silver flagon, both given by Catherine, eldest daughter of John Page, in 1784.⁶⁶

The registers begin in 1670.

The church is described in the 13th *ADVOWSON* century as a chapel,⁶⁷ but in 1291 it is entered among 'the churches of the City of Chichester' as worth £4 6s. 8d.⁶⁸ The advowson belonged to Geoffrey Peverel and his wife c. 1220⁶⁹ and is mentioned as appurtenant to the moiety of the manor held by John de Foxle in 1312 and 1318,⁷⁰ and in 1430 Margaret, widow of John Hartynghdon, re-

Gipps on 24 November 1658, and William Stanton on 19 January 1659.⁷³ The advowson was conveyed with the manor in 1689 by William Cawley to Sir Charles Littleton, and by him to John Braman in 1691,⁷⁴ but in 1693 the Crown presented.⁷⁵ By 1822 the living, then styled a vicarage, was in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester,⁷⁶ and so continued until 1904, since which time the patronage of the benefice, once more a rectory, has been in the hands of the bishop.

Two fraternities, one of Our Lady and the other of St. Rumbold, in this parish are referred to in the will of Richard Barman in 1525.⁷⁷ There were also 2 acres of land given for some 'superstitious' purpose, and the Lampe Acre, or Church Acre, in Portfield held by the churchwardens.⁷⁸

Elizabeth Gubbit by her will dated *CHARITIES* 29 March 1617 gave to the use of the poor of this parish the sum of £20. The charity, the endowment of which now consists of a rentcharge of 20s issuing out of property in Tower Street, Chichester, is administered by the rector and churchwardens.

Church Land. It is stated in the printed Parliamentary Reports of the Former Commissioners for Inquiring Concerning Charities dated in the year 1836 that there is a piece of land called the Lamp Acre lying in the middle of a field belonging to a farm called the

⁶² Lambert's drawing of 1776 (Add. MS. 5677, fol. 79) shows the head of it as of *anse de panier* form.

⁶³ According to *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxi, p. 40, note 5, the north doorway was coeval with the church; but the plan there given marks it as later, perhaps in error; the drawing in the Sharpe collection shows a narrow, round-headed doorway.

⁶⁴ The combined pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk presented by William Cawley in 1636 was still in the church in 1882: Kelly, *Directory of Suss.*

⁶⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 222.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* liii, 250.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* lxxiv, 67; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xi, 414.

⁶⁸ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 138.

⁶⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 343.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* xxiii, 1348, 1499.

⁷¹ *Cal. Close Hen. VI*, i, 24.

⁷² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxvi, 147.

⁷³ *Ibid.* ⁷⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 376.

⁷⁵ *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*

⁷⁶ *Clerical Guide.*

⁷⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 43.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* xxxvi, 190, 197.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Little Broad Leys, the rent of which it is probable was formerly appropriated to supplying the church with lights. The land was sold in 1896. The income

received from the investment of the proceeds amounts to £2 13s. 8d. per annum and is applied by the churchwardens in aid of church expenses.

UP WALTHAM

The parish, which is hilly, ranging in elevation from little over 300 ft. in the extreme south to 800 ft. on the crest of the steep North Down, contains 1,275 acres. It consists of a main block, about 1 mile each way, with a narrow projection, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide, running southwards from its south-west angle through Earham Wood for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Down this a road runs to join Stane Street; northwards the road continues to Duncton and Petworth, passing just east of the church.

Church Farm (now tenements known as Church Cottages), west of the church, is a long building facing east. At the north end a cross-wing about 18 ft. wide and 25 ft. long (east to west) projects in front. This part is built of ancient flint rubble with ashlar stone angle-dressings and is of 14th- or 15th-century origin. At the west end of the south wall internally is a stone doorway with chamfered jambs and a segmental-pointed head. About 22 ft. of the main block south of it is of similar masonry; but it preserves no other original features and finishes at the south end with 17th-century brick angle-dressings; it projects very slightly in front of the main front wall. The interior has been altered. The back wall is also of flint work, and there are ashlar dressings next to the cross-wing. The main block was lengthened southwards at two or three different times in the 17th century. First a length of 9 ft. is of flint work with 17th-century brick dressings at a straight joint. A further length of about 12 ft. up to another vertical straight joint is of old brickwork at the base but of 18th-century bricks above: behind this is the great central chimney-stack. The remainder, about 15 ft., is of late-17th-century brickwork with a string-course at the first-floor level; the south end is gabled and of similar bricks, with a corbelled-out projecting chimney-stack in the upper part. Most of the windows and doorways are of the 18th century or later, with brick jambs, &c. In the first 17th-century addition is a wide original window opening to the upper story, but the lower window has been narrowed. A segmental-headed window in the late-17th-century part has been altered to a doorway. At the back is a low widening of flint and brick; the main back wall of the 17th-century part which it covers is of ancient timber-framing. About midway at the back projects a two-storied staircase-wing, the lower walls of flints with 17th-century brick angles and the upper of framing covered with tile-hanging. The stairs, of square wind- ing plan, are ancient.

The central chimney-stack has wide fire-places back to back and a rebated shaft above the tiled roof. Another 17th-century shaft rises above the oldest part. The rooms have chamfered ceiling beams: there is a particularly heavy one in the upper story at the south end of the oldest part, but there are no distinctive

features in the roof construction, which is probably of later alteration.

A large barn north-east of the house is of timber-framing covered with weather-boarding, and has a tiled roof.

Littleton Farm, $\frac{5}{8}$ mile farther north-east on the same side of the Petworth road, is a house of c. 1600 with rough-casted walls of timber-framing on foundations of stone and chalk. The lower story of the north-east end is of flint rubble, the upper tile-hung. The central chimney-stack had wide fire-places, now altered, and above the tiled roof the shaft is of cross-plan. The rooms have chamfered ceiling-beams. The framing shows in the original back wall, which is now covered by later additions behind.

South-west of the house is a barn of four bays with aisles. It has massive posts, braced tie-beams, and braced side-framing to the aisles. The outer walls are of flint rubble; the roof is tiled.

In the Domesday Survey there are two *MANOR* entries relating to [UP] WALTHAM. The

first is of an estate of 6 hides, reduced to 4 because the earl had taken 2 hides into his park. This had been held under the Confessor by Godwin a free man; in 1086 Ernald held 2 hides, and the abbey of Troarn the other 2 hides. The second estate had been assessed at 4 hides, but the earl had taken 1 hide into his park; the remaining 3 hides, which had been held by two free men, were now held by Geoffrey.¹ Earl Roger's park was no doubt Charlton Forest, and it is clear that 1 11th-century Up Waltham, with its 10 hides, covered more than the present parish, probably extending into East Dean. The various estates held by Ernald came into the hands of the Nevill family, and in 1244 John de Nevill was holding 3 knights' fees in South Stoke, Warningcamp, Graffham, and Waltham.² There is no trace of a manor of Up Waltham in medieval times, but the chief estate in the parish and the advowson of the church came into the hands of the family of Dawtrey (*de Alta Ripa*)³ at some unknown date. John Dawtrey died in 1398, and his widow Alice presented to the church from 1403 till 1410, when her son John was patron.⁴ John's son Andrew was patron in 1440 and 1443,⁵ and William Dawtrey held the advowson in 1573,⁶ when he made a settlement of it and of 20 messuages and land in Up Waltham on the marriage of his son William with Dorothy daughter of Richard Stoneye.⁷ The property descended in the family⁸ and on the death of William Dawtrey without issue in 1758 passed to his sister Sarah



DAWTREY. *Azure a fesse indented of five points argent.*

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 434.

² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lix, 15, 16.

³ In 1296 Andrew Dawtrey was one of the chief payers of the subsidy in this vill, the largest payer being Thomas de Waltham (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 96). For a pedigree of Dawtrey see Elwes and Robinson,

Castles and Mansions of West Sussex, 172.

⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xi, 271, 283, 313. As Alice and John made a joint presentation in 1411 (*ibid.* 317) it is possible that the estate was of her inheritance. She was daughter of Randolph Boys and heir of Robert Veer (*Cal. Close*, 1392-6, p. 260),

and still held land in Up Waltham worth £11 in 1412 (*Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 176).

⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* iv, 120, 130.

⁶ Feet of F. Div. Co. Mich. 16-17 Eliz.

⁷ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxxi, 78.

⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 310; Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE UP WALTHAM

who married Edward Luther of Kelvedon Hatch, Essex.⁹ John Luther presented to the church in 1776,¹⁰ but in the following year sold the estate to George, Earl of Egremont,¹¹ from whom it has descended to Lord Leconfield.

Geoffrey who held 3 hides in 1086 may be identical with the Geoffrey who held 1 hide in Selsey,¹² as the estate or manor-farm of *LOWER WALTHAM*

with trefoil head and very depressed rear-arch, perhaps early-15th-century. That on the south side has the inner part of its sill lowered to form sedilia, at the eastern jamb of which is a small piscina, made from a 12th-century capital carved with crude foliage and volutes; this seems originally to have been freestanding, as it is carved on all four sides. The western pair of windows are also single lights with pointed trefoil heads and interior rebates; their sills are lower than those of the eastern pair. The chancel arch is of one order, a pointed arch resting on square responds with very simple impost; it extends the whole width of the chancel. Like the adjacent windows it is probably 14th-century, but the imposts may have been reused from a former arch. A small plain corbel inserted in the soffit of each side about 7 ft. above ground-level probably carried the rood-beam. The roof framing consists of a single tie-beam across the chord of the apse, renewed, or cased, in modern times, carrying a king-post braced to a collar purlin; the rafters and collars are ceiled with plaster.

The original 12th-century quoins of the nave are visible at three corners, and probably exist at the south-west, where they are plastered over. In the south wall is a modern window of one trefoil-headed light, and a plain pointed doorway of one order, perhaps 14th-century. In the north wall is a square-headed three-light window, with uncusped elliptical arches to the lights and no tracery, of the 16th century. The west wall is thicker than the others, perhaps designed to support a stone bell-cote; it contains a modern two-light window. The roof has three tie-beams, irregularly spaced, each carrying a king-post braced to it and to the collar purlin which it supports. The roof is ceiled with plaster in mansard form. The square bell-cote has a pyramidal roof.

The font is tub-shaped on a square base, probably coeval with the church; there is a carved chest in the style of the 17th century but, like the other fittings, modern.

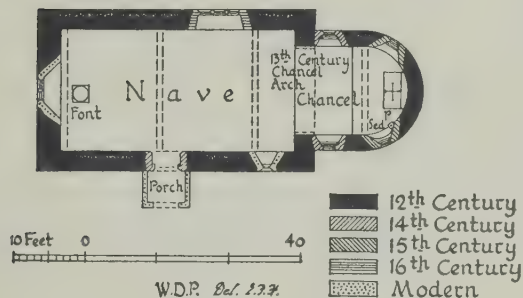
There is one bell.

The communion plate includes a tall silver cup, with an unusually large bowl, of 1675, and a plain paten of the same date and maker.¹⁷

The registers of marriages begin in 1762; those of baptisms and burials in 1790.

The descent of the advowson has *ADVOWSON* already been traced. The church was valued at £4 6s. 8d. in 1291;¹⁸ in 1340 it was stated that the rector had a messuage and 10 acres of glebe, worth 6s. 8d.;¹⁹ and in 1535 the value of the rectory was returned as £6 2s. 9½d.²⁰

PARISH CHURCH of ST. MARY now the CHURCH of the ASCENSION, UP WALTHAM



formed with the manor of Bartleys or Barkleys in Selsey the endowment of the prebend of Up Waltham in Chichester Cathedral.¹³ With the exception of the period of the Commonwealth, when it was sold in 1649 to Thomas Juxon and Michael Handroune, this was held by the prebendaries and leased to various persons until about 1840, when it was taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.¹⁴

The estate held in 1086 by the abbey of Troarn had been given to the monks by a certain Herluin.¹⁵ It was confirmed to the abbey by Henry I and passed with Runcton in Northmundham (q.v.) to Bruton Priory, but is lost sight of after the Dissolution.

The church of *THE ASCENSION*¹⁶ *CHURCH* stands north of the Chichester-Petworth road on the slope of the Downs; it consists of chancel, nave with timber bell-cote, and south porch; it is built of rubble, plastered, except the porch, which is of flint with brick dressings, and is roofed with tile, the sides of the bell-cote being boarded. The chancel and nave are of the early 12th century; the porch is modern but incorporates some bricks of about the 17th century.

The small chancel is apsidal, and has two windows on each side. The eastern pair are each a single light

WESTHAMPNETT

The parish, which contains 1,908 acres, is 3 miles in length from its northernmost point by the Grandstand of the Goodwood racecourse, at a height of 534 ft., to its southernmost point, where Stane Street emerges

from the municipal borough of Chichester, at a level of about 50 ft.; its average width is about a mile. Part of Goodwood Park, forming the north-east quarter of the parish, was a detached portion of the parish of Box-

⁹ Elwes and Robinson, loc. cit.

¹⁰ Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.).

¹¹ Elwes and Robinson, op. cit. 249.

¹² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 391.

¹³ Elwes and Robinson, op. cit. 249; Heron-Allen, *Selsey Bill*, 15, 16, 263.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ *Cal. Doc. France*, 167.

¹⁶ This invocation was given in 1914, under the impression that the medieval invocation was irrecoverable; Add. MS. 39366, fol. 140, quotes (Lambeth) Reg.

Stafford, fol. 85 v, for St. Mary the Virgin.

¹⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liii, 251-2.

¹⁸ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

¹⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 354.

²⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 309.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

grove (q.v.) but is now included in Westhampnett,¹ in which parish lie the kennels and the fine block of stables designed by Sir William Chambers c. 1760. The church and village lie on Stane Street, in the south of the parish; a little to the east, where Stane Street and the road to Arundel diverge, was 'Loddesdune', where was a small hospital of St. Mary Magdalen,² still commemorated by the name Maudlin.

At the hamlet of Westerton, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of the church, are two or three ancient buildings. A farmhouse, now tenements, at the west end, on rising ground above the road level, is a striking building of mid- to late-16th-century date, largely altered. The front (east) wall is of dressed flints and has a moulded brick plinth, and a plain brick string-course at the first-floor level; at the angles are dressings of thin bricks. The lower windows are modernized but the upper windows, of two or three lights, are original and have brick mullions, jambs, &c. that were plastered to imitate stonework; remnants of the plaster still exist. One of the two doorways is ancient but partly altered. The north and south ends are gabled, with plinth and string-course as the front and another string-course at the base of the gable-heads. The south end has two windows to each story and one in the gable-head to the third story; this last has a label. All are of two lights resembling those in the front and except two have been blocked with brickwork. The north end has no lower windows but two small windows flank an old plain chimney-stack. The west side of the southernmost room has an original projecting chimney-stack; the fire-place is modern. In the lower rooms are moulded ceiling beams.

A thatched house, now tenements, farther east on the same side is refaced with flints and modern brick but has a 17th-century central rebated chimney-stack.

The Old Workhouse, a little way west of the church, formerly Westhampnett Place, a house of Elizabethan origin but rebuilt by Sir Hutchins Williams c. 1720,³ was completely burnt down on 3 November 1899. All that remains of the site are some garden walls of thin bricks, some set herring-bone-wise, with flint foundations, and one fragment of a house-wall containing a doorway in weather-worn condition. It has tapering half-round side pilasters with moulded capitals and bases and a moulded pediment, all of 16th-century brickwork. It now opens into a roofless outbuilding and near by is a small modern house in which some old bricks are reused.

Another house, now tenements, to the south is probably of late-17th-century origin. It is built of brickwork with a first-floor string-course and tall narrow windows that have been altered. Vertical straight joints and a slight projection in the middle of the south front suggest a former porch-wing. A central chimney-stack has reduced fire-places and a plain square shaft above the tiled roof. At the back (to the north) are additions, of flintwork mostly modern but in the lower story of the eastern part the flintwork is ancient.

Old Place Farm, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west of the church on the west side of a loop road to Goodwood, is an Elizabethan house of two stories and attics that has been considerably altered to serve as artisans' tenements. It is of red brick and has a flint plinth with a moulded

brick top member, and a first-floor string-course, much of which has been removed for enlarged modern windows and doorways. The short and wide upper windows may be the original openings. The east and west ends have curvilinear gable-heads; the eastern preserves more of its original contour than the other and has a moulded kneeler to the front; there were probably copings that have now disappeared. It has in the third story a blocked original window with a label. Here are also traces of blocked windows to the two lower stories. A ground-floor window in the continuation of the wall northwards, for a former wing (now shortened), retains an original moulded brick south jamb and head. The west end has blocked windows and a projecting chimney-stack with two diagonal shafts of thin bricks. The central chimney-stack has altered fireplaces. Above the tiled roof it is of X-shaped plan rebuilt with modern bricks.

In the time of Edward the Confessor *MANORS* Westhampnett was held of Earl Godwin by two free men; in 1086 it was held of Earl Roger by William, and included a mill, a church, and one haw in Chichester. Of the 9 hides at which it was assessed (another) William held 1 hide, Restold 1 hide, Richard 3 virgates, and Godfrey 1 virgate.⁴ With William's other lands it later formed part of the honor of Halmaker and the overlordship passed to the families of St. John, Poynings, and West.

One manor of *HAMPTONET* or *WESTHAMPNETT* was held by the family of Paynel, possibly descended from the Nicholas Paynel whose daughter Godeheude married William de St. John.⁵ In 1275 the Master of the Hospital of St. Mary in Chichester was suing Maud Paynel for a trespass in Hamptonet Paynel.⁶ She was probably the Maud, wife of William Paynel, who occurs in 1269,⁷ and most likely mother of William Paynel who died in 1316 holding the manor of John de St. John as $\frac{1}{16}$ knight's fee.⁸ His heir was his brother John, then aged 60, and he died two years later, leaving a daughter Maud, wife of Nicholas de Opton,⁹ also called Nicholas de Eye.¹⁰ John had inherited only $\frac{2}{3}$ of the manor, as $\frac{1}{3}$ was held in dower by Eve, second wife and widow of William Paynel and then wife of Edward de St. John, and he had enfeoffed therein John Bernard and Ralph de Bocking,¹¹ who in 1320 conveyed the $\frac{2}{3}$ and the reversion of the other $\frac{1}{3}$ to John de Hastings,¹² Lord Bergavenny. He died in 1324, seised of this manor, his son Lawrence being then 6 years old.¹³ In 1328, however, Edward de St. John and Eve, having recovered in the king's court $\frac{2}{3}$ of certain manors, including Westhampnett, had permission to sue Laurence de Hastings for disseisin, although he was under age and the king's ward.¹⁴ They were evidently successful, as in 1338 Maud Paynel sold to Richard, Earl of Arundel, the reversion of these manors after the death of Edward de St. John 'le uncle' (d. 1346) and Eve (d. 1354).¹⁵ The manor figured in settlements made by Earls of Arundel between 1348 and 1566,¹⁶ when it was settled on John, Lord Lumley, and Jane his wife. They sold it in 1567 to William Devenish and Cicely,¹⁷ who already held the other manor of Westhampnett (see below). It was

¹ This brings the present extent of this parish to 2,116 acres.

² *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 102.

³ W. H. Mason, *Goodwood*, 15.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 433.

⁵ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 1 v.

⁶ Pat. 4 Edw. I. m. 18 d.

⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 741.

⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, 46.

⁹ *Ibid.* 184.

¹⁰ Add. MS. 39379, fol. 213, citing

County Placita.

¹¹ *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, p. 168.

¹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1563.

¹³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, 385.

¹⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1327-30, p. 283; repeated in 1333: *ibid.* 1333-7, p. 67.

¹⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1864.

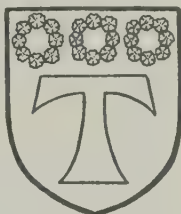
¹⁶ *Ibid.* 2063, 3091; *ibid.* xx, 477; *ibid.* xix, 9.

¹⁷ *Close 9 Eliz.* pt. 7.

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE WEST-HAMPNETT

described in 1428 as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee, formerly of Edward de St. John and then held by 'the widow of Lord Mautravers',¹⁸ namely Eleanor, widow of John, Lord Maltravers, whose claim to the earldom of Arundel was not officially recognized.¹⁹

Another manor of *WESTHAMPNETT* is found closely associated with that of *POTT*, the exact site of which is unknown but was close to Maudlin Farm.²⁰ In about 1230 John de St. George owned the mill of Potte, of which the tithes, 'when the mill fortunes to grind', were leased to him during the life of his mother by the Prior of Boxgrove.²¹ He seems to have been son of William, son of Richard de St. George, and father of Thomas,²² who had died before 1278 leaving a son William.²³ This William, who was the largest taxpayer in the vill in 1296,²⁴ died in 1316, holding lands in Westhampnett of John de St. John as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee.²⁵ His wife Sarra survived him and his son William, who when he died in 1334 held only $\frac{2}{3}$ of a messuage, dovecot, and lands in this parish.²⁶ His heir was his son William, then aged 15, and he was in the king's wardship in 1336, when he held of Hugh de St. John the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in La Potte which his father had held in 1329.²⁷ What is returned as a $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Westhampnett held by William de St. George was assigned as dower to Elizabeth widow of Edmund de St. John in 1349.²⁸ William seems to have had two brothers, John and Roger, and three sisters, Isabel, Joan, and Agatha;²⁹ but the family disappears, possibly victims of the Black Death, with the probable exception of Isabel, who may well be the Isabel, wife of William Tauk, mentioned in 1356 as dealing with lands, mills, and rents in the suburbs of Chichester and Westhampnett.³⁰ Their son Robert³¹ died in 1400 seised of the manor of Hamptonet, held of the manor of Halnaker, leaving a son Thomas Tauk, then aged 20.³² He died about 1420, holding the manors of Hamptonet and Potte as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee of Sir Thomas Poynings, Lord St. John.³³ Robert Tauk in 1428 held the $\frac{1}{2}$ fee formerly held by William de St. George.³⁴ Thomas Tawke the elder and William his son are mentioned in 1484,³⁵ and William died on the last day of 1505, holding the manors of Westhampnett and Pott of Sir Thomas West.³⁶ His heirs were his daughters Joan and Anne, then aged 3 and 2 respectively. Joan subsequently married Richard Ryman of Apuldrum, and in 1529 they transferred her moiety of the manors of Westhampnett and Pott to Anne and



TAWKE. *Argent a tau cross gules and in chief three chaplets vert.*

her husband Thomas Devenish.³⁷ In 1584 William Devenish and Cicely, who, as already noted, had bought the other manor from Lord Lumley, sold the manor of Westhampnett to Henry Walrond, one of the Six Clerks in Chancery,³⁸ and in 1625 William Walrond conveyed it to William Cawley of Chichester.³⁹ It was later in the hands of Sir John Chapman, Commissioner for the Parliament in 1644, and his heir female conveyed it to Hugh Reason, who sold to Sir Hutchins Williams, from whose son Sir William Pearce Williams it was bought by the Duke of Richmond.⁴⁰

In 1329 the 12 fees attached to the manor of Halnaker included $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Westhampnett held by Henry de Hamptonette and another $\frac{1}{2}$ fee held by the heirs of Walter de Hamptonette.⁴¹ In 1336 one $\frac{1}{2}$ fee was held by Roger de Hamptonette, and John de Westerton, and $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ fee by the same Roger.⁴² On the division of the Halnaker fees in 1349 John de St. Philibert and Margaret his wife received $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Westhampnett held by the said Roger and John and the Hospital of St. Mary in Chichester.⁴³ As Roger is entered under Woodcote in the subsidy of 1332,⁴⁴ the land of this fee was presumably in that neighbourhood, and this is borne out by a grant by an earlier Henry de Hamptonette to Robert Autresi of land stretching from the road to Lavant to 'Maplestrate',⁴⁵ probably at the crossroads on which Woodcote lies.

The manor of *WOODCOTE* descended with Halnaker in Boxgrove (q.v.), of which manor it was a member. William de St. John in about 1225 granted it for life to Geoffrey Peverel;⁴⁶ John de St. John in 1299 mortgaged it to the Bonsignori of Siena;⁴⁷ when Luke de Poynings and Isabel received their share of the St. John estates in 1355 this manor was held for life by Geoffrey de Ledes;⁴⁸ and in 1401 William Neel of Chichester was said to be seised of it.⁴⁹

In 1270 Denis de Crofte had a grant of free warren in his demesnes of Keynor (in Sidlesham), Westhampnett, and Westerton.⁵⁰ This may represent the fee in Keynor and Westhampnett held in 1336 by Edward de St. John and Richard le Dummere.⁵¹ In 1349 $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Westerton, held by Henry de Estdene and Henry Taillour, was assigned to Luke de Poynings and Isabel,⁵² who in 1356 granted a messuage and 60 acres of land in Westerton to William Taillour and Elizabeth his wife for life.⁵³ Although named among the manors settled on Sir Thomas West and Elizabeth in 1336,⁵⁴ Westerton was clearly not a manor.

The church of *ST. PETER*⁵⁵ stands on the north side of the Chichester-Petworth road, which here diverges to the north of the line of Stane Street. It is built of stone, largely flint

¹⁸ *Feud. Aids*, v, 157.

¹⁹ G. E. C. *Complete Peerage* (2nd edn.), i, 247.

²⁰ In 1744 among the property of John Farington assigned to Robert Bull, as one coheir, were 'a barn and gateroom' and 73 acres at Maudling called Potts: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxix, 694. Robert Bull sold this to the Duke of Richmond in 1758: *Add. MS.* 39388, fol. 188.

²¹ *Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI*, fol. 138 v. William Paynel in 1316 held of William de St. George a water-mill by service of 1d. yearly: *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, 46.

²² *Assize R.* 913, m. 8.

²³ *Ibid.* 914, m. 15 d.

²⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 97.

²⁵ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, 26.

²⁶ *Ibid.* vii, 620.

²⁷ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 59.

²⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 69.

²⁹ *De Banco R.* 278, m. 21 d.

³⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2169.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 2 Hen. IV, no. 42.

³³ *Ibid.* 9 Hen. V, no. 68; *Plac. in Canc.* file 25, no. 28.

³⁴ *Feud. Aids*, v, 157.

³⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 503.

³⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), xxiii, 265. His will is in P.C.C. 25 Holgrave.

³⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 477.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ Mason, *Goodwood*, 15.

⁴¹ Farrer, *op. cit.* 59.

⁴² *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 69. The estimated fractions of fees are almost all curiously reduced in this list.

⁴³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 250.

⁴⁴ *Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI*, fol. 115.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 133 v.

⁴⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, p. 482.

⁴⁸ *Cal. Close*, 1354-60, p. 206. Cf. *De Banco R.* 292, m. 227 d; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 250.

⁴⁹ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 3 Hen. IV, no. 67.

⁵⁰ *Cal. Chari. R.* 1257-1300, p. 147.

⁵¹ Farrer, *op. cit.* 59.

⁵² *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 71.

⁵³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2158. This was presumably the 60 acres in Westerton held for life in 1355, by Nicholas Gentil, with reversion to Luke and Isabel (*Cal. Close*, 1354-60, p. 206), and the 'messuage called Gentiles' sold by Robert Bull to the Duke of Richmond in 1758: *Add. MS.* 39388, fol. 188.

⁵⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 195.

⁵⁵ *Cal. of Papal Letters*, i, 549; *Cal. Doc. France*, 328.

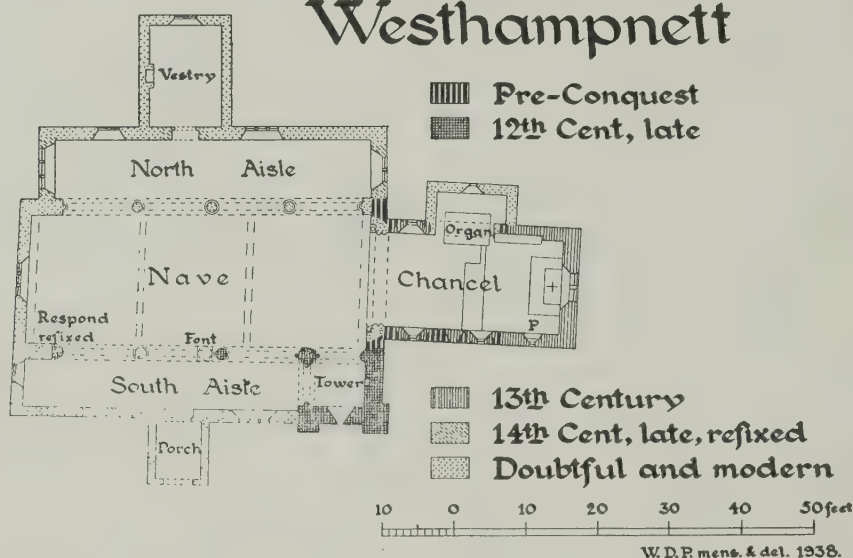
A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

rubble, with some reused Roman bricks in the western part of the chancel, and is roofed with tile, except the tower cap, which is shingled.⁵⁶

The church, which is mentioned in Domesday Book, originally consisted of a chancel and a nave; in the 13th century it was enlarged by lengthening the chancel eastwards and adding a south aisle of three bays, the easternmost of which was the substructure of the tower. Probably at a later date, or dates, both the

now occupied by the opening of the modern organ chamber, in the east wall of which is the single-stone round-arched head of a 7 in. window, perhaps refixed and formerly in a position corresponding to that on the south side; in the third bay is a single-light window with square trefoil head, its sill being on the same level as that of the window opposite, this is 13th-century work. The chancel arch, showing two orders to the west and one to the east, is modern in 13th-

Parish Church of St Peter Westhampnett



nave and aisle were lengthened westward, and a south porch added.⁵⁸ In 1867 the south arcade, which had previously had a very long respond to the west, was lengthened by one bay, and a north aisle was added. At the same time the original chancel arch, made of Roman bricks, was destroyed and replaced by a wider arch. Later a small organ chamber was added on the north side of the chancel and a vestry next to the north aisle.

The chancel is in three bays, its axis deviates noticeably to the south; it is of pre-Conquest date, but remodelled in the 13th century. The east window is of two uncusped lights surmounted by a quatrefoil of plate tracery, part 13th-century but the mullion and head modern renewals. In each bay of the south side is a plain lancet window; the sill of the easternmost is higher than that of the next to give room for a trefoil-headed double piscina with credence shelf; the second window appears to be entirely modern. Between the second and third, only visible from the outside, is a blocked window 7 in. wide, its jambs have no provision for glazing or shutter and are partly of Roman brick; its head is semicircular, cut from one stone, evidently of pre-Conquest date. The westernmost lancet may perhaps be classed as a low side window. The east bay on the north side has no window, but contains the Sackville tomb; the second formerly had a lancet, but is

13th-century style. The whole of the roof framing is modern.

The monument to Richard Sackville consists of a niche tomb under a very depressed Tudor arch, the moulded front of which is a modern restoration. In the centre of the back is a representation of the Trinity; the Father, vested, supports the Son, naked save for a loincloth; the mutilation of the heads of these two figures has practically destroyed the Holy Ghost. West of this Richard Sackville, in furred gown, kneels at a faldstool, with one son similarly dressed behind him; east of it his wife Elizabeth, in kennel head-dress, mantle, and kirtle, kneels at a similar faldstool, with one daughter similarly dressed behind her. No inscription is now legible on the scrolls which surmount both principal figures. The ends and soffit of the niche are panelled in the usual 16th-century style; below it are three square multifoliated panels each bearing an escutcheon, on the first is quarterly [or and gu.] over all a bend [vair] (Sackville), on the third is [gu.] a cross moline [arg.] on a chief [arg.] three grasshoppers (Thetcher): the middle has Sackville impaling Thetcher. The date is said to be about 1535.

The nave is of four bays, but is roofed in three. Each truss consists of a tie-beam bearing king-posts braced all four ways; further details are invisible as the roof is ceiled with boarding in mansard form.

⁵⁶ For the church in general, see a paper by Gordon M. Hills (reprinted from the *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*) in *Suss. Arch.*

Coll. xxi, pp. 33-43, from which some of the information in this account is taken.

⁵⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 433.

⁵⁸ For a plan of the church in this condition see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxi, 40.

HUNDRED OF BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE WEST- HAMPNETT

The arches of all four bays of the south arcade are pointed, of two square orders; the second pier is cylindrical with scalloped capital and moulded abacus, round on plan; the third pier is a modern copy of the second, and the east and west responds have the form of half-piers. The first pier (supporting the north-west corner of the tower) is a Greek cross on plan, having an attached nook-shaft in each re-entrant angle and shafts against the east, west, and south faces, the first two carrying the inner order of the two bays of the nave arcade, the last the inner order of the west arch of the tower. All piers and responds have Ionic bases tending towards the water-holding type of the 13th century; the caps of the shafts of the second pier are moulded in the style of the 13th century with abacus of irregular octagon plan.

The modern north arcade is of four bays of equal width, the piers being copies of the second pier on the south side, and the responds square with attached shafts to carry the inner order. In the west wall is a three-light window with Perpendicular tracery, apparently entirely modern.

The tower has a shallow clasping buttress on the south-east and a similar one on the south-west. In the east wall is a small image-niche with pointed cinquefoil head, perhaps 15th-century; in the south is a single lancet of the 13th. The west arch of the tower resembles the north, but the two orders are not concentric. The south respond is like the corresponding shaft on the north pier, but has no abacus. The second stage of the tower (13th-century) has a lancet on the south face; the third stage (modern, replacing a timber superstructure shown in Lambert's drawing of 1776)⁵⁹ has a lancet window on each of the east, south, and west faces, and is roofed with a pyramidal cap.

In the south aisle is a window of three lights with pointed trefoil heads, entirely modern; the south doorway has a plain pointed head of one order, presumably 13th-century but with modern rear-arch; the west window, of two lights, is modern.

In the north aisle the east window is probably the easternmost window in the former north wall of the nave refixed, shown in Grimm's drawing of 1782;⁶⁰ it has two lights with pointed cinquefoil heads, no tracery, and moulded rear-arch, perhaps of the 14th century. In the north wall are two windows, one of three lights and one of two, both modern; between them is the ancient north doorway refixed. Its arch is pointed, of one order; its jambs are chamfered and its arch has a 14th-century wave-mould and a simple hoodmould. On this are three shields, that in the centre charged with three molets, that on the east with three bugle-horns, that on the west with a tau cross and the letter R conjoined, in chief three roundels (for Tawke). The rear-arch is semicircular but contemporary; this also has three escutcheons, the central has the coat of the three bugles impaling Tawke, the other two Tawke only. The west window, refixed from the former north wall of the nave, is of three lights with cinquefoil heads

and tracery of a semi-Perpendicular character, probably 15th-century.

In the north-east corner of the (otherwise rebuilt) porch are the remains of a holy water stoup.

The vestry, added outside the north door, is wholly modern.

There are three bells, of which the first is uninscribed, the second is dated 1632, and the third 1581.⁶¹

The communion plate⁶² includes a fine silver cup, with paten cover, of 1569, decorated with a band of arabesque. There is also a silver paten of 1721 or 1723.

The registers begin in 1734.

In the churchyard are the tombs of three Bishops of Chichester—Gilbert, Durnford, and Wilberforce; also of the famous cricketer Frederick William Lillywhite,⁶³ and of the artist and antiquary W. H. Brooke.

Robert de Haia in 1105, in the *ADVOUSON* charter which led to the foundation of

Boxgrove Priory, gave to the Abbey of Lessay the church of St. Peter of Westhampnett (*Hamtona*)⁶⁴. This grant was confirmed to the monks of Boxgrove by William de St. John in 1187;⁶⁵ and Gilbert de Sartilli, husband of Emma de Falaise, remitted to the priory all claims to the church.⁶⁶ About 1177 Bishop John of Chichester allowed the priory to appropriate the church, on condition that a vicarage should be created.⁶⁷ Accordingly in 1291 we find that the rectory was valued at £8 and the vicarage at £5;⁶⁸ from the rectory 8s. was payable yearly, in 1340, to the Prior of Bruton,⁶⁹ evidently for tithes originally owned by the Abbey of Troarn, whose Sussex property Bruton had acquired.⁷⁰ The vicarage was augmented in 1440⁷¹ and was worth £7 13s. 4d. in 1535, at which time the rectory was being farmed at £13 6s. 8d.⁷²

After the Dissolution, in 1537, the rectory and advowson were granted to Sir William FitzWilliam, Earl of Southampton,⁷³ who died seised thereof in 1542.⁷⁴ They seem then to have returned to the Crown, as in 1554 John Bachelier held the advowson under a grant from the Queen.⁷⁵ He died in 1558,⁷⁶ leaving (? daughters and) coheirs, of whom one was Agnes Bachelier who married Thomas Faukener;⁷⁷ another may have been Alice, wife of Thomas Addams, who was patron in her right in 1558 and 1560.⁷⁸ From 1580 to 1592 John Pelland of Chiddingly was patron,⁷⁹ and in 1594 a presentation was made by John and Edward Pelland and Toby Langham.⁸⁰ In 1602 Edward Pelham (*sic*) and Elizabeth his wife sold a moiety of the advowson to Toby Langham,⁸¹ who bought the other moiety in 1608 from Joan Stunt (granddaughter of Agnes Bachelier).⁸² Langham sold the advowson in 1611 to John Chapman.⁸³ John, son of Sir John, Chapman⁸⁴ conveyed it to his half-brother Abraham Chapman in 1652.⁸⁵ Abraham Chapman and Cicely his wife conveyed it in 1688 to Sir William and John Pulteney,⁸⁶ perhaps on mortgage, as it descended with the manor and is next found in 1708 in the hands of Hugh Reason and Anne his wife,⁸⁷ apparently in her right (she was daughter and heir of Dame Margaret

⁵⁹ Add. MS. 5677, fol. 77.

⁶⁰ Add. MS. 5675, fol. 66.

⁶¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 211.

⁶² *Ibid.* liii, 252, and pl. 21.

⁶³ A view of the cottage in Westhampnett where he was born is given in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxviii, 59.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Doc. France*, 328.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 331.

⁶⁶ *Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI*, fol. 67.

⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 7.

⁶⁸ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 135.

⁶⁹ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 367.

⁷⁰ See above, p. 162.

⁷¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* iv, 211.

⁷² *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 306, 308.

⁷³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), 1008 (19).

⁷⁴ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, lxx, 28.

⁷⁵ Add. MS. 39406 A, fol. 6.

⁷⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 336.

⁷⁷ Add. MS. 39385, fol. 88.

⁷⁸ Add. MS. 39406 A, fol. 20, 22.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.* fol. 42 v, 50.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.* fol. 56.

⁸¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 477.

⁸² *Ibid.*; Add. MS. 39385, fol. 88.

⁸³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 477.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.* xix, 14.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* xx, 478.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Sheldon)⁸⁸ and they in 1715 sold it to Adam Cardonell.⁸⁹ He was Secretary at War and his daughter Mary, one of the wealthiest heiresses of the time, married William, Lord Talbot;⁹⁰ they sold the advowson to Thomas Gibson in 1742.⁹¹ By 1763 it had been acquired by Sir Hutchins Williams⁹² and it was presumably sold with the manor by his son to the Duke of Richmond, with whose successors it has remained.

About 1200 Margaret, widow of Nicholas de Limesy, with the consent of her son Walter, gave two

messuages in the Pallant of Chichester to the church of St. Peter of 'Hamtonet'. In return the Prior of Boxgrove agreed that she might have a chapel in the manor of 'Westrethampt' with a chaplain who should celebrate only for the household of the manor; he should have a penny for each mass, but all other offerings should go to the vicar of Westhampnett.⁹³ She held the manor of Strettington in Boxgrove (q.v.), but it is possible that her manor house was in this parish, perhaps at Westerton.

⁸⁸ Add. MS. 39388, fol. 17.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 478.

⁹⁰ G. E. C. *Complete Peerage*, (1st edn.), vii, 362.

⁹¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 478.

⁹² Ecton, *Thesaurus*, 55.

⁹³ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 118-19.

THE HUNDRED OF BOSHAM

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

| | | |
|---------|------------|--------------|
| BOSHAM | FUNTINGTON | WEST THORNEY |
| CHIDHAM | WEST STOKE | |

NO Hundred of Bosham is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, the great manor of Bosham being at that time in the king's hands, and the whole being presumably extra-hundredal. After it had been alienated from the Crown it was organized as a hundred, and as such figures in 1248.¹ Its constituent vills were Bosham with Southwood and Walton in that parish; Chidham, the manorial centre of the Bishop of Exeter's Chapelry of Bosham; Funtington with East and West Ashling; West Stoke, and West Thorney.² In the Subsidy Roll for 1296 Broadbridge, Creed, and Old Fishbourne, all in the parish of Bosham, also figure.³

The lordship of the hundred descended with the manor of Bosham (q.v.) and is now held by the Earl of Iveagh. Until 1914 an annual court of the hundred continued to be held, at which the tithing-men presented their small dues and were rewarded for their attendance by a good dinner.

¹ Assize R. 909, m. 21.

² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 90-2, 118-20, 229-31.

³ *Ibid.* 90-2.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

BOSHAM

The parish, which measures 3 miles from north to south by 2 miles from east to west, contains 3,915 acres, of which 116 acres are tidal water and 609 acres foreshore. The southern half is bounded by two channels which form parts of Chichester Harbour. The western of these, Bosham Channel, runs inland to Cut Mill,¹ the village and the church, above which point it is joined by a stream running past the former mill at Broadbridge. The main Chichester–Portsmouth road crosses the north of the parish, and the railway runs close to it on the north, with Bosham station on the boundary of the parish at Broadbridge. From this point a minor road leads southwards past Walton and is connected by a cross-road at Church Farm with another road southwards from the main road, passing Stonewall Farm. The ‘tradition’ that this farm was an important Roman site (‘Vespasian’s Palace’) has been disproved by excavations, but Roman remains have been found at various places within the parish.²

Almost the only woodland is in the south of the parish at Old Park Wood, near Hook Farm. The park is referred to on a number of occasions, as in 1233,³ 1366,⁴ and 1482,⁵ and in 1554 ‘the old park’ was let for 12s. and grazing rights in ‘the new park’ brought in £6 13s. 4d.⁶ Some 830 acres in Bosham and Funtington were inclosed in 1834.^{6a}

While the now popular ‘tradition’ of Canute’s association with Bosham seems to have started about the end of the 18th century, the place was probably the chief seat of Earl Godwin. Here in 1049 his eldest son Swegen murdered his cousin Beorn,⁷ and from here in 1064 Harold set out on the voyage which ended in his falling into the hands of William of Normandy.⁸ Conventional representations of the church and hall of Bosham therefore figure on the Bayeux Tapestry. In the 12th century it was presumably the birthplace, or at least residence, of Herbert of Bosham, the friend and biographer of Archbishop Thomas Becket.

The Manor House, north-east of the church, is said to have been constructed from the remains of an ancient structure that stood near the site; but it dates from about the middle of the 17th century. The original part is of rectangular plan lying east and west. The walls are of rubble masonry of freestone (the reused material) and flints with 17th-century brick dressings to the angles and windows, moulded plinth, and first-floor string-course. The east and west ends are gabled and of three stories. The west end, towards the garden, has sash windows to the two lower stories and a two-light casement to the third. The windows on the south side also have flush sash-frames of the 18th century, but there are remains of 17th-century brick-dressed windows now blocked for a chimney-stack built within them. The east end has a doorway and casement windows, perhaps in original openings. The middle of the three ground-floor rooms (dining-room) has a 10 ft.-wide fire-place, recently opened out again, with an oak lintel. The study west of it has an angle fire-place of the 18th or 19th century, for which the original windows were blocked. The upper story has no noticeably

old features. The roof, in the attics, retains only one of the original curved wind-braces. In the late 18th century the drawing-room wing of brickwork was added (or rebuilt) at the west end projecting northwards. Perhaps the part east of it containing the staircase and entrance hall is partly of the same period but has been altered, making the plan rectangular. The staircase has 18th-century turned pitch-pine balusters and steps in the upper part, the lower flights being modern. The original chimney-shaft above the tiled roof is of cross-plan. East of the house is a small moated square plot said to be the site of the early house that provided the reused masonry. If so it must have been very small.

At the south-west corner of the garden adjoining the churchyard are the remains of a small rectangular building with stone rubble walls of the 12th or early 13th century. In the north wall is a rough round-arched opening, now low down because of the earthing up of the interior. The west side-wall, 2½ ft. thick, contains three narrow rectangular loop-lights; the east wall is missing; the south end wall seems to be unpierced but is much overgrown with verdure.

There is little else of interest in the village itself. The south wall of the lane south of the churchyard is of 14th-century masonry.^{8a} It is about 60 ft. long, of flintwork with stone dressings at both ends, and an intermediate doorway with chamfered jambs and a pointed head with a hood-mould. In it is a pair of oak doors hung with strap-hinges with fleur-de-lis ends. A stone at the west end is inscribed ^L_{RM} 1743. The wall bounds the garden behind (east of) Brook House, a good 18th-century house occupied by the vicar. At the east end of the garden is a thatched cottage of some age. A few of the other buildings near the church may be of the 17th century, but if so they are effectively disguised by later alterations.

Walton, ½ mile north-east of the church, is a 17th-century farm-house now converted to tenements. It has flint walls with brick dressings and a central chimney-stack of thin bricks above the tiled roof. A little south of it is ‘Parker’s Pound’, a house formerly an inn. The north half of it is of early-17th-century timber-framing with brick nogging mostly of herring-bone pattern. The other half is of modern brick and the central chimney-stack above the thatched roof has been rebuilt.

Church Farm, about 1¼ miles south-east of the church, is a late-16th-century farm-house of L-shaped plan facing north. Originally a timber-framed building, it has been much altered. The main block is faced with 19th-century brickwork and has a gabled two-storied porch-wing in the middle having timber-framed sides and a wide entrance but faced in front with similar brickwork. The east end of the main block has framing to the upper story; the infilling is of herring-bone brickwork. The west wing projecting in front has similar framing in the sides to both stories, but the gabled north front is built of early to mid-17th-century brickwork with a moulded plinth. It had large windows with moulded labels, afterwards reduced to small

¹ This is presumably on the site of the ‘*molendinum maritimum vocatum Seemyll*’ leased for £7 3s. 4d. in 1554: Mins. Accts. Ph. and Mary, 291.

² *P.C.H. Sussex*, iii, 50.

³ *Close R.* 1231–4, p. 542.

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1364–7, p. 273.

⁵ *Ibid.* 1476–85, p. 325.

⁶ Mins. Accts. Ph. and Mary, 291.

^{6a} *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 147.

⁷ *P.C.H. Sussex*, i, 484.

⁸ *Ibid.* 485.

^{8a} Here was the medieval Vicarage, part of the collegiate buildings. A view of the house, drawn by Grimm in 1782, is in the Burrell Collections (Add. MS. 5675, fol. 46). It was pulled down in 1840.

lights. The three-light mullioned window to the attic story is blocked. The central chimney-stack of 17th-century bricks is of the local rebated type. An upper room has old panelling.

Before the Conquest Bosham seems to *MANORS* have constituted a great lordship covering not only the parish of that name but, on the west Thorney and Chidham, on the north Funtington and West Stoke, and on the east (New) Fishbourne and Appledram, with outlying members, many at a considerable distance. The western portion was attached to the church and was given by Edward the Confessor to his Norman chaplain Osbern, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, becoming the Chapelry of Bosham (see below). The remainder was obtained by Earl Godwin and consisted of 56½ hides, rated at 38 hides. This manor of *BOSHAM* was the only Sussex estate retained in his own hands by the Conqueror; it included 8 mills, 2 fisheries, and woodland yielding 6 swine; 11 haws in Chichester had belonged to it, but 10 of these had been given to the bishop.⁹ The commissioners gave the value as £40, but added that it returned (or was leased for) £50 of assayed money, equivalent to £65 by tale. The fee farm rent paid by William fitz Aucher, to whom King William is said to have granted the manor, was £42,¹⁰ equivalent to £57 by tale, so that presumably some of the outlying portions were farmed separately. The manor evidently reverted to the Crown, as in about 1125 Henry I granted first Funtington and then, instead, Appledram (q.v.) to Battle Abbey.¹¹ Subsequently the manor seems to have been alienated, probably to John the Marshal, son of Gilbert, as his dispute with Archbishop Becket¹² was apparently concerned with the estate of Bowley,¹³ which lay within the Canterbury manor of Pagham but was an outlier of Bosham manor;¹⁴ moreover, John is supposed to have died in 1164 or 1165,¹⁵ and the Sheriff of Sussex is found in 1165 accounting for £12 11s. 4d. farm of Bosham for the (last) quarter of that year.¹⁶ Next year the farm was £50 18s., and in 1167 it was £62 5s. 6d., but a note was made that it should in future be £42, including the lastage (port dues along the coast from Langstone, on the borders of Hampshire, to Pevensey),¹⁷ which had been farmed by William son of Durand for £26 13s. 4d.¹⁸ The manor was restocked in 1167 by the purchase of, *inter alia*, 315 sheep, 88 swine, and 33 oxen.¹⁹ From 1170 to 1178 Saulf answered for the farm, in 1179 Roger, who next year is associated with William and Simon; in 1182 we find Roger and Simon 'and other men of Bosham', and in the last year of Henry II Roger, Simon, and Thomas, 'reeves (*prepositi*) of Bosham',²⁰ corresponding, no doubt, to the three bailiffs of the 17th century: these were the chamberlain, who acted as coroner and to some extent as sheriff within the liberty, controlled the woods and fisheries, and col-

lected certain rents; the hayward, who collected some rents, casualties, and the perquisites of courts; and the reeve, who collected certain copyhold rents.²¹ It looks, therefore, as if during this period the manor was farmed by the men of Bosham. Between 1190 and 1193 John Marshal, elder son of the previous John, answered for the rent, and in 1194 he was succeeded by his brother William Marshal, the famous Earl of Pembroke.²² As both brothers held the office of sheriff, their exact connexion with the manor is not clear; but it was certainly granted or confirmed to William, subject to the fee farm of £42,²³ and he had licence to export 400 quarters of corn from his manor of Bosham in 1206,²⁴ and to hold a market there on Thursdays in 1218.²⁵ The great Earl Marshal died in 1219 and his title and lands passed in rapid succession to his five sons, none of whom left any issue. Richard, the second son, was involved in a violent quarrel with Henry III, who in October 1233 ordered the sheriff to utterly destroy the houses and gardens of Richard, Earl Marshal, at Bosham and to sell (the timber of) his park.²⁶ After the death of Walter, the fourth son, and of Anselm, who only survived his brother by a few weeks, Bosham manor was assigned as dower to Margaret, widow of Earl Walter,²⁷ and was valued, after deduction of the fee farm, at £97 3s. 5½d.²⁸ The marshalcy fell to Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk,²⁹ as son of Earl William's eldest daughter Maud, who had married first Hugh Bigod, and afterwards William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey,³⁰ but Bosham seems to have been assigned to Roger's brother Hugh, the justiciar. In 1262 it was shown that Bosham was ancient demesne and that when the king tallaged his boroughs Hugh Bigod could tallage Bosham, including its member of Buckfold in Petworth;³¹ and in 1265 the Barons caused Hugh, who had fled abroad after the Battle of Lewes, to be summoned at Bosham to attend the council.³² In June 1266 Hugh's executors were pardoned rent of the manor during the time that it was in the hands of the rebels,³³ and it was delivered to his son Roger, although he had not yet proved his age.³⁴ This Roger succeeded to the earldom of Norfolk and the marshalcy on the death of his uncle in 1270.³⁵ He led the baronial opposition to the high-handed measures of Edward I, and in 1301, either to placate the king or because he had quarrelled with his brother and heir presumptive John,³⁶ he made over all his estates to the king, receiving them back as tenant for life,³⁷ being excused payment of the rent of £42 for Bosham. At the time of his death in 1306 Earl Roger held the manor of Bosham, with the hamlet of Funtington, including two chief messuages and two watermills,³⁸ and it was assigned in dower to his widow Alice.³⁹ The titles and estates of Earl Roger were bestowed on the infant son of Edward I Thomas of Brotherton and the heirs of his body,⁴⁰ and he gave Bosham to his son

⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 387.

¹⁰ *Bk. of Fees*, 71.

¹¹ *Chron. of Battle Abbey* (ed. Lower), 60-1.

¹² *Materials for Hist. of Archbp. Thomas Becket* (Rolls Ser.), vi, 602.

¹³ Now in North Mundham (q.v.).

¹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 434.

¹⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

¹⁶ *Pipe R. 11 Hen. II* (P.R.S.), 94.

¹⁷ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, 1467.

¹⁸ *Pipe R. 12 Hen. II* (P.R.S.), 91; *ibid.* ix, 591.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Pipe R. 34 Hen. II* (P.R.S.), 16.

²¹ Smythe's account of the manor, written in 1637: Dallaway, *Rap. of Chichester*, 88.

²² *Pipe R. 6 Ric. I* (P.R.S.), 216, 230.

²³ *Bk. of Fees*, 71.

²⁴ *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), i, 60.

²⁵ *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i, 370.

²⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1231-4, p. 542.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 1242-7, p. 377.

²⁸ *Cal. Pat.* 1364-7, p. 273.

²⁹ G. E. C., *Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), ix, 591.

³⁰ *Ibid.* 590.

³¹ Assize R. 912, m. 11 d. The same

record mentions another member, 'Adingers' (*ibid.*), which was 'beside Bosham' (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1188) but is not identifiable.

³² *Cal. Close*, 1264-8, p. 36.

³³ *Ibid.* p. 198.

³⁴ *Ibid.* p. 200.

³⁵ G. E. C., *op. cit.* 593.

³⁶ *Ibid.* 595.

³⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1301-7, p. 30.

³⁸ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 434.

³⁹ *Cal. Fine R.* i, 551.

⁴⁰ De Banco R. Mich. 32 Edw. III, m. 44.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Edward and his wife Beatrice daughter of Roger Mortimer.⁴¹ Edward died without issue in his father's life-time and Beatrice married Thomas de Braose,⁴² who died in 1361, when the manor was confirmed to Beatrice for her life.⁴³ On her death in 1383 the manor reverted to the elder daughter of Earl Thomas, Margaret, Countess of Norfolk.⁴⁴ She was raised to the rank of Duchess of Norfolk in 1398 and died, at a great age, in the following year,⁴⁵ when she was succeeded by her grandson Sir Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. He died in exile in 1399, when Bosham passed to his son Thomas,⁴⁶ during whose minority the manor was granted for life to Sir John Pelham.⁴⁷ Thomas, who was allowed only the titles of Earl Marshal and Nottingham, was executed for rebellion in 1405, and Bosham passed to his brother John,⁴⁸ who became Duke of Norfolk in 1425 and died in 1432, leaving a son John,⁴⁹ who before his death in 1461 settled the manor on his son John at his marriage to Elizabeth Talbot.⁵⁰ This John died in 1476 and his only child Anne, married when five years old to Richard, Duke of York, who was murdered in the Tower by Richard III, died in 1481. The Mowbray estates were then divided between the representatives of the two daughters of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, namely William, Lord Howard, created Duke of Norfolk in 1483, and William, Lord Berkeley, created Earl of Nottingham and in 1489 Marquess Berkeley.⁵¹ The reversion of the manor of Bosham after the death of Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk (d. 1507), fell to Lord Berkeley, who settled it on himself and the heirs of his body, with remainder in default of such heirs to the king.⁵² When, however, he died without issue in 1492 his brother Maurice Berkeley disputed the settlement and recovered the manor.⁵³ With his descendants the Earls of Berkeley it remained until 1810, when the earl, Frederick Augustus, devised it to his second son, Captain (afterwards Vice-Admiral Sir) Maurice Fitzhardinge Berkeley.⁵⁴ From his cousin Charles, Lord Fitzhardinge, it was inherited by Edric Frederick, Lord Gifford, v.c.,⁵⁵ grandson of the 1st Lord Fitzhardinge. He died in 1911, and his brother and successor in 1937, before which date the lordship of the manor had been bought by the Earl of Iveagh, the present owner.

John Smythe, steward of the Earl of Berkeley, wrote an account of the manor of Bosham in 1637.⁵⁶ It comprised the seven tithings of Bosham, Bradbridge, Hook, Creed, Walton, Fishbourne, and Southwood, and also Funtington with East and West Ashling, all of which attended the court baron at the manor-house, adjoining the church. There were three particular courts leet, and one 'great leet called Sheriff's Tourne', which were attended also by the tenants of four other manors in the

Isle of Thorney and Chidham. There were about 20 freeholds, including Bowley in Pagham; the demesnes, comprising 1,600 acres, were let at that time, under 24 leases, for £631 10s., and there were 175 acres of coppice. There were some 4,000 acres of copyhold land, bringing in about £84 in rents, and they were of three varieties: (1) Forrepland, which paid relief as a socage tenure, but no heriot, and its holders did not have to serve as bailiffs; (2) Boardland, from which the three bailiffs (see above) were chosen, and which paid a heriot of the best beast or 2s. 6d.; and (3) Cotland (in Creed and Funtington only), each holding consisting of a messuage and 5 acres, paying 5d. for heriot. At Buckfold in Petworth were 9 holdings amounting to 210 acres. The inhabitants of Bosham were exempt from tolls, &c., throughout England, and from contributing to the payment of knights of the shire. The steward of the manor was said to be admiral under a grant of 8 Edward IV.

Henry I gave 30 shillingsworth of land at *BROAD-BRIDGE* in Bosham to William son of Ernulf in exchange for the site on which was built the Abbey of St. Mary de Pré at Rouen.⁵⁷ This figures on the Pipe Rolls of Henry II as 'the land of Ærnald of Bradebrigg'. By the 13th century it was held of the Crown as a serjeanty, the holder of which had to give two white capons to the king when he rode past Broadbridge, and it is recorded that on 9 August 1269 William Papillon duly produced the capons when Henry III passed through Bosham.⁵⁸ This William died in 1283, holding by the said service a messuage with 28 acres of arable, an acre of meadow, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mill, and 4s. 6d. rent for lands alienated.⁵⁹ His heir was his nephew Roger; but as the lands had been alienated without licence, these portions were seized into the king's hands, the tenants holding in future directly of the Crown by rent. One portion consisted of a messuage and 8 acres in Walton, alienated to Geoffrey atte Punfold, who died in 1305, when it passed to his son John,⁶⁰ who in 1316 granted it to William de Fisseburne and William son of Isabel de Bradebrugge.⁶¹ The other portion alienated was a messuage, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a watermill, and 18 acres of arable, which William Papillon gave to his brother Henry and his sister Mabel for their lives. After Henry's death Mabel demised this to Rose de Wheghelton, who demised it to Henry de Clare. He died in 1309, leaving a daughter Isabel, then married to Henry atte Houke.⁶² In 1326 Roger Papillon had licence to convey his property to William de Fisseburne, Robert de la Houke, and Alice de Bradebrugge and the heirs of her body.⁶³ The whole estate was acquired by Thomas de Whelton and Isabel his wife and Thomas their son about 1340,⁶⁴ and it was probably the younger Thomas who died in 1361 seised of the messuage, mill, &c., in Broadbridge, held of the king, partly by serjeanty and partly by a rent of 15s.⁶⁵ His son Richard, who was then 19, died in 1384,⁶⁶ leaving three daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret,



BERKELEY. *Gules a chevron and ten crosses formy argent.*

⁴¹ De Banco R. Mich. 32 Edw. III, m. 44.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Cal. Pat. 1361-4, p. 120.

⁴⁴ Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Ric. II, 15.

⁴⁵ Ibid. 1 Hen. IV, pt. i, 72.

⁴⁶ Ibid. 71, m. 37.

⁴⁷ Cal. Close, 1399-1402, p. 40.

⁴⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 8 Hen. IV, 76.

⁴⁹ Ibid. 11 Hen. VI, 43.

⁵⁰ Cal. Pat. 1461-7, p. 212.

⁵¹ Suss. Arch. Coll. lvi, pedigree opp. p. 90.

⁵² Suss. Rec. Soc. xxiii, 3264.

⁵³ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 89. Cf. Suss. Arch. Coll. lvi, 73-6.

⁵⁴ Dallaway, loc. cit.

⁵⁵ MacDermott, *Bosham*, 9.

⁵⁶ Dallaway, op. cit. 87-9.

⁵⁷ Bk. of Fees, 71.

⁵⁸ Cal. Close, 1269-72, p. 136. The king was at Chichester on 7 and 8 August and went from there to Winchester: Cal. Pat. 1266-72, pp. 231-2.

⁵⁹ Cal. Inq. p.m. ii, 564.

⁶⁰ Ibid. iv, 268.

⁶¹ Cal. Pat. 1313-17, p. 515. This apparently included the chief messuage: *Chancery Warrants*, i, 559.

⁶² Cal. Inq. p.m. v, 183.

⁶³ Cal. Pat. 1324-7, p. 264; Suss. Rec. Soc. xxiii, 1531.

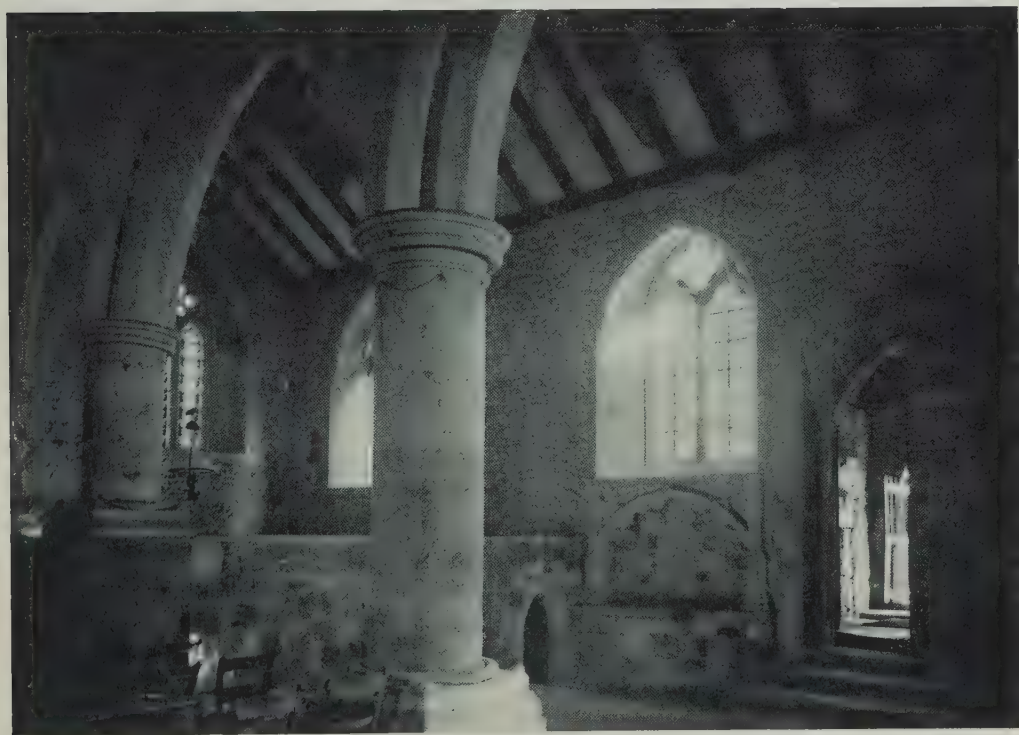
⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 36 Edw. III, pt. 2, 70.

⁶⁶ Ibid. 7 Ric. II, 82.



BOSHAM: THE OLD VICARAGE, 1782



BOSHAM CHURCH: SOUTH AISLE AND ENTRANCE TO CRYPT



BOSHAM CHURCH: INTERIOR, LOOKING WEST

and Joan.⁶⁷ Elizabeth died in 1387, and orders were given that Margaret, then aged 15, should receive a moiety of the estate, and that the moiety of Joan, who was only 12, should be delivered to her next friend outside the line of inheritance.⁶⁸ Margaret died in 1420, as the widow of Richard Fuyst, holding 20 acres in Broadbridge by the service of rendering 1 white capon.⁶⁹ Her heir was her son, by a previous husband, William Scardevyle, aged 30. He died in 1453, leaving a son William,⁷⁰ who settled the watermill and other property on his son Peter.⁷¹ The latter was succeeded in 1498 by his son William.⁷²

Joan, the other daughter of Richard Whelton, is probably the Joan widow of John Michelgrove, who was holding $\frac{1}{2}$ a mill and lands in Broadbridge in 1439 by service of 1 capon;⁷³ her son John Michelgrove who died in 1459, holding by similar service,⁷⁴ left a son John, and the property may perhaps be represented by the lands in Bosham of which, *inter alia*, Elizabeth daughter of John Michelgrove was seised when she married John Shelley, and which they settled in 1511 on their son William at his marriage.⁷⁵

One of the two moieties, probably that of Scardevile, came to Ellis Bradshawe, who died in 1545, holding a toft, a fulling mill, and land in Broadbridge by service of 1 white capon when the king rode through the land.⁷⁶ He left a son William, aged 9, but the property passed eventually to his daughter Dorothy Drewe, widow of Roger Drewe of Densworth in Funtington (q.v.), who died in 1595 and was succeeded by her son Bradshawe Drewe.⁷⁷ His son Francis left a son Francis, who died an infant in 1630, and a sister Martha, wife of Sir Gregory Norton, bart., who inherited the property. Sir Gregory, who was one of the regicides, died in 1652 and Martha married Robert, 4th Viscount Kenmure, whom she survived, dying in 1671. The estate is said to have been bought soon after this by one of the Peckhams, from which family it passed by bequest to John Williams;⁷⁸ but all manorial rights seem to have lapsed before that.

In 1086 Engeler was holding 2 hides of Bosham manor.⁷⁹ This was [OLD] *FISHBOURNE*, as is shown by the 12th-century charter of Turstin son of Engelram (*sic*) giving to the Prior and canons of Southwick (Hants) 'all my lands of Fisseborn, namely that which King William gave to my father Engeler'.⁸⁰ An inquiry held in 1280 showed that Southwick Priory then held at Fishbourne a messuage and 2 hides of land 'by gift of Thurstin Ingelyr', worth £10 yearly,⁸¹ and in 1320 the canons had a grant of free warren in their demesne lands here.⁸² The estate remained in the hands of the priory until the Dissolution and in 1540 seems to have been granted to Anne of Cleves as 'the manor' of Old Fishbourne,⁸³ but there is no later evidence of its manorial status and its subsequent descent has not been traced.

The second lordship of Bosham consisted of the great estates belonging to the church. The early history of

this presumably collegiate establishment is lost, but before the Conquest its endowment amounted to 112 hides; it was given by the Confessor to his Norman chaplain Osbern, who became Bishop of Exeter. In 1086 Bishop Osbern still held 65 hides, but 47 hides lying in Plumpton and Saddlescombe in the Rape of Lewes had been lost and were in the hands of William de Warenne.⁸⁴ It is possible that these distant outliers had been separated before Osbern received the lordship, as both are said to have been held in the time of King Edward by Godwin the priest under Earl Godwin.⁸⁵ The bishop's 65 hides constituted the *CHAPELRY OF BOSHAM*, which was held by the service of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ knights' fees: 2 for Thorney, 1 for West Stoke, 2 for Woolavington, 2 for Elsted, and $\frac{1}{2}$ for Preston in Binderton,⁸⁶ of which the last three places, at some distance from Bosham, were entered separately in the Domesday Survey.⁸⁷ The history of the College of Bosham has been dealt with elsewhere,⁸⁸ and manorially the centre of the lordship was Chidham (q.v.). On the suppression of the college its estates came to the Crown and were granted in 1564 to Sir Richard Sackville, who at once exchanged them to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.⁸⁹ In 1633 Sir John Howell of Wrotham claimed them under an alleged lease from Sir Richard Sackville, and Dr. Edes, precentor of Chichester, seems to have availed himself of the dispute to acquire a long lease, which passed with his heirress to John Frankland, from whom it was purchased by Richard Barwell of Stansted Park.⁹⁰

The church of *HOLY TRINITY*⁹¹ *CHURCH* stands in the middle of the village and is built of rubble with ashlar dressings, and roofed with tile, except the north aisle and sacristy, which are covered with lead, and the spire, which is shingled. The original church consisted of a short chancel, nave, and tower (though this may be an early addition); of this a (very conventional) representation is to be seen on the Bayeux Tapestry; it is also mentioned in Domesday Book.⁹² The chancel was lengthened twice, once in the 12th century, and again in the 13th, when a sacristy was added to the north of it. About the same time aisles were added, the north being the earlier in date; under the east end of the south aisle is a contemporary vaulted crypt, probably a charnel.⁹³ The south porch is of the 16th or 17th century.

At each of the two eastern corners of the chancel is a pair of buttresses of two stages each with sloping offsets; there are two like buttresses on the south side, but the sacristy walls take their places on the north. The east window is a group of five lancets, rising to the centre, separated by slender piers. On the inside



SEE OF EXETER. *Gules a sword in pale surmounted by two keys in saltire or.*

a grant of freedom from scutage: *Cal. Chart. R.* iii, 431.

⁸⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 393.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* ii, 109-12.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 195-6; *Pat.*

⁹⁰ *Eliz.* pt. 12.

⁹¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 196-7.

⁹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlvii, no. 956.

⁹³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 392.

Or perhaps the treasury; the church was rich in ornaments: *Exeter Epis. Reg. Brantingham*, 255-7.

⁶⁷ *Cal. Fine R.* x, 87.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* 201.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* xiv, 374; *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 8 Hen. V, 14.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 31 Hen. VI, 8.

⁷¹ *Ibid.* (Ser. 2), xiii, 12.

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 17 Hen. VI, 18.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 37 Hen. VI, 9.

⁷⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 926.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 164.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* 342.

⁷⁸ Elwes and Robinson, *Mansions of West Sussex*, 38.

⁷⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 387. He is there wrongly identified with Engeler de Bohun.

⁸⁰ *Add. MS.* 33280, fol. 259.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

⁸² *Cal. Chart. R.* iii, 428.

⁸³ *Hist. MSS. Com. Salisbury MSS.* i, 12.

⁸⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 392.

⁸⁵ *Ibid.* 440, 441.

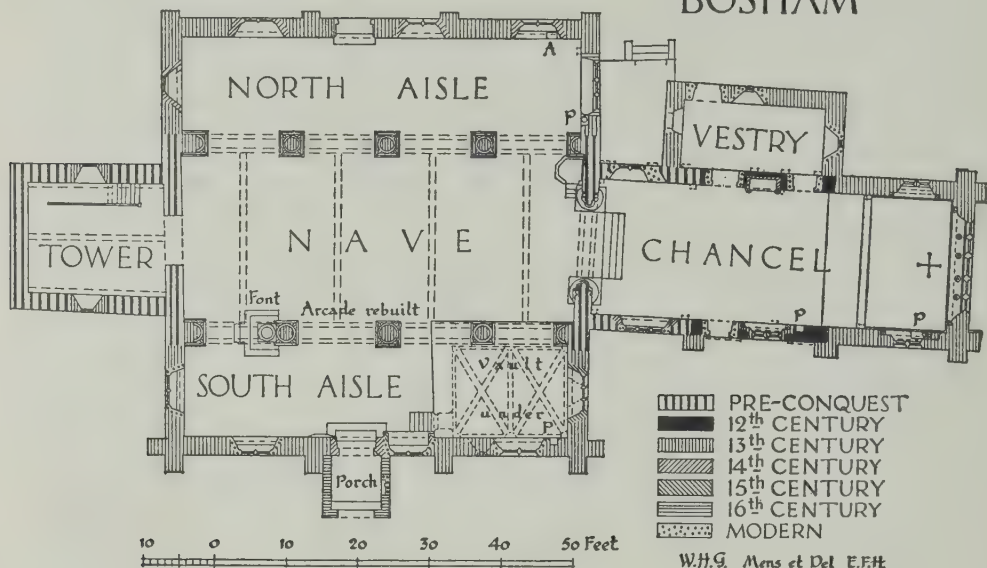
⁸⁶ *Red Bk. of Exch.* 13, 554; *Bk. of Fees*, 71, 690. In 1320 the Bishop of Exeter had

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

they are enclosed by a stilted segmental pointed arch, moulded, carried on Purbeck marble shafts with moulded capitals and bases; four shafts of like design carry the rear-arches (but their abaci are not of marble), those of the middle three lights being stilted. In both north and south walls of the east bay is a pair of lancets

In the westernmost bay on the south side is a three-light window of three lancets surmounted by two quatrefoils; this is modern, but the lancets may reproduce old work, and the rear-arch and splay jambs are ancient. On the north side is a two-light window with net tracery, now wholly modern; east of it are visible

PARISH CHURCH of *The* HOLY TRINITY BOSHAM



under a common moulded rear-arch on Purbeck marble shafts like those of the east window. Below the south window is a double piscina under two arches, each a round-headed trefoil, carried on a short shaft whose capital is carved with foliage and its base moulded. A moulded string-course runs round all three sides of this bay; this work is all of the 13th century.

On the north side of the next bay are the door to the sacristy and the arch of the organ keyboard opening into it, both modern plain pointed arches. Between them is a niche tomb surmounted by a pointed cinquefoiled arch, moulded, with remains of crockets on the extrados, resting on triple shafts with moulded capitals and bases. In this niche is the somewhat mutilated effigy of a lady, of less than life size, bare-headed and wearing a sideless cotte, her feet rest on a lion; below the niche are four cinquefoiled panels; this is late-14th- or 15th-century work.⁹⁴ Over this tomb is an opening, possibly originally a window like that in the east bay and of the same date, now occupied by the organ. In the south wall is a window like that in the east bay and of the same date, and a doorway with plain pointed head, its stonework wholly renewed; below the window is a piscina with plain pointed head and mutilated drain, perhaps early-13th-century. The original walling of this bay is of about the 12th century and shows herring-bone rubble, the plaster of the inside walls having been stripped off. Remains of a weather-mould suggest that a lean-to building may once have stood outside this bay.

the arch and one jamb of a pre-Conquest window with round head and concentric splay; this bay represents the original chancel. At the extreme west end of the south wall are traces of a blocked doorway. About nine carved human heads built into the inner side of the chancel wall below plate level may be the remains of corbels of a former roof.

The sacristy, originally of the 13th century, is of two stories; the lower has been much altered and now has modern single-light windows with square-headed trefoil heads on the east and north sides and a doorway with plain pointed arch and jambs on the north; the upper story has ancient square-headed single-light windows on the east and north.

The chancel arch (pre-Conquest) is semicircular, of two orders each worked with a bold roll moulding; the outer order is carried on nook-shafts, the inner on a shaft attached to the face of the respond; each shaft has a crude bell capital, and above these is an abacus common to all, made in two stages, the lower semicircular on plan, the upper square; the base is of the same design inverted. This work has been claimed, on insufficient evidence, to be Roman work reused. South of the chancel arch on the west side is a crude triangular piscina of doubtful date.

The north arcade is of four bays with pointed arches of two chamfered orders, showing some attempt at chromatic decoration in the different colours of the voussoirs; the piers are cylindrical with moulded capitals and bases, the latter of the water-holding type with

⁹⁴ When Sir William Burrell visited Bosham, in 1776, he was assured that the lady commemorated was the daughter of

a Saxon prince (Add. MS. 5699, fol. 152); later, about 1800, she was identified as a daughter of Canute (A. Hay, *History of*

Chichester, pp. 307, 551). For the subsequent 'discovery' of her remains elsewhere see *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xviii, 5.

spurs and resting on square pedestals; this is 13th-century work. Above the arcade are three circular windows, about 1 ft. across, with concentric splays, of pre-Conquest date.

The south arcade resembles the north, but the mouldings of the (renewed) capitals are of different profile; the bases of the east respond and of the pier next to it are at a higher level than the others, resting on the wall of the crypt; all the capitals and arches of this arcade have been rebuilt in modern times and any windows corresponding to those on the north have disappeared.

The tower arch (pre-Conquest) is semicircular, or slightly horseshoe, in form, and of one order, the joints of some of the lower voussoirs approaching the horizontal; it shows some chromatic decoration, and rests on chamfered imposts and square jambs which show long and short work. At the level of the first stage of the tower is a doorway having a plain straight-lined arch on square jambs with neither rebate nor door-check, presumably pre-Conquest and intended to give access to a gallery; to the south of this is a small square-headed opening of uncertain date, probably a squint for the ringer of the Sanctus bell; a plain round-headed doorway at the next stage may have given access to a chamber above a former flat ceiling.

On the north face of the north aisle are four buttresses, each of one stage with sloping offsets, of the 13th century. In the east wall is a three-light window with trefoil-headed lights and scanty tracery under a segmental-arched head, 16th-century; south of it is a piscina with moulded round-headed trefoil arch, 13th-century but incorporating as its drain a pillar piscina of the 12th.

In the north wall are a rectangular wall locker of uncertain date, a doorway with moulded pointed arch and hood-moulded and semicircular rear-arch, 13th-century, and three two-light windows with net tracery, modern but perhaps reproducing 14th-century work; in the west wall is a single-light window with uncusped arch, slightly pointed, 13th- or 14th-century.

The south aisle has pairs of buttresses at each outside corner, and two intermediate ones; these are of one stage with sloping offsets, perhaps late-13th-century; the south wall is surmounted by a cornice and battlemented parapet of about a century later. In the east wall is a three-light window with geometrical tracery, in the south are three two-light, and in the west wall one two-light, windows in 14th-century style; the stonework of all these is modern. In the south wall at the east end is a piscina with pointed trefoil head and credence shelf, and between the second and third windows is a doorway with moulded pointed arch, hood-mould, and jambs and segmental rear-arch, 14th-century; the woodwork of this door is ancient, of two layers of planking.

Under the sill of the middle window is a niche tomb with segmental pointed cinquefoil arch with sub-cusping and carved human heads (one missing) on the cusps; this is set in a square frame with panelled trefoil spandrels, and is probably 15th-century work.

Under the eastern part of this aisle is a small crypt, its pavement being about 3 ft. below the level of the church floor. It is vaulted in two bays with quadripartite vaulting having groin, division, and wall-ribs of

semi-octagon section resting on plain corbels, and is lit on the east and south sides by openings at ground level about 9 in. high; access is from the aisle by a doorway with plain pointed arch and jambs; the door and door furniture are ancient. This is evidently coeval with the construction of the aisles.

The south porch has rubble walls on the east and west and a plain pointed opening in brick on the south; there are traces of a blocked window in the east wall. Though much restored this work may originally have been of the 16th or 17th century.

The roofs throughout are modern, reproducing the pitch of ancient roofs which had subsequently been lowered.

The lowest stage of the tower (pre-Conquest) shows long and short work in its western quoins, and some, probably Roman, brickbats in its rubble. On both north and south sides are small single-light windows, round-headed, but 13th-century; above this stage there is a string-course on the north and south sides. The next stage has similar windows on the north, west, and south sides, and a string-course on the north side only. The third stage has on the north the round arches and jambs of a pre-Conquest two-light window whose mid-wall shaft has perished (a modern two-light window like those in the uppermost stage occupies its place); on the south side below a modern stone clock dial the remains of the jambs of a similar window are traceable; on the west are still more doubtful remains of a window. The uppermost stage has on the west face a window like that on the north of the stage below, the mid-wall shaft, with carved capital (of a form suggesting post-Conquest work) exists here; on the other three faces are square two-light windows with trefoil-headed lights, 15th-century; this stage ends with a corbel-table and is surmounted by a broach spire.

The font (late-12th-century) is an octagonal block with plain sunk round-headed panels; it rests on five shafts, one thick, the rest slender, which have no capitals but a moulded base.

Of the ancient stall-work one bench-end survives, its arm-rest being carved with a representation of an angel.⁹⁵

In the chancel is a large wooden chest with front and back of three planks each, framed ends, and single-slab lid; it has two tills, one secret; this is 13th-century work.

The other fittings are modern.

There are six bells:⁹⁶ (1) and (2) by Richard Phelps, dated 1713 and 1709 respectively; (3) dated 1665; (4) dated 1572; (5) by Clement Toscar 1688; and (6) by W. and T. Mears, 1787.

The communion plate includes a plain silver cup given by George, Lord Berkeley, in 1675, and a paten of 1692 given by Dr. Henry Edes.⁹⁷

The registers begin in 1557.

Bosham can claim to be the most *ADFOUWSON* ancient site in Sussex with a continuous tradition of Christianity. When St. Wilfrid came to convert the South Saxons in 681 there was already, according to Bede, a small Celtic monastery at Bosham, with five or six brethren under the headship of Dicul. As late as 1637 'the ruynes of an out worne foundation' near the church were still pointed out as 'St. Bede's Chapel',⁹⁸ but all memory of the spot has

⁹⁵ Illustrations of other carvings are reproduced from drawings by Grimm (c. 1780) in K. H. MacDermott, *Bosham Church*, 40-1.

⁹⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 201. The 3rd bell, being cracked, was recast in 1903, the old inscription being reproduced: MacDermott, op. cit. 47.

⁹⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liii, 261-2.

⁹⁸ MacDermott, *Bosham Church*, 15, quoting John Smythe's manuscript 'History of Bosham Manor'.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

long been lost. The history of the church as a collegiate establishment has been already dealt with. The nave of the church was parochial and the services were conducted by a perpetual vicar presented by the canon holding the Parochial Prebend. The vicarage was rated at £4 6s. 8d. in 1291⁹⁹ and at £6 13s. 4d. in 1535.¹ After the suppression of the college in 1548 the advowson remained in the hands of the Crown until about 1613,² after which date it was held by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester or their lessee until it passed to the bishop under the Act of 1840.

In 1330 licence was given for the alienation in mortmain by Laurence de Rustiton and James de Northstok of some 40 acres to Mr. William de Fisshebourne, Prebendary of Funtington, to support a chaplain celebrating daily in the church of Bosham for the good estate of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, and for the soul of Alice his wife.³ This was the chantry of the Blessed Mary in the nave of Bosham church to which several presentations were made by the Prebendaries of Funtington during the 15th century.⁴ At the suppression of the chantries in 1548 it was called the Chantry of Fishbourne, its yearly value being 40s,⁵ and its lands were granted to Henry Polsted.⁶

Elizabeth Beazley. The share of the *CHARITIES* charity of Elizabeth Beazley applicable for this parish consists of an annual payment of £1 applied by the vicar and churchwardens for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

Elizabeth Nash. By an indenture dated 10 November 1716 Elizabeth Nash granted to trustees certain lands in Sidlesham upon trust that out of the rents and profits 20s. be paid to the minister of Walberton for the benefit of the poor of that parish and that the remainder of the income should be divided into three parts, one part to be applied for the parish of Boxgrove, another part for the parish of Bury and the tything of Westburton, and the remaining part for this parish. The third part of the income for this parish is applicable for poor people, being sick, lame, ancient, and most needy, in money, clothes, or other necessities. The annual income amounts to £5 approximately and is administered by the vicar and churchwardens.

Catherine Joanna Preece by her will dated 19 June 1940 bequeathed her property known as Pearcey's Cottage, Bosham, to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Mission in Bosham.

George Frank Graham Rochfort Wade by his will dated 31 July 1936 bequeathed £200 upon trust to form the May Rochfort Wade Fund, the annual income to be divided on 6 May in every year between the four oldest male old-age pensioners and the four oldest female old-age pensioners, all eight being natives of and living in Bosham. By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 23 January 1940 it was provided that the charity shall be administered by the vicar and churchwardens of Bosham. The annual income amounts to £8 3s. 10d.

CHIDHAM

The parish, which contains 1,518 acres of land, 900 acres of foreshore, and 209 acres of tidal water, forms a peninsula between two branches of Chichester Harbour, its southernmost point being at Cobnor. A prolongation northwards reaches as far inland as Hambrook. From this point a road runs southwards, crossing the railway and the Portsmouth Road, to the church, village, and Middleton Farm in the centre of the parish. It is good agricultural land, largely used for market gardening. The chief claim of the parish to fame lies in its having been the source of 'Chidham wheat', a prolific variety discovered c. 1790 by Edmund Woods, who then owned the Manor Farm.¹

A terrier of 1635² shows that Chidham was divided into the tithings of Weston, Middleton, and Easton. It also gives a long list of 'museplots'³ which paid tithes, containing from 2 acres downwards, including many reckoned in 'stitches'.⁴ Some 516 acres were inclosed in 1812, under an Act of 1809, and a further inclosure in the north of the parish was made in 1821.⁵

The village is small and contains few buildings of interest. The Manor House north of the church is a large Jacobean building disguised by modern rough-cast and slate-covered roofs. It contains an 18th-century staircase and some good panelling. Middleton House, ¼ mile north-east of the church, is a good example of a house of c. 1730. The walls are of purple

brick with red brick dressings and moulded eaves-cornice. It has a middle entrance with a pediment, and segmental-headed sash windows.

'Chidmere House', ¼ mile south-east of the church, is of early Tudor origin, largely renovated in 1930. It is of L-shaped plan, the ranges extending east and south, with walls of a mellow red brick. Oak panelling, some of which is said to have borne the date 1521, was removed from two upstairs rooms in 1912, but some oak and pine panelling remains, and the partition walls are of early wattle and daub. The property belonged to the family of Eedes from 1688 to 1788.^{6a}

CHIDHAM is not mentioned in *MANORS* Domesday, being then included in the Bishop of Exeter's estate of the Chapelry of Bosham, of which it became the manorial centre. In 1243 the confirmatory grant of the chapelry to the bishop included the manor of Chidham.⁶ It was stated in 1290 that the Bishop of Exeter held the chapel of Bosham and the manor of Chidham, in which were free and villein tenants who did suit to the Earl of Norfolk's hundred of Bosham; but in the hamlet of Westinton, a member of Chidham, he had certain small tenants, each holding 3 acres, who were his servants, such as reapers, shepherds, swineherds, and ploughmen, and they came at Easter and Michaelmas to view of frankpledge before the bishop's bailiff at Chidham with the

⁹⁹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

¹ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 309.

² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 198.

³ *Cal. Pat.* 1330-4, pp. 11, 280.

⁴ *Epis. Reg. Robert Rede* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xi).

⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 75.

⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, p. 280.

¹ Dallaway, *West Sussex*, ii, 84.

² Add. MS. 39467, fols. 96-100.

³ This word does not seem to figure in any dictionary.

⁴ A 'stitch' is a ridge of land, of varying width.

⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 146-7.

^{6a} *Ex inf.* Mrs. H. L. Baxendale. The house is named from the mere, or 5½-acre pond, near by.

⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 276.

riperieve (*messore*) as their tithingman and appeared before the coroner in the tithing of Westinton and not elsewhere.⁷

After the dissolution of the College of Bosham the Bishop of Exeter in 1548 conveyed the manor of Chidham to Thomas Fisher, to whom it was confirmed next year.⁸ He then transferred it to Henry Bickley,⁹ who died holding it of the Crown in 1570.¹⁰ His son Thomas died seised thereof in 1588, leaving a son Thomas, then only 3 years old,¹¹ who died in 1640.¹² His heir was said to be Thomas Pay, great-grandson of Henry Bickley's daughter Honor, but Thomas Bickley bequeathed this manor to Brewen, or Brune, Bickley (grandson of Henry) and Cicely (Ryman) his wife and Richard his son.¹³



BICKLEY. *Argent a chevron embattled between three griffons' heads sable.*

Richard apparently died before his father, whose estates passed to a younger son Henry,¹⁴ who died in 1707, leaving the manor of Chidham to trustees for sale.¹⁵ It was apparently bought by Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough, and descended with Westbourne (q.v.) until the death of Richard Barwell in 1805, after which it seems to have been sold to Edmund Woods by his trustees.¹⁶ William Padwick owned it in 1822,¹⁷ Charles Cheesman is said to have purchased it some time before 1835,¹⁸ after which date its history is obscure. Sophie, Lady Gifford (widow of the 3rd Baron, who died in 1911) is named as lady of the manor between 1915 and 1922,¹⁹ but it was said to be in the hands of Albert Eadie in 1919.²⁰ Subsequently it was acquired by Lord Iveagh, the present owner.

A subinfeudation appears in 1621 when Sir Richard Worseley, bart., died seised of the manors of *CHIDHAM HACKET* and *MIDDLETON*, held of Thomas Bickley, which he had granted in 1616 to Lady Elizabeth widow of Sir Richard White and Elizabeth White her daughter for their lives.²¹ The property evidently descended in the family as in 1720 Sir Robert Worseley, bart., and Frances his wife conveyed the manor of Chidham Hacket *alias* Middleton to John Wakeford.²² In 1793 the manor was conveyed by Samuel Colby and Mary his wife and John McFarland and Elizabeth his wife to Joseph Postlethwaite,²³ but no other mention of it is known.

The church (invocation unknown)²⁴ *CHURCH* stands south of the Manor House. It consists of chancel, nave with stone bell-cote, short north aisle, and south porch; it is built of flint rubble, mostly plastered, with ashlar dressings, and is roofed with tile. The chancel and nave are of the 13th century, the aisle was added in the 14th, the porch, and the roofs throughout, are modern.

In the east wall of the chancel is a lancet triplet, entirely modern;²⁵ in each side wall are two plain lancets with pointed rear-arches; the outer stonework

of the eastern window on the north side is modern, the rest are of the 13th century. A piscina in the south wall has a 13th-century square-framed trefoil head and a modern basin; east of this is a small low recess, its sill almost at ground level, with plain segmental arched head, date and use unknown. In the flooring next to this is a taper-sided 13th-century tombstone of Purbeck marble, its upper surface much worn. The medieval stone altar slab is set in the floor under the communion table. The chancel arch is of two chamfered orders, the inner resting on corbels, the outer on square responds; this appears to have been heightened and widened in the 19th century, the old stones being, as far as possible, reused.

On the south side of the nave is a small shallow recess with square head; its position is that of a piscina, but no trace of a drain remains. In this wall are three lancet windows, the second is of the 13th century, the first and third each replace a two-light window with square head, shown in a drawing of 1805 in the Sharpe collection; the jambs of the splays of the old windows seem to have been reused. Between the second and third windows is a plain doorway with pointed arch, the outer stonework modern, the inner perhaps 13th-century. In the north wall of the nave, high up, is a square opening formerly giving access to the rood-loft. West of this is a short arcade of two bays, of the 14th century, the single pier is octagonal, with moulded capital and base; the two responds each have the form of a half-pier; the pointed arches are of two chamfered orders. West of this is the north doorway, a plain pointed arch of the 13th century; beyond this is a single 13th-century lancet like those in the south wall. The west wall is thicker than the others, and has two shallow buttresses, perhaps designed to support a stone bell-cote; but the present bell-cote is entirely modern, and replaces a square timber one with pyramidal roof, shown in the drawing of 1805.

Between the buttresses is a doorway with pointed arch, now blocked, perhaps 13th-century; on the inner side of the blocking are inserted some scraps of 15th-century panelled stonework, perhaps the remains of a tomb. Over the doorway is a single wide lancet of the 13th century. A small screened vestry occupies the west end of the nave.

At the east end of the north aisle is a two-light window with trefoil heads and no tracery, the southernmost light being both higher and wider than the other; the exterior stonework of this is modern, but appears to be a reproduction of the window shown in a drawing of 1795; the outer stonework of the west window is also modern; it is of the same design as the eastern, save that the two lights are of equal breadth. In the east respond of the arcade is a small piscina with pointed head and stone credence shelf, apparently entirely modern.

The font has a cup-shaped basin passing into a base whose plan is a square with the corners cut off; the date is uncertain, perhaps 1660; it was found under the

⁷ Add. MS. 39373, fol. 110, citing De Banco R. Hil. 18 Edw. I, m. 33; Assize R. 924, m. 70 d.

⁸ Cal. Pat. 1548-9, p. 403.

⁹ Common Pleas, Deeds Enrd. Trin. 1 Edw. VI, m. 2 d.

¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxx, 71.

¹¹ Ibid. cccxxiii, 20.

¹² Ibid. cccxcv, 87.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 77.

¹⁵ P.C.C. 58 Smith.

¹⁶ His widow Catherine married Edward Miller Mundy and held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor in dower: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 99.

¹⁷ Ibid. li, 114.

¹⁸ Horsfield, *Sussex*, ii, 73.

¹⁹ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.*

²⁰ P.R.O. Manorial List.

²¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxcix, 10.

²² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 99.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ The usually received modern invocation of St. Mary seems to be derived from a misunderstanding of the will quoted in *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 7; on the face of it the altar of St. Mary there referred to is not the high altar.

²⁵ A drawing of 1795 shows a traceried east window of about four lights.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

nave floor during 19th-century alterations, and is set on a modern square base. The other fittings are modern.

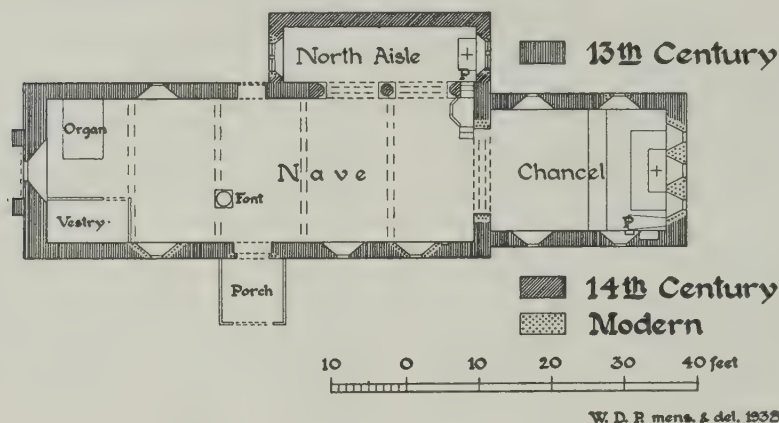
There are three bells, all modern and uninscribed, possibly recast from the old ones which bore the respective dates 1581, 1586, and 1638.²⁶

The communion plate includes a silver cup in the form of a porringer with two scroll handles. This and

Walker for life with remainder to her nephew the Rev. George Alfred Walker.³¹ Miss Walker died in 1863;³² the Rev. G. A. Walker was vicar from 1858 until 1898,³³ shortly after which date the advowson was acquired by the Bishop of Chichester, who is the present patron.

In 1523 there was a guild of St. Cuthman in Chid-

Chidham Parish Church



the cover to it, which forms a paten, bear the hallmarks for 1704. The flagon is of pewter.²⁷

The registers begin in 1652.

Chidham was one of the prebends *ADVOWSON* of the College of Bosham and the church was served by a vicar, who was receiving £10 19s. in 1535.²⁸ After the suppression of the college the advowson descended with the manor, Thomas Bickley presenting in 1626 and 1639, Richard Barwell in 1794, and his widow Catherine Mundy in 1823.²⁹ After her death it seems to have been sold to John Henry Candy³⁰ of Littlehampton, who in 1858 conveyed the advowson to the Rev. R. Broome Pininger, rector of Whichford (Warws.) to the use of Hester

ham,³⁴ but although it was then in a flourishing condition, having stock worth £5, there is no other definite reference to it; but in 1550 (?) the sum of 10s. was seized for the king from some 'superstitious' body in Chidham,³⁵ which may have been this guild. 'St. Cullmans feild neere St. Cullmans Dell', mentioned in 1635 as bounded on the north by the sea,³⁶ had probably belonged to the brotherhood.

Honour Wayte. By an inscription on *CHARITY* the walls of the parish church it appears that Honour Wayte gave to the poor of this parish 20s. yearly for ever. The money is paid out of land in the parish of Hambledon and is distributed by the vicar.

FUNTINGTON

The parish, containing 3,762 acres, is divided from Bosham on the south by the Portsmouth-Chichester road as far as Bosham Station, and then by Ratham Lane and Clay Lane, from which the bounds run north by Sennicots and Densworth, where considerable Roman remains have been found.¹ They then turn west and again north, rising abruptly to nearly 600 ft. on Stoke Down. The church and village lie near the western boundary where a number of small roads and lanes meet; of these the most important is one running eastwards past the Congregational chapel to East Ashling and Sennicots. Another road south from the village

passes a disused water-mill² combined with a windmill at West Ashling to Ratham Mill.³

In the south-east of the parish Oakwood Park is an extensive block of woodlands, containing part of a system of intrenchments or earthworks of uncertain date.⁴

Funtington House was for some years the residence of Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, who died there in 1892 in his 101st year. He served in the *Shannon* at the time of her famous duel with the *Chesapeake* on 1 June 1813.⁵

The village has little of architectural interest. It lies

²⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 205.

²⁷ *Ibid.* liii, 253. Parochial papers show that the silver pieces were given by the Bickley family.

²⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 310.

²⁹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

³⁰ John William Candy was vicar of Chidham from 1854 to 1858: Hennessy, *Chichester Clergy Lists*.

³¹ Add. MS. 39469, fol. 86.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Hennessy, loc. cit.

³⁴ *Lay Subs. R.* 189, no. 157.

³⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 114.

³⁶ Add. MS. 39467, fol. 97.

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* x, 168-80.

² Probably the mill sold by Richard Hayward to John Baker in 1663: Feet of

F. *Suss. Hil.* 14-15 Chas. II. The mill is said to have been used for paper-making about 1830: *Suss. N. & Q.* xiii, 173.

³ Peter de Rotherham bought a mill and boys in West Ashling from John de Boys in 1318: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1552.

⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxv, 66-105.

⁵ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

mainly along one street running east and west, the church standing to the south approached by a lane. One cottage on the south side has some 17th-century timber-framing: others are of flint and brick with thatched roofs. A larger house, on the west side of a turning to the north at the west end of the village, is built of flint with 17th-century brick dressings and has a porch in the east front with a curved gable carved with the date 1655. The central chimney-shaft is square with a pilaster on each face.

West Ashling, a hamlet about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the south-east, has four or five old buildings of timber-framing: one at the north-east end facing north-west is of square framing, much renovated, with brick infilling, the roof being tiled in front and thatched at the back. Another in the middle retains some framing and is thatched: it faces nearly due east. A third north-west of it, facing south-east, has most of its original framing with some of the original daub infilling and some herring-bone brickwork. The central chimney-stack above the thatched roof is of the usual rebated type. These three are all of about mid-17th-century date. A fourth farther west and facing north is somewhat earlier and has a jettied upper story and a massive central chimney-shaft. The roof is tiled. One or two others retain scraps of old framing.

East Ashling, another hamlet about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east, is mostly modern, but in a blind lane branching westwards are two thatched cottages retaining much of their original early-17th-century framing. Both have been more or less reconditioned: the eastern has a heavy central chimney-stack.

FUNTINGTON was a member of the *MANORS* manor of Bosham and was usually termed a hamlet until the 15th century,⁶ but in 1478⁷ and in later records it figures as a manor. It descended with Bosham (q.v.) and was acquired from Sophie, Lady Gifford, by Albert Eadie c. 1915.⁸

The manor of *DENS WORTH* was conveyed to William de Whitsond⁹ and Margery his wife in 1289 by Alan de Bremelhangere to hold 'in as full manner as he or his brother Walter de Deneswyrth had held it', paying yearly to Sir Roger Bigod, Earl Marshal, 4 marks.¹⁰ Later it came to the family of Syteler, and in 1532 Richard (son and heir of Richard son of Henry) Syteler conveyed the manor to John Westdene of Kirdford, who agreed that if Richard had male issue by his wife Joan he would settle the estate on them. Richard and Joan had had two daughters, Margaret and Joan, who married respectively Robert Stratford and John Slater, and between 1533 and 1537 their grandchildren remitted their claims in the manor to John Westdene.¹¹ Richard Syteler was dead by the end of 1541 and in 1542 John Westdene and Anne his wife sold the manor to Ellis Bradshawe,¹² who died seised of it in 1545,¹³ and it descended with Broadbridge in Bosham (q.v.) to Sir Gregory Norton (d. 1652). In 1657 Alexander Wilson of Hayling left it in trust for his son Richard;¹⁴ in 1666 it was conveyed by Thomas Wilson and Martha his wife to Richard Smyth.¹⁵ This sale was challenged five years later by Weston Browne and

Mary his wife, claiming the manor in her right,¹⁵ but presumably without success, as in 1677 Thomas Smyth and Mary his wife and Thomas Hurst and Mary conveyed the manor to William Cozens the elder. In 1686 William Cozens and Rose quitclaimed it to Edward Greene,¹⁶ and in the following year sold it to Richard Farington of Chichester.¹⁷ On the division of the estates of Sir Richard Farington between his coheirs in 1744 the manor of Densworth with the house and 188 acres was assigned to James Creed.¹⁸ It then came to John Croucher, whose daughters held it at the beginning of the 19th century,¹⁹ after which time it is probable that the manorial rights lapsed.

The church of *ST. MARY*²⁰ stands *CHURCH* south of the village and consists of chancel flanked by north and south chapels, nave with north and south aisles, north vestry and heating chamber, south porch, and west tower; it is built of flint, part plastered, with ashlar dressings, and roofed with tile. The north arcade and north chapel are of the 13th century, the south chapel perhaps of the 14th, the tower is of the 15th, the rest is 19th-century reconstruction.

The chancel has to the east two buttresses of two stages, each with sloping offsets; the east window is a lancet triplet under a single enclosing arch; on the north and south sides are arcades of two bays each with moulded arches resting on piers and responds with clustered marble shafts; the chancel arch is of two moulded orders, the outer resting on square responds, the inner on carved corbels; the whole of this is modern in 13th-century style.

The north chapel has a buttress with sloping offsets at the north-east; the east window is of three cinque-foiled lights under a pointed arch; this appears to be entirely modern, the chapel having been lengthened eastwards in the 19th century; in the north wall are two plain lancet windows of the 13th century; the west arch is of two chamfered orders dying away into square responds, modern or much restored; the roof is modern and ceiled with boards. The south chapel resembles the north, but the east window is possibly ancient, and in the south wall is one two-light window with simple tracery, modern or much restored; the west arch is 13th or 14th century.

The north arcade of the nave, of four bays, has pointed arches with two chamfered orders; the piers are cylindrical with moulded caps and bases, the former have typical 13th-century mouldings and the bed-joint between capital and abacus, the bases, however, approach more nearly to 14th-century forms; the responds are in the form of half-piers. The south arcade is a modern copy of the north, with exceptionally rough tooling; the roof is wholly modern. The north aisle was widened and heightened in the 19th century; at the east end the thicker wall with sloping top shows the position of the former north wall and the form of the lean-to roof; the present wall, windows in late-13th-century style, and roof are modern. The south aisle resembles the north, but there are no traces of earlier arrangements on the east wall, and there is a doorway

⁶ e.g. Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. I, no. 46; *ibid.* 7 Ric. II, no. 15.

⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3213.

⁸ Kelly, *Directory of Suss.* (1918).

⁹ He was the biggest tax-payer in East Ashling in 1296: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 92.

¹⁰ Add. MS. 39491, fol. 48v.

¹¹ *Ibid.* fol. 47.

¹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 126.

¹³ *Ibid.* xiv, 164. His daughter Dorothy, widow of Roger and mother of Bradshawe Drewe, leased the manor house to her daughter Dorothy and her husband Harpocrates de Otten, M.D.: Proc. Ct. of Req. 183, no. 53.

¹⁴ Add. MS. 39503, fol. 73.

¹⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 126.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Add. MS. 39491, fol. 48.

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxix, 694.

²⁰ *Ibid.* xix, 126; Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 107.

²¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 205.

THE HISTORY OF SUSSEX

and porch in the third bay; like the north aisle it is entirely modern.

The tower arch is of two chamfered orders resting on semi-octagonal responds with moulded imposts and plain bases. The west doorway is now a segmental pointed arch of two orders with hollow chamfers, on jambs of like section; the present arch stones are modern;²¹ from Grimm's drawing²² it would seem that those they replaced were of *anse de panier* form; the rear-arch (ancient) is segmental pointed. At each west corner of the tower is a diagonal buttress of three stages with sloping offsets. The west window is of three lights with cinquefoil heads under a slightly depressed pointed arch, the mullions and light heads being modern reproduction of 15th-century work; the rear-arch is segmental pointed. Access to the upper stages of the tower is by a stone newel staircase in the north-east corner reached by a doorway with plain segmental pointed arch. The second stage of the tower has a square-headed window of one light on each of the south and north faces; the third a square-headed window of two trefoil-headed lights on each of the south, west, and north faces; the tower is finished by plain battlements; all ancient work in it is of the 15th century.

Remains of panelling, probably part of a 15th-century altar tomb, are built into the side walls of the porch. In the tower is a board recording parish benefactions from 1598. North of the vestry is an ancient yew tree.

There are two bells, of 1632 and 1712 respectively.²³

The communion plate includes a silver cup and paten cover of 1637, and a silver alms-dish of 1785.²⁴

The registers begin in 1564 but show several gaps between that date and 1653.

The rectory of Funtington formed *ADVOWSON* a prebend attached to the office of sexton, or sacrist, in the college of Bosham, valued in 1291 at £26 13s. 4d.²⁵ In 1408 William Scardevyle of Funtington with other inhabitants of that place and of East and West Ashling showed to the Bishop of Exeter that their chapel was 2 miles from Bosham, which was often difficult of access in the winter; they therefore asked, and obtained, leave to bury their dead at Funtington.²⁶ After the suppression of Bosham College in 1548 Funtington became a perpetual curacy in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, endowed with a stipend of £40 paid by the

farmer of the great tithes.²⁷ It is now a vicarage in the gift of the bishop.

In 1829 Charles Baker built and endowed the church of St. Mary at Sennicots, reserving the right of presentation to himself and his heirs.²⁸ He died in 1839 and the patronage passed to his nephew Christopher Teesdale (d. 1855), his son Christopher Baker Teesdale (d. 1892), and the latter's son Christopher.²⁹ When the estate was bought by W. P. Wilson the patronage passed to the bishop and this chapel-of-ease is now united to Funtington church.

Richard Beale, John Combes, George *CHARITIES* Green, and Poors Land. By a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 15 April 1910 it was provided that these charities shall be consolidated and administered under the title of the Consolidated Charities. By the scheme a body of trustees consisting of 4 representative trustees to be appointed by the parish council of Funtington and 4 cooptative trustees, being persons residing or carrying on business in or near Funtington, were appointed to administer the charities. The endowment consists of land in Funtington and Bosham, and the income therefrom, amounting to £27 16s., is applicable for the benefit of the poor of the parish.

Helen Egerton, by her will dated 25 June 1936 bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens of Funtington £500, the income to be applied at their discretion for the benefit of the sick and needy poor of the parish. She also bequeathed £100, the income to be applied in keeping the churchyard of Funtington in good order. The income of the charities amounts to £17 16s. 10d. and £3 11s. 4d. respectively.

Dame Gertrude Louisa Grace Perrott by her will dated 27 September 1923 bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens £50, to apply the income thereof in keeping the churchyard in good order. The annual income of the charity amounts to £2 5s. 8d.

Sennicots Chapel Endowment. This charity, which was founded by a trust deed dated 12 November 1829, is now regulated by a scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 21 June 1932. The scheme provides that the parochial church council of Funtington with Sennicots shall be the managing trustees and that the yearly income of the Charity shall, so long as the Chapel shall be used as a place for the celebration of Divine Service according to the rites of the Church of England, be applied for the purposes as set out in the scheme.

WEST STOKE

The parish, which in 1933 was annexed to Funtington for civil purposes, contains 871 acres. The ground rises from about 100 ft. near the church and village, which lie on the road running west from Chichester, up to 500 ft. in the north, on Bow Hill. The district is rich in earthworks, and Kingley Vale, which is partly in the parish, is famous for its ancient yew trees.

The manor of *WEST STOKE* formed *MANOR* part of the chapelry of Bosham¹ and constituted one of the 7½ knight's fees attached

thereto.² It was held of the Bishop of Exeter as of his manor of Chidham.³ Soon after the Conquest the manor was given to one Edgar, whose son Robert left a daughter under age in ward to Henry II. The king bestowed her custody and marriage upon Alexander de Barentyn, his butler (c. 1175),⁴ but she refused to marry him or anyone else and fled oversea. Thereupon Henry gave the fee to Alexander, who was confirmed in possession by Richard I.⁵ His son Richard, who in 1205 had a charter of confirmation from King John,⁶

²¹ The faculty of 1858 for building new and larger aisles also included the opening of the west door: Add. MS. 39424, fol. 129.

²² Add. MS. 5675, fol. 36.

²³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 225.

²⁴ *Ibid.* liii, 255-6.

²⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlvi, 313.

²⁶ *Exeter Epis. Reg. Stafford*, 31.

²⁷ Bacon, *Liber Regis*, 139.

²⁸ Add. MS. 39424, fol. 80.

²⁹ Add. MS. 39469, fol. 259.

¹ *Rot. Cart.* (Rec. Com.), 159.

² *Bk. of Fees*, 690.

³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. I, no. 46;

ibid. 7 Ric. II, no. 15.

⁴ Eyton, *Court of Henry II*, 202.

⁵ *Curia Regis R.* 148, m. 19.

⁶ *Rot. Cart.* (Rec. Com.), 159.

was holding the fee in 1210⁷ but died soon afterwards and was succeeded by his brother Thomas de Barentyn. On his death without issue the manor passed to his aunt Aubrey, who left two daughters as coheirs, Mary, who had a son Richard Harmer, and Mabel, whose son Alexander had a grandson John Payn. But meanwhile Alice, who had fled abroad, had married William de la Faleyse, and on her death he recovered the lands from King John, on condition that he satisfied Richard de Barentyn. Elias de la Faleyse, son of William and Alice, died without issue and seems to have been succeeded by his brother Ralph, who held the fee in Stoke in 1242⁸ and 1248⁹, but by 1252 it had come to another brother William de la Faleyse, against whom Richard Harmer and John Payn claimed the fee in 'Stokes de la Faleyse' and the advowson of the church.¹⁰ The result of the suit does not appear, but immediately after the death of William in 1255¹¹ Richard Harmer and John Payn granted certain land 'with the manor of Stoke' to the Abbot of Westminster, who in return gave Payn for life the messuage in which he dwelt and 2 acres of land and undertook to provide Richard Harmer, who must have been very old by this time, and Rose his wife with a daily allowance of bread, ale, and meat for their lives.¹² There is no evidence that the abbey ever obtained the manor, but in 1266 the Abbot of Westminster sued Peter de la Faleyse for seizing his goods at Stoke to the value of £40.¹³ Elias, son and heir of William de la Faleyse, married Margery de Grensted¹⁴ and had two sons, William and Elias, who were executed for felony.¹⁵ Either through their forfeiture or perhaps by purchase from their father the manor seems to have reverted to the Bishop of Exeter and to have been granted to one of the Bigods, as Roger Bigod conveyed it with Bosham to Edward I in 1279, at which time Christiane de la Faleyse lodged a claim to the manor,¹⁶ and he died in 1306 holding it of the bishop.¹⁷ It then descended with the manor of Bosham [q.v.]. Sir Thomas de Brotherton, Earl Marshal, doing homage for the half-fee to the bishop in 1316,¹⁸ until the division of the Mowbray estates in 1482 when Stoke was apparently assigned to John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, in whose family it remained until 1540, when Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, exchanged it to the Crown.¹⁹ The manor was attached to the honor of Petworth²⁰ and was granted in 1559 to Thomas and George Stoughton.²¹ Adrian Stoughton died in 1614, having settled the

Mary, daughter of William Jordan, on their marriage in 1583,²² and she was still holding it in 1626 when their son Thomas Stoughton died without issue.²³ On the death of Mary in 1635²⁴ the manor passed to the coheirs of Thomas; these were in 1626 Thomas Bowyer, son of his sister Anne, Arthur Gunter, son of another sister Mary, Sara, the third sister, wife of William Styant, Anne, the fourth, wife of Peter German, clerk, and two unmarried sisters, Elizabeth and Eleanor Stoughton.²⁵ The two last probably died young; William Styant, who survived his wife, bought the shares of Arthur Gunter and Thomas Bowyer in 1637 and 1638 respectively²⁶ and died in 1639 seized of two fourth-parts of the manor.²⁷ His son Thomas died, a minor in ward to the king, in 1644, his heir being Thomas Phillipps, son of William, eldest brother of Anne, mother of Thomas's father William Styant.²⁸ Meanwhile Anne Jerman (*sic*) had died a widow in 1641, seized of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor and leaving a son Thomas, then 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, and two daughters, Eleanor and Susan.²⁹ Thomas Phillipps may have acquired this share, as in 1664 he quitclaimed $\frac{2}{3}$ of the manor of West Stoke to Peter Legay,³⁰ who at the same time had a quitclaim of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor from Thomas Germon (*sic*).³¹ Legay, however, seems to have bought the $\frac{2}{3}$ in 1658,³² and in 1700 Katherine Legay, widow, Thomas Hollis and Hannah, John Solly and Martha, and Elizabeth Legay, spinster, were dealing with the $\frac{2}{3}$ of the manor.³³ Thomas Hollis and Hannah his wife and Richard Solly held the $\frac{2}{3}$ in 1720, when John Tutte held the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$, which Randolph Tutte had acquired before 1697.³⁴ The descent after this is obscure, but in 1764 the (whole) manor was bought by the Duke of Richmond from 'the representatives of Anne Spence, widow',³⁵ who were Thomas Powys and Henrietta his wife.³⁶ It has since remained in the hands of the Dukes of Richmond.

The church of *ST. ANDREW*³⁷ stands *CHURCH* west of the Manor House. It consists of chancel, nave, south porch of two stories, the upper of which contains the bell, and vestry north of the nave. It is built of rubble, plastered; a few scraps of Roman brick are visible in the gaps in the plastering; the dressings are of free-stone and the roofs of tile.

The 11th-century church consisted of a nave and chancel; this was probably the second church mentioned in Domesday Book under Bosham.³⁸ In the 13th century the chancel was remodelled and extended, or, more probably, rebuilt, and the two-storied porch was added. The vestry was built in the 19th century; the chancel was restored in 1841 and the nave later.

The quoins at the east end of the chancel appear to be of Saxon date, reused, with much closer mortar



STOUGHTON. Quarterly
azure and gules a cross
engrailed ermine.

⁷ *Bk. of Fees*, 71.

⁸ *Ibid.* 690.

⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 444.

¹⁰ *Curia Regis R.* 148, m. 19; 154, m. 33.

¹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, 336.

¹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 611, 618.

¹³ *Curia Regis R.* 176, m. 2.

¹⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxix, 49.

¹⁵ *Assize R.* 787, m. 7 d.

¹⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 891.

¹⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 434.

¹⁸ *Epis. Reg. Exeter, Walt. de Stapeldon*, 88.

¹⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, 498, iii, c. 80.

²⁰ *Mins. Accts. (P.R.O.) Ph. and M.*

²¹ 291.

²² *Cal. Pat.* 1558-60, p. 319.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 992; *ibid.* xx, 417.

²⁴ *Ibid.* xiv, 993.

²⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2)*, cccclxxv, 41.

²⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 993.

²⁷ *Ibid.* xx, 417.

²⁸ *Ibid.* xiv, 1007.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 1008.

³⁰ *Ibid.* xx, 417.

³¹ *Chan. Decree Bks.* 1660 B., fol. 381 d.

(Dunkin MS. at Lewes). The Court Rolls show Peter Legay as lord in 1659, Samuel in 1691, 1697, Katherine Legay, widow, in 1701: Elwes and Robinson, *Mansions of West Sussex*, 218. The house of Peter Legay was licensed for congregational worship in 1672: *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1672, p. 199.

³³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 418.

³⁴ Elwes and Robinson, loc. cit. Phillipps seems to have been son-in-law to Peter Legay; Katherine was widow of Peter's son Isaac, and Hannah, Martha, and Elizabeth were her daughters. Elizabeth apparently married John Tutte: *Add. MS.* 39502, fol. 299-304.

³⁵ Anne Spence, who held courts of the manor in 1742 (*ibid.* fol. 299), was Anne Barrett who married Thomas Spence (Comber, *Suss. Gen. Lewes*, 277); her daughter Henrietta married Thomas Powys.

³⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 418; *Suss. N. & Q.* iii, 192.

³⁷ *Add. MS.* 39366, fol. 128 v, quoting Chichr. Cons. Ct. Wills ii, fol. 64.

³⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 387.

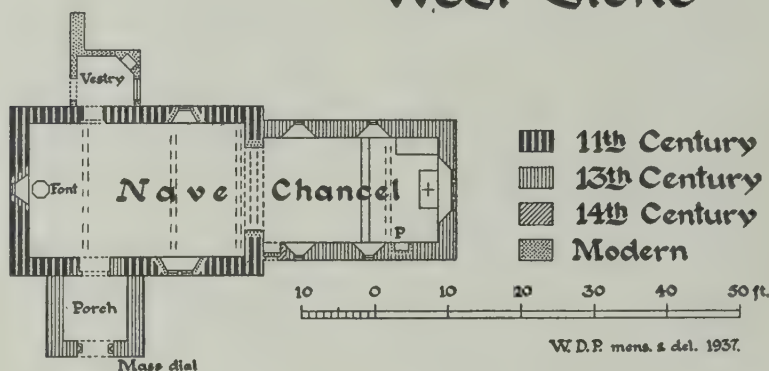
A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

joints, in the 13th century. The east window is a group of three 13th-century lancets, the centre one the highest, under a common arch; the rear-arch is moulded; above it has been refixed the carved head of a bishop, perhaps from the end of a drip-stone. In each side wall are two plain lancets with pointed rear-arches, contemporary with the east window, and, like it, having exterior rebates. In the south wall is a piscina,³⁹ the

wall is a plain lancet of the 13th century, with segmental rear-arch. The west quoins resemble the east quoins of the chancel, but are laid with thicker joints. The rafters of the roof are ceiled with plaster in mansard form; there are four plain ancient tie-beams, each carrying two oblique struts.

The lower stage of the porch has an outer archway, of the 13th century, of two orders with hollow cham-

Parish Church of St Andrew West Stoke



drain and credence shelf ancient, the jambs and arch modern in 13th-century style. At the extreme west of the same side is a narrow priest's door (blocked), perhaps of the 14th century. The chancel arch is modern, of two orders, with square responds and corbels carved with foliage carrying the inner order; this is in the style of the 13th century and is said to bear the date 1841. In 1931 traces of a window, including reused Roman brickwork, were found over the chancel arch, but were obliterated;⁴⁰ a window in such a position cannot have been the east window of a single-chamber building, but must have been over the chancel arch. The underside of the rafters is ceiled in plaster in mansard form; there is one plain ancient tie-beam.

The nave still preserves its original walls, though most of the features have been modernized. On the south side is a modern window of two lights surmounted by a trefoil opening; the rear-arch is moulded. The south doorway is of the 13th century, of one order with a plain chamfer on jambs and arch, but the inner part of the west jamb is part of the original 11th-century doorway; there is no chamfer on the arris, as there is on the east side, and the stones show characteristic Saxon random tooling. The two plain hook and strap hinges of the door are medieval, and the door itself ancient, a ledged door, the joins of the planks being covered by fillets with double bead mouldings.

The north side of the nave has a modern lancet window, and the original north doorway; this is round-headed, with no impost; the stonework is random-tooled, on the east side of the exterior the lowest voussoir rests on a Roman brick. There was originally no door rebate, but one was subsequently cut *in situ* on the inner side, where there are also traces of the fastening of the original ironwork. In the west

fers; each respond is square with an attached shaft with moulded cap and base to carry the inner order. There is a Mass dial on the south face of the east quoin. The upper story has a plain lancet on each of the east, south, and west sides; it is covered with a pyramidal tiled roof, the top of which is lower than the ridge of the nave roof.

The vestry is modern; at its north-west corner a deep raking buttress has subsequently been added.

The altar rails are of oak, with turned balusters and rather heavy top rail, perhaps 18th-century. The communion table, font,⁴¹ and other fittings are modern.

In the north window of the nave is a single quarry of ancient stained glass. The design is that of a slipped trefoil in yellow stain, each foil being formed of a complete annulet interlacing with the other two. The centres of the annulets are the letters I, H, S; below on a scroll crossing in front of the stem is EST AMOR ME⁹ in black letter.

In the north-east corner of the chancel is a table tomb with plain plastered sides and a top slab of Sussex marble moulded on the edge of the under side. This is inscribed A. S. 1614; evidently for Adrian Stoughton of West Stoke who died in that year.⁴²

The same Adrian Stoughton and Mary his wife are commemorated by a mural monument immediately above, which has figures of the two, of two sons and of five daughters; the monument bears date 1635.

Over the south door hangs a small cast-iron plaque of the Royal Arms as blazoned between 1714 and 1800.

There is one bell, dated 1712.⁴³

The communion plate includes a silver cup and paten cover with arabesque decoration, of Elizabethan date but with no hall mark, and another paten of 1638 with richly ornamented border.⁴⁴

³⁹ Sketched before restoration in Add. MS. 5699.

⁴⁰ *Chichester Diocesan Gazette*, July 1932.

⁴¹ The ancient font was tub-shaped, there is a crude drawing of it in Add. MS. 5699.

⁴² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 992.

⁴³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 225.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* liii, 258.



WEST STOKE CHURCH



WEST THORNEY CHURCH

The registers begin in 1554.

The advowson descended with the *ADVOWSON* manor until 1559, but was not included in the grant to the Stoughtons, the Crown continuing to present until 1866. In that year the Rev. James Henry Bereford Harris presented,

and he sold it in 1872 to John Finnie.⁴⁵ By the beginning of the present century it was in the hands of the Rev. W. F. Shaw,⁴⁶ with whose representatives it has remained.

The rectory was valued in 1291⁴⁷ at £5, and in 1535 at £9 11s. clear.⁴⁸

WEST THORNEY

West Thorney, sometimes called Thorney Island, lies between two limbs of the estuary of Chichester Harbour, Thorney Channel on the east and Emsworth Channel on the west. On the north the two channels are connected by the Great Deep. Until the 19th century this was crossed by a causeway leading to Emsworth, which was only completely uncovered at low water of the spring tides, but was otherwise 'nearly half-leg deep at low water'.¹ There is now a road across the old 'wade way', and another farther east. In 1341 it was reported that 20 acres of arable and as much of meadow had been ruined by the sea in the last fifty years;² the process has now been reversed and a considerable acreage has been reclaimed from the sea. The soil is excellent corn land. Most of the parish has been taken over for a Royal Air Force Station. Off the extreme southern point is the small island of Pilsey, chiefly of interest to naturalists as a centre of bird life.

The common fields, constituting the greater part of the parish, were inclosed under an Act of 1812.³

The manor of *THORNEY* was a member of the Chapelry of Bosham, and Domesday records that in 1086 'Mauger holds of the land of this church 12 hides as one manor; it is called Tornei and pays geld for 8 hides'.⁴ The overlordship remained with the Bishops of Exeter, of whom it was held as 2 knights' fees. These fees were held in 1212 by Richard de Thorney,⁵ son of William. He died c. 1222 without issue, and his heirs were his sister Cecily with her husband Gilbert Marshal, William Aguilon, son of another sister, Margery, and Richard de Grensted son of a third sister, Emma.⁶ Early in 1223 they assigned to Richard's widow Maud dower in Thorney, consisting of 52 acres of demesne and 16½ virgates of villeinage, with the reversion of ⅓ of the lands then held in dower by Mabel widow of Richard's father William de Thorney.⁷ In 1242 the 2 knights' fees were said to be held by Richard de Grensted,⁸ whose mother therefore seems to have been the eldest of the three sisters. His daughters and coheirs Margery and Christiane married respectively Elias de la Faleyse and Adam de Clothale and sold their shares of the manor to the Bishop of Exeter,⁹ whose successor acquired the Aguilon ⅓ from Richard de Weston, Richard Judewyne, and Maud wife of Henry de Bulkestrode, the heirs of Richard Aguilon's granddaughter Juliane.¹⁰ The shares so acquired constituted

the manor of Thorney which was sold by the Bishop of Exeter in 1548 to Thomas Fisher,¹¹ and by him next year to Henry Bickley.¹² It then followed the descent of Chidham (q.v.) until the death of Richard Barwell in 1805, being sometimes known as the manor of *THORNEY BICKLEY*, by which name ⅓ of the manor was conveyed to William Butler in 1814 by Edward Miller Mundy and Catherine his wife¹³ (the widow of Richard Barwell). About 1860 it was bought by Frederick Padwick, in whose family it has descended.

In 1416 Henry fitz John, of London, and Beatrice his wife, probably representing the Aguilon interest, conveyed to John Hexham and Joan his wife ⅓ of the manor of *WEST THORNEY* and of the advowson of the church, for which they were to pay a rent of 60s. during the lives of the grantors.¹⁴ Three years later Henry and Beatrice sold their life interest in this rent to Richard Fust,¹⁵ the rent being then payable by Walter Fust and Joan his wife. The estate evidently remained in this family, as in 1470 John Fust conveyed the ⅓ manor to John Stanney.¹⁶ In 1545 another John Stanney and Mary his wife sold it to Agnes Bradshawe, widow.¹⁷ She may have left coheirs, as Bradshawe Drewe¹⁸ died in 1614 seized of a moiety of ⅓ manor of *WEST THORNEY AGLANDS*, held of Thomas Bickley's manor of West Thorney by rent of 23d.¹⁹ This moiety passed with Densworth in Funtington [q.v.] to Sir Gregory Norton and Martha (Drewe) his wife,²⁰ and on Sir Gregory's death in 1652 was sold to William Baldwyn²¹ and by him to Thomas Bickley in 1667.²² Brune Bickley in 1719 sold to Richard Goodwin,²⁴ who in 1730 conveyed what is here called ⅓ manor of West Thorney Aglands to Susan and Margaret Peachey.²⁵ It seems to have been acquired about this time by John Farhill, whose eldest son the Rev. George Parker Farhill held it in 1779.²⁶ Robert Harfield held 'the manor' about 1815,²⁷ and it was subsequently acquired by Sir Charles Taylor, bt., who died, leaving no male issue, in 1876.²⁸ His trustees held it until about 1916, when it was bought by R. Metherall; Mr. A. C. Lundy is named as lord of the manor of West Thorney in 1934.²⁹

The ⅓ of the manor of Thorney held by Cecily sister of Richard de Thorney was sold by her in 1252 to Humphrey de Aluredesfeld,³⁰ who in 1263 sold it to Hugh Bigod.³¹ His son Roger, Earl of Norfolk, held

⁴⁵ Add. MS. 39469, fol. 289.

⁴⁶ Clergy Lists.

⁴⁷ Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.), 135.

⁴⁸ Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i, 309.

¹ Gent. Mag. 1797, p. 457.

² Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.), 366.

³ Award, 1818: Suss. Arch. Coll.

lxxviii, 147.

⁴ V.C.H. Suss. i, 392.

⁵ Bk. of Fees, 71.

⁶ Suss. Arch. Coll. lxxix, 49.

⁷ Suss. Rec. Soc. ii, 187.

⁸ Bk. of Fees, 690.

⁹ Add. MS. 39375, fol. 180, citing

De Banco R. Trin. 10 Hen. IV, m. 195;

Suss. Arch. Coll. lxxix, 50.

¹⁰ Add. MS. 39375, fol. 150.

¹¹ Cal. Pat. 1548-9, p. 403.

¹² Common Pleas, Deeds Enrd. Trin.

3 Edw. VI, m. 2d.

¹³ Suss. Rec. Soc. xix, 99.

¹⁴ Ibid. xxiii, 2861.

¹⁵ Ibid. 2882.

¹⁶ Ibid. 3188, 3193.

¹⁷ Ibid. xx, 485.

¹⁸ He was son of Dorothy Drewe, widow, who died 1595: *ibid.* xiv, 432.

¹⁹ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccxxi,

75.

²⁰ Ibid. cccclvi, 51; cccclxvii, 67.

²¹ Add. MS. 39386, fol. 107.

²² Ibid.

²³ Suss. Rec. Soc. xx, 485.

²⁴ Elwes and Robinson, op. cit. 238.

²⁵ Suss. Rec. Soc. xx, 485.

²⁶ Elwes and Robinson, loc. cit.

²⁷ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 81.

²⁸ Elwes and Robinson, loc. cit.

²⁹ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.*

³⁰ Suss. Rec. Soc. vii, 525.

³¹ Ibid. 712.

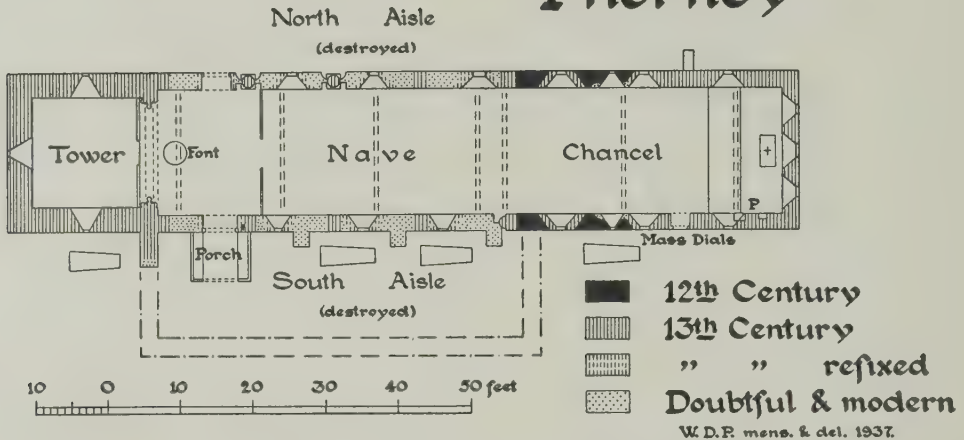
A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

the manor of *THORNEY* of the Bishop of Exeter as $\frac{1}{3}$ knight's fee,³² and from that time it has descended with Bosham [q.v.].³³

In 1313 Edith, Priress of Easebourne, did homage to the Bishop of Exeter for tenements in the Isle of Thorney, rents from which had been granted to the

having any drain, and a priest's door with round head and segmental rear-arch, of the 13th century. There is a Mass dial on each jamb of this, and another at the south-east corner of the chancel. The westernmost window on each side has been converted into a low side window by subsequent lengthening, the original

Parish Church of St Nicholas Thorney



priory by Cecily daughter of William de Thorney, when a widow, and by Isabel daughter of Richard de Warneford.³⁴

The parish church of *ST. NICHOLAS*³⁵ CHURCH stands by the waterside on the east edge of the island; it is built of flint rubble with dressings of ashlar, mainly Caen stone, and is roofed with tile, except the tower, which is shingled.

An original, perhaps single-chamber, building of the 12th century was expanded early in the 13th into a church with chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and west tower. Both aisles have been destroyed since, the north perhaps first, as it seems to have left no trace of its foundations; the south aisle, of which the foundations have been traced, may have been pulled down in 1608, when the church and chancel were 're-edified and beautified'.³⁶ The present church is, therefore, a long, narrow rectangle of chancel, nave, and tower, with a modern south porch.

In the east wall of the chancel is a lancet triplet having plain rear-arches and concentric splay, of the 13th century. In the north wall are lancets of similar design and date; between the second and third is a narrow window with round-arched head and no provision for glazing; the outer stonework of this is of the 12th century, the inner is modern. The windows of the south side of the chancel resemble those of the north, save that the narrow window, though otherwise of 12th-century form, has a pointed head. In this wall³⁷ are also two piscinas, of doubtful date, and neither now

sill remaining as a transom; these interrupt the string-course which otherwise runs all round the chancel. There is no chancel arch. The roof consists of trussed rafters and two tie-beams, each with braces, king-post, and collar purlin.

The north arcade of the nave was of four bays of pointed arches, probably of one order, resting on cylindrical piers with moulded bases and caps,³⁸ the form of the responds is unknown. The 2nd, 3rd, and 4th arches are still traceable outside, as are the 2nd and 3rd piers. In the 1st bay now is inserted a lancet with moulded jambs and uncusped head, perhaps 14th-century; in the 2nd is a lancet with semi-elliptical head and pointed rear-arch, probably a 13th-century aisle window reused; built into the splay of this window is what is perhaps the capital of an 8-in. shaft. In the 3rd is a lancet with round head; in the 4th is a doorway with pointed arch and hood-mould with nailhead moulding resting directly on plain jambs; both these are 13th-century work refixed. Of the south arcade the east respond survives; it has the form of a half-pier,³⁹ and has a moulded base but no cap surviving. Three buttresses to this wall (of 1608 or later) each have two stages with sloping offsets. In the first bay is a lancet with round head and pointed rear-arch, in the 2nd a similar lancet having a rear-arch of approximately four-centred form, in the 3rd a lancet with pointed head and approximately semicircular rear-arch which does not fit the splay.⁴⁰ In the fourth bay is the south door,⁴¹ of similar design and date to the north, but with

³² *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, 434.

³³ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* 7 Ric. II, 15; *ibid.* (Ser. 2), cccxxix, 195; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 55.

³⁴ *Epis. Reg. Exeter, Stapledon*, 387.

³⁵ Add. MS. 39366, fol. 134v, Chichester Cons. Ct. wills, v, 10, and ix, 24.

³⁶ Parish register.

³⁷ These windows were evidently blocked, and the splay jambs and rear-arches done away with, in the 13th-century reconstruction.

³⁸ These are peculiar because, though otherwise of characteristic 13th-century profile, they have no abaci.

³⁹ Its great height is due to worked

stones from the former piers, found in the course of restoration, having been used to heighten it.

⁴⁰ All this makeshift mason's work suggests a late date, which may well be 1608.

⁴¹ The doors may have been shifted from a bay farther east when the aisles were pulled down.

THE HUNDRED OF BOSHAM WEST THORNEY

no nailhead moulding on the hood-mould. The roof of the nave resembles that of the chancel.

The south porch (modern) is of wood on a stone base; west of it there remains a small part of the west wall of the south aisle.

The tower arch is pointed, of two chamfered orders resting on responds with clustered shafts and moulded caps and bases; in contrast to the caps of the north arcade these have abaci of unusual thickness; on plan they are square with the corners cut off. On each of the north, west, and south faces of the tower is a single lancet with plain rear-arch and concentric splay. The upper stage of the tower has a window on each of the same faces; a plain pointed arch incloses a two-light opening having pointed arches resting on a central shaft with moulded cap and base and on responds having the same form as the shaft. All this work, and a corbel table under the eaves of the pyramidal cap, is of the 13th century.

The altar table has turned legs and heavy rails; it is of the 17th century, perhaps of 1608.

Between the 3rd and 4th bays of the nave are refixed the remains of the 14th-century rood screen. On slender turned shafts (modern) rests a continuous band of tracery consisting of trefoiled ogee arches having their heads linked by semicircles. Each of the tadpole-shaped figures thus formed is subdivided into three openings, each with two cusps. The panelling at the base contains some linen-fold work, and some framing of 17th-century date; the top beam is modern. A somewhat similar screen is now fixed in the tower arch; in this the tadpole-shaped openings are not divided, but each has four cusps; the top beam, ancient, has a battle-mented moulding.

The font is tub-shaped, ornamented partly with shallow round-arched arcading, partly with chevron ornament; it is of the 12th century.

In the tower is the former south door of the church, of feather-edged boarding nailed to a continuous layer of horizontal boarding; the hinge straps are of the usual medieval form with chevron ornament made with the

chisel. In the tower are also a 3 ft. chest with carved front, early-17th-century; a 4 ft. chest with plain front, of uncertain date; a 4 ft. settle with arm rests, the back forming a cupboard with panelled doors, having two drawers below the seat, perhaps mid-17th-century; and a table made up of old altar-rails. There are also the royal arms, as blazoned 1714-1800.

On the site of the former south aisle are four taper-sided ledger stones of the 13th century.

There is one medieval bell, inscribed IHESVS.⁴²

The chalice and paten are of 1861; there are also another paten and a flagon of pewter.⁴³

The registers begin in 1571.

The benefice of West Thorney was *ADVOWSON* a rectory, valued in 1291 at £20⁴⁴ and in 1535 at £10 8s. 2d.⁴⁵ The glebe in 1341 consisted of 64 acres of arable, and the rector had pasturage rights, as well as a messuage and garden worth 20s.⁴⁶ The descent of the advowson is complicated by the subdivision of the manor. In 1265 it was agreed that presentations should be made alternately first by Hugh Bigod, then by William Aguillon, and then by Elias de la Faleyse as husband of Margery with Adam de Clothale as husband of Christiane, and their representatives.⁴⁷ Six years later Elias de la Faleyse sold his sixth part of the advowson to the Bishop of Exeter,⁴⁸ as did Adam de Clothale and Christiane in 1289.⁴⁹ The Aguillon third descended with the manor of West Thorney Aglands and passed to the Bickleys, who had also acquired the Bishop of Exeter's interest (see above).⁵⁰ By the middle of the 17th century, therefore, the Bickleys held two turns in three presentations, and the Earls of Berkeley, representing Hugh Bigod, had the third. The Bickley interest was sold with their other estates in 1720 by Brune Bickley and came eventually to the Rev. Cornelius Greene, who presented in 1833 and shortly afterwards sold it to Philip Lyne, who also bought the other third. When the latter's grandson refused the offer of the living, the advowson was sold in 1862 to Frederick Padwick and has descended with the main manor.⁵¹

⁴² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 226.

⁴³ *Ibid.* liii, 258-9.

⁴⁴ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

⁴⁵ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 309.

⁴⁶ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 366.

⁴⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 718.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.* 786.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.* 1042.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.* xxiii, 2861, 3193.

⁵¹ Add. MS. 39469, fol. 306-12.

THE HUNDRED OF MANHOOD

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

BIRDHAM

SELSEY

EAST WITTERING

EARNLEY

SIDLESHAM

WEST WITTERING

WEST ITCHENOR

THIS is the district of which the lordship was granted in 683 by Caedwalla to (St.) Wilfrid for the endowment of a monastery at Selsey.¹ The boundaries as described in this charter were said in 1525 to correspond with those then, and still, existing.² They ran from the entrance of Selsey, or Pagham, Harbour round the coast to 'Hormouth' at the entrance to Chichester Harbour; up the estuary to 'Brimesdik' (683) or 'Bremersdytch' (1525), the stream dividing Birdham from Apple-dram; then eastwards 'to Wayflete ("Woflet" in 683), and from thens in circuit³ into Made-up-lane⁴ and so eastward to Dammer-gate'; then along a ditch to 'Unredisditch' (1525), now Bramber Rife, which runs south into Selsey Harbour.

By the time of the Domesday Survey the overlordship of parts of this district had come into the hands of Earl Roger, who held the Hundred of 'Westringes'⁵ (i.e. Wittering), containing Birdham (3½ hides), Itchenor (1), Somerley in East Wittering (1), and East Wittering (1). The Bishop (now of Chichester, formerly of Selsey) had in the Hundred of Somerley⁶ 10 hides in Selsey, 12 in Sidlesham, and 14 in West Wittering. The estate granted in 683 was said to amount to 55 hides; the total of the villis listed in 1086 comes to 42½ hides. If the basis of hidation was the same at both dates, which is doubtful, the missing 12½ hides might form part of the 16 hides then held by the canons of Chichester in common.⁷

By the middle of the 12th century the whole constituted the Hundred of 'la Manwode', a place which was at least in part in the parish of Earnley.⁸ The name means 'the common wood',⁹ and this wood presumably extended round Hundredsteddle Farm, where the boundaries of the Witterings, Birdham, and Earnley are curiously involved.

In addition to the seven parishes listed above, the Hundred originally contained three others: East Itchenor, annexed to Birdham in 1441; Almodington, annexed to Earnley in 1526; and Bracklesham, largely washed away by the sea and finally united to East Wittering in 1518. For purposes of taxation the hundred was divided into four 'vills'—Sidlesham, Selsey, Wittering, and Birdham.¹⁰

As late as 1835 the Bishop of Chichester, as lord of the hundred, still held a court leet 'at Birdham' (probably at the Hundredsteddle) for the appointment of constables in the several parishes.¹¹

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxvi, 59-65.

² E. Heron-Allen, *Selsey*, 11.

³ At Manhood End the boundary sweeps southward round the parish of Donnington to Street End.

⁴ Now Jury Lane.

⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 437.

⁶ *Ibid.* 390-1.

⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 391.

⁸ *Suss. Place-Names* (P.-N. Soc.), 79.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 131, 246.

¹¹ Horsfield, *Hist. of Suss.* ii, 32.

BIRDHAM

The parish contains 1,814 acres of flat low-lying land. Its northern boundary is formed by the channel of Chichester Harbour and a small stream running into this channel past a tide-mill. On the west at Shipton Green and south near Hundredsteddle Farm the boundaries of this parish and those of West Itchenor and the Witterings are curiously involved. The church and village are slightly north of the centre of the parish, connected by a short road eastwards with the main road running north-east to Chichester past Manhood End, where the farm-house is a 17th-century building of red and black bricks on stone foundations, with a thatched roof. There are a few other houses of about the same date, including Hammond's Farm, west of the church, and Lippering, farther south, which has a fine barn of timber framing with weather-boarded walls.

About 360 acres of Birdham Common were inclosed in 1791.¹ The Tithe Award of 1847 shows that the customary acre in use here was $\frac{3}{4}$ of the statutory acre.

Birdham was included among the places *MANORS* given by Caedwalla for the endowment of the monastery of Selsey,² but by the time of Edward the Confessor the manor of *BIRDHAM* was held as an alod by Alnod. In 1086 it was held under Earl Roger by William and of him by Nigel as $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides. There was a mill yielding 20s., and two fisheries. A certain Anschitel held $1\frac{1}{2}$ hides of the manor.³ William's lands later constituted the honor of Halnaker, with which the lordship of Birdham descended. Nigel seems to have been succeeded by the family of Sartilli,⁴ and Geoffrey de Sartilli gave to Boxgrove Priory 1 virgate in Birdham.⁵ This was at 'la Hulle' (now Hill Land) and was leased in about 1220 by Prior Nicholas to Thomas de Chesney,⁶ who later surrendered it to William St. John in his court of Halnaker,⁷ after which it became part of the main manor⁸ held by the St. Johns in demesne.⁹ In 1329 'the heirs of Robert de Sortell' held $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee in Birdham,¹⁰ and this was held in 1336,¹¹ and (as $\frac{1}{2}$ fee) in 1349¹² by Robert de Bromore.¹³ This probably represents the manor of *BIRDHAM BROOMER*, which came into the hands of the Earl of Arundel and was given by the executors of Earl Thomas in 1423 to the hospital of Holy Trinity, Arundel.¹⁴ On the suppression of the hospital it came into the hands of the Crown and in June 1546 it was granted, as the manor of Birdham, to Sir Richard Lee,¹⁵ who a year later sold it to Thomas Carpender,¹⁶ and he alienated it in 1561 to Thomas Shelley,¹⁷ who promptly sold it to Sir Richard Sackville, by whom it was conveyed, with his other manor (see below) to the Crown.

It was given in 1565 by Queen Elizabeth, in exchange for other property, to the Cathedral of Chichester.¹⁸ It remained with the Dean and Chapter, except during the Commonwealth, when it seems to have been sold to William Cawley and others and by them transferred to Thomas Butterie in 1655;¹⁹ it is now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The grant to the Dean and Chapter in 1565 included also 'the other manor of Birdham', presumably that known as *BIRDHAM COURT BARNS*, which descended with Birdham Broomer, except that during the Commonwealth it was acquired by John Downes.²⁰

An estate in Birdham and East Itchenor, consisting of a messuage, a mill, and 2 carucates of land, was granted in 1269 by Joan de Chanceus to Thomas de Chanceus,²¹ probably her son. He was sued by Agnes, widow of Robert de St. John, and Joan, whom he called to warrant, said that the land was given to her when she married Giles de Chanceus at Basing Church by Robert de St. John,²² which suggests that she was a daughter of Robert. John, son of Robert de St. John, said that it was not so given, but was sold to Giles and Joan.²³ Agnes seems to have married John de Tureville, as in 1278 he and Agnes his wife remitted to Thomas de Chanceus $\frac{1}{3}$ of this estate, claimed as dower of Agnes.²⁴ Nine years later William de Cumpston and Mary his wife sold it to John de St. John,²⁵ when it was presumably reunited with the main manor. In 1318 Giles, son of John de Chanceus, claimed the manor of *BIRDHAM* against John de St. John and Isabel his wife,²⁶ but evidently without success, as it was held by Hugh St. John at his death in 1337 and was granted for the minority of his son Edmund to William Trussel.²⁷ It then descended with Halnaker (q.v.) as a demesne manor²⁸ to Thomas West, Lord de la Warre, who exchanged it to the Crown in 1540.²⁹ In December 1557 the manor of Birdham was granted to Sir Richard Sackville to hold as $\frac{1}{40}$ knight's fee,³⁰ and he had licence to alienate it in 1564.³¹ In 1565 he conveyed this manor and the other that had belonged to the hospital of Arundel to the Crown.³² Sir Richard Lewkenor died in 1616 seised of the manor, then said to be held of the king in socage;³³ his grandson and heir Richard made a settlement of it next year when he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Bennett, alderman of London, and died in 1635, leaving a son John Lewkenor, then 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ years old.³⁴ After this it descended with the manor of West Dean (q.v.).

The Priory of Tortington possessed property in Birdham which was worth £1 16s. 8d. yearly at the

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxviii, 148.

² Birch, *Cart. Sax.* i, 64; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxvi, 60.

³ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 427.

⁴ Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 60.

⁵ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 17.

⁶ Ibid. fol. 67v.

⁷ Ibid. fol. 112.

⁸ Ibid. fol. 117v.

⁹ Assize R. 631, m. 71d.; *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, p. 130.

¹⁰ Farrer, *op. cit.* 59.

¹¹ Ibid. 60.

¹² *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 69.

¹³ He seems to have acquired the reversion of it from John de Argentem in 1325 (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1645). William de Argentyn in 1277 bought land here from

John Peché (ibid. vii, 874), who had acquired it from Robert Aguilon (ibid. 750).

¹⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1422-9, p. 115, 282.

¹⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xxi (1), 1166 (15).

¹⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1547-8, p. 213; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 43.

¹⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1560-3, p. 91.

¹⁸ Elwes and Robinson, *Castles and Mansions of West Sussex*, 36; *Pat.* 7 Eliz. pt. 2.

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 43.

²⁰ Ibid. Cf. *Close R.* 1649, pt. 42, no. 31; *ibid.* 1651, pt. 13, m. 6.

²¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 744.

²² *Curia Regis R.* 194, m. 26.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 879.

²⁵ Ibid. 996.

²⁶ De Banco R. 221, m. 55. In 1308 John and Isabel had the reversion of the manor, then held for life by Thomas Paynel: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1254.

²⁷ Assize R. 631, m. 71d.

²⁸ In 1442 and 1457 this manor was held for life by Sir Geoffrey Hilton and Eleanor his wife, apparently the widow of Sir Hugh Poynings: *Close R.* 20 Hen. VI, m. 22; *ibid.* 37 Hen. VI, m. 16.

²⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xv, 436 (72).

³⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1557-8, p. 137.

³¹ *Pat.* 6 Eliz. pt. 9.

³² *Pat.* 7 Eliz. (Add. MS. 39488, fol. 300).

³³ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclv, 45.

³⁴ Ibid. ccclxxv, 121.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

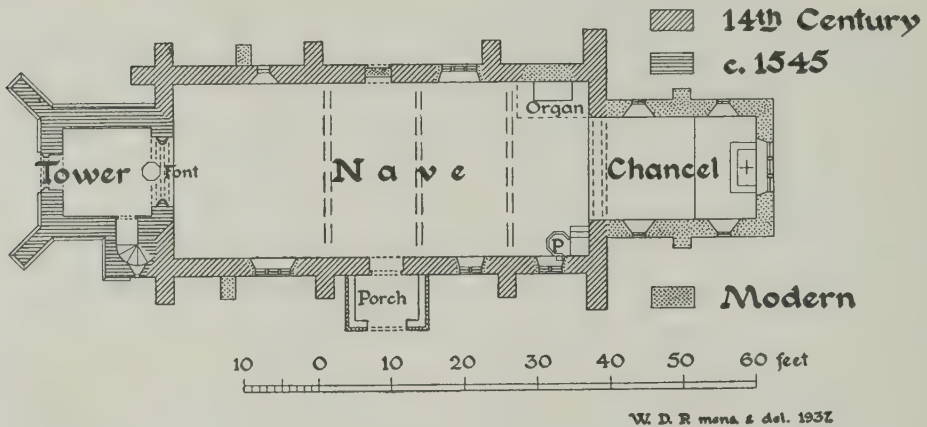
time of the Dissolution.³⁵ This was bought by Henry Best and Robert Holland, who sold it in 1600 to William Ottley, acting for Sir Richard Lewkenor.³⁶

The Shropshire Priory of Wenlock had tithes of land at Whitestone in Birdham (probably 'the yard-land which Siward held')³⁷ and in 1258 made them over to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester in exchange for a yearly payment of 14s.³⁸

the chancel is of ashlar, the nave and tower of rubble with freestone dressings, the porch of wood on a stone base; the roofing is tile. The present nave appears to be of the 14th century, the tower was built c. 1545,³¹ the chancel and porch have been rebuilt in modern times.

The chancel (entirely modern) has a buttress in the middle of each side wall. The east window is of three lights with traceried head in early-14th-century style;

Parish Church of St James Birdham



The early history of *EAST ITCHENOR* is very obscure. In 1332 William de Hunston paid the subsidy for 'the tenement of Itchenor' under Birdham.³⁹ This presumably represents the 'lands in Birdham' demised to him by John de St. John (d. 1329),⁴⁰ on the strength of which Thomas de Hunston claimed rights of wreck as lord of the manor of Birdham.⁴¹ In 1428 William Wappelade was returned as holding $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in 'Ichenore', formerly belonging to Edmund St. John,⁴² and this is shown to have been East Itchenor by the fact that William Whaplode and Elizabeth his wife in 1376 conveyed to William Blakemore and others, probably trustees, some 150 acres in East Itchenor and Bracklesham.⁴³ It first appears as a manor in 1567, when Edmund Wyndsor and Agnes his wife conveyed it to Roger Hale.⁴⁴ Richard Hale and Grace transferred it in 1626 to John Grenefield.⁴⁵ Henry Peckham of East Hampnett married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Grenefield,⁴⁶ and in 1648 they conveyed the manor to his brother Thomas Peckham.⁴⁷ It descended in this family,⁴⁸ passing on the death of John Peckham in 1782 to his daughter Mary and her husband Charles Hewitt Smith, who were dealing with the manor of East Itchenor in 1820,⁴⁹ but the subsequent history is obscure.

The church of *ST. JAMES*⁵⁰ stands *CHURCH* west of the village; it consists of chancel, nave with south porch, and west tower;

two single-light windows on each side have trefoil heads. The single roof truss consists of principals, collar, and arched brace, springing from stone corbels. The chancel arch is of the 14th century, having two moulded orders dying away into plain jambs; on the west side these have wide chamfers ending in bold ornamental stops.

The nave is divided externally into three unequal bays by buttresses set square to the walls; there is a pair of buttresses at the north-western corner, and there was the like at the south-western before the tower was built; a modern buttress has been added on each side in the western bay. At the east end of the south wall is a small trefoil-headed piscina. Over this is a modern two-light window with Perpendicular tracery under a segmental arched head; in the next bay is a similar window, also modern, and the south doorway, a plain opening of one order with pointed head and rather high segmental pointed rear-arch. In the third bay is a window with three cinquefoil-headed lights under a square head; the stonework of this is entirely modern, but may be a copy of a window of the same design, perhaps 15th-century, shown here in a drawing of c. 1805.⁵² On the north side, in the second bay is a similar window, part of the exterior stonework of which is ancient, though the inner jambs are entirely modern. This has been moved, as the Sharpe drawing shows such a window in the eastern bay, where there is a modern patch in the

³⁵ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi, 597.

³⁶ Add. MS. 39488, fol. 301.

³⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 267.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 1091. ³⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 247.

⁴⁰ *Cal. Inq. Misc.* ii, 1522.

⁴¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 813, 892.

⁴² *Feud. Aids*, v, 155.

⁴³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2470.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* xix, 146.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* Richard was son of Peter Hale, who died in 1612: *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccxciv, 21.

⁴⁶ Berry, *Sussex Gen.* 58.

⁴⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 146.

⁴⁸ It was part of the marriage settlement of Thomas Peckham of Nyton and

Elizabeth Dobell in 1715, then including a messuage, 2 barns, 110 ac. of arable, 20 ac. of pasture, and 50 ac. of heath: *ibid.* xxix, 706.

⁴⁹ *Recov. R. East. 1 Geo. IV*, ro. 249.

⁵⁰ *Epis. Reg. Praty*, fol. 97; *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 150.

⁵¹ *Ibid.* 152.

⁵² In the Sharpe Collection.

masonry; this was presumably done when the organ was placed in the eastern bay. West of this is the ancient north door, now blocked, of the same design as the south door, but narrower, and so much lower that it can hardly have had any but a ritual use for the exit of the Devil.⁵³ In the west bay is a single lancet, in spite of its form probably 14th-century work, shown *in situ* in the Sharpe drawing.

The roof is in five bays. The easternmost truss consists of principals, tie-beam, and collar, the collar and a collar-purlin being braced by four braces in a horizontal plane. The second and third trusses are of like design but have also king-posts which are braced to the collar and collar-purlin, the horizontal braces of the first truss being omitted. Of the westernmost truss nothing is visible but the lower part of two modern arched braces.⁵⁴ A collar-purlin, the western part modern, runs the length of the nave; there is plaster ceiling on the underside of the rafters and collars; the roofing may be of the 14th century; a cresting, in battlement form, on the tie-beams appears to be modern.

The tower arch is of three orders, each having hollow chamfers; the outermost rests on a square respond, the inner two on clustered shafts with moulded capitals and bases; the shaft bearing the innermost order has a second series of base mouldings about 2 ft. 6 in. above the first. Access to the upper floors is by a spiral staircase of stone in the south-east corner. The west doorway is pointed, of two orders moulded, with an exterior hood-mould. Above is a window of three lights with cinquefoil heads and normal Perpendicular tracery, save that there is a small pointed oval quatrefoil light just below the arch head. There is a diagonal buttress at each west corner.

The second stage of the tower has nothing but a small lancet window on the west side; the third has single-light trefoil-headed windows in square framing south, west, and north. There are modern battlements.

The communion table has turned legs and heavy rails, and is perhaps of the late 17th century; the altar rails have turned balusters of oak, coeval with the table, or a little later, set in modern rails.

The font and other fittings are modern.

There are two bells, one of the 14th century, inscribed IOHANNES, by the founder 'Nicolas';⁵⁵ the other bearing the name and date William Hunneman 1695.⁵⁶

The communion plate includes a small straight-sided cup of about 1660; a fine paten, on a foot, made in 1699 but given to the church in 1702; and another paten, square, of 1727.⁵⁷

The original paper register book of 1538 has survived.

South of the church is an ancient yew tree with a remarkable twisted stem.

The church of Birdham was among *ADVOWSON* those given with that of Boxgrove to the Abbey of Lessay by Robert de Hay in 1105.⁵⁸ It was confirmed to the Priory of Boxgrove by William and Robert de St. John in 1187,⁵⁹ the same confirmation including also the church of (East) Itchenor, which already belonged to the priory some 30 years before.⁶⁰ The rectory of Birdham was worth only £5 6s. 8d. and that of East Itchenor £8 in 1291.⁶¹ By the 15th century the income and population of East Itchenor had dwindled, and on 17 April 1441 Bishop Praty united the parish to that of Birdham.⁶²

Shortly after the union the advowson appears to have been acquired by Sir Thomas Poynings, Boxgrove Priory retaining an annual pension of £1 3s. 4d.⁶³ It passed with Halnaker to the Crown and was included in the grant of the manor to Sir Richard Sackville in 1557,⁶⁴ and by him was transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester in 1564.⁶⁵ They retained the advowson until late in the 19th century,⁶⁶ when it was transferred to the Bishop, who is the present patron.

About the beginning of the 13th century there was a dispute between the parishioners of East Itchenor and their rector over his claim to exact a mortuary on the burial of any parishioner; a compromise was made by which a man should pay 3s. and a woman 2s. by way of mortuary.⁶⁷ In the course of the dispute the witnesses all said that their ancestors heard divine service and had holy bread in the chapel of Cowdry (la Codre). Of this chapel nothing else appears to be known.

'Old Ichynore' cemetery was in the tenure of Roger Hale in 1575,⁶⁸ and its church was presumably the 'chappell of Ease demolished' which is mentioned in 1640,⁶⁹ and the chapel 'with only naked walls' which was 'sometimes called the School house' in 1708.⁷⁰

Land called Kings Croft in Birdham was seized by the Crown in 1548 as having been given for the upkeep of a lamp in the church.⁷¹ There was at this time a brotherhood in the parish, whose property was worth 32s. 8d.;⁷² this was in existence in 1523, when its stock was valued at £6.⁷³

John Preston of Lurgashall before his death in 1454 ordained an 'Almes Howse' in Birdham 'for poore people to be logged in be nyght',⁷⁴ and a reference to 'the Master of the Almys House' occurs in the will of Simon Tronall in 1544.⁷⁵

EARNLEY

The parish is separated on the south from East Wittering by the Broad Rife, except at one point where it crosses that stream to reach the sea coast. Most of the eastern boundary, adjoining Sidlesham, is formed by another small stream which joins the Broad Rife; but

the northern portion, representing the former parish of Almodington, is bounded by a road from Bachmere's Farm, just in Birdham parish. Here an 18th-century octagonal tapering windmill, covered with weatherboarding, is now disused but was still in active use in

⁵³ In 1602 'the north dore is clene dammed vpp': Add. MS. 39454, fol. 170v.

⁵⁴ Before the present tower was built there probably was a square timber bell-cote here; the removal of this, or the presence of a later gallery, may account for the irregular roofing.

⁵⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 144.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* 180. ⁵⁷ *Ibid.* liii, 261.

⁵⁸ *Cal. Doc. France*, 328.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.* 331.

⁶⁰ *V.C.H. Suss.* ii, 56.

⁶¹ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 135.

⁶² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* iv, 212.

⁶³ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)* i, 308.

⁶⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1557-8, p. 137.

⁶⁵ Add. MS. 39788, fol. 300; *Pat.* 7 Eliz.

pt. 2.

⁶⁶ *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*; *Clergy Lists*.

⁶⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 28.

⁶⁸ *Pat. R.* 17 Eliz. pt. 3.

⁶⁹ Add. MS. 39433, fol. 13v.

⁷⁰ Add. MS. 39425, fol. 126.

⁷¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 36.

⁷² *Ibid.* 114. Cf. *ibid.* xli, 156.

⁷³ *Lay Subs.* 189, no. 157.

⁷⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 156.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.* This was probably at the site called 'Old Poorhouses', north of Woodhorn, in the Tithe Award of 1847.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

1939. On the west, near Hundredsteddle Farm, the bounds of Earnley are curiously intermixed with those of the Witterings. The church, Manor Farm, and a few cottages are grouped at the centre of the parish round the junction of three lanes.

In 780 Oslac, Duke of the South Saxons, *MANORS* gave to the church of St. Paul (presumably the cathedral of Selsey) a piece of land known as 'Earnleach and Tielesora'.¹ Subsequently, in 930, King Athelstan granted to Bishop Beornheage of Selsey land at Medmerry in Selsey 'with the woodland and fields lying therewith called Erneleia'.² *EARNLEY* is not named in the Domesday Survey, being possibly then included in Wittering. It is probably represented in the return of knights' fees of the Bishop of Chichester in 1166 by the holding of William de Lancing, who with three others held 1 complete fee,³ as towards the end of the 12th century William de Lancing, son of William and Maud, gave to his uncle Luke de Ernele 2 hides in Earnley as $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee, less 1 virgate,⁴ and this gift was confirmed by his daughter Bertha.⁵ Accordingly, a later Luke de Ernele is found c. 1260 responsible for maintaining 2 perches of the paling of Aldingbourne Park, an amount representing 2 hides.⁶ The bishop's feodary of c. 1290 shows 2 hides at Earnley attached to Preston and held by Ingelram de Brok;⁷ they were held by his heirs in 1300⁸ and by Niel de Brok in 1310,⁹ and later by the family of Radmylle—Richard in 1398, Ralph in 1403, and William in 1479.¹⁰ This perhaps indicates a mesne lordship, as the estate seems to have remained in the Ernele family. John de Ernele, son of Luke,¹¹ held the manor in 1284;¹² he or his younger son John had a grant of free warren here in 1318;¹³ another John conveyed the manor to John Michelgrove and Joan his wife in 1427,¹⁴ but in 1431 and 1432 it was in the hands of William Ernele.¹⁵ In 1467 the manor was settled for life on John Lunsford and Margaret his wife, widow of John Ernele,¹⁶ and in 1480 John Ernele, afterwards Attorney-General and Chief Justice, conveyed it to John Clerkson the elder and John Inglere, great-grandsons of John Ernele.¹⁷ The manor is next found in 1495 in the hands of Thomas Combe and Elizabeth his wife, in her right, and they in that year conveyed it to Edward Barttelot.¹⁸ In 1561 a later Edward Barttelot conveyed the manor to



ERNELE. Argent on a bend sable three eagles or.

George Fenner,¹⁹ who in 1564 transferred it to Richard Erneley, whose namesake in 1630 sold it to Richard Taylor.²⁰ He died in 1633 seized of the manor of Earnley, having a young son Richard Taylor,²¹ whose son Richard in 1695 sold it to Robert Smith.²² The descent is then unknown, but Sarah Stuart of Chichester, spinster, held it in 1752.^{22a} It seems to have come to the family of Skelton and to have passed to coheireses, as in 1773 Sarah Skelton, John Baylis and Sarah, Thomas Sanden Dupuis and Martha, Robert Gibson and Susan, Mary Skelton, and Edward Howes and Margaret conveyed the manor to Edward and Francis Diggins.²³ Shortly afterwards, in 1777, it was in the hands of John Slade and Elizabeth his wife,²⁴ and it remained in this family until 1830, when William Slade and Elizabeth conveyed it to William Woollams Holland, clerk.²⁵ In 1877 the manor was owned by 'the Rev. Mr. Willett',²⁶ whose trustees held it in 1934.²⁷

ALMODINGTON is not named in the Domesday Survey but was presumably part of the Bishop of Chichester's manor of Sidlesham and may be represented by the 3 hides held in 1086 by Gilbert.²⁸ In 1166 Hugh de Almodington with four others held 1 knight's fee of the bishop.²⁹ The Aldingbourne park paling list of c. 1260 shows that Walter de Almodington held $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides,³⁰ which were held, under Sidlesham, in c. 1290 by the heir of Ernis de Almodington.³¹ This was probably John, who figures in 1296 as one of the larger tax-payers in the Manhood.³² Walter de Almodington held the $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides in 1300 and 1310,³³ and both he and his mother Clemence, widow of John,³⁴ appear in the subsidy lists of 1327 and 1332.³⁵ In 1337 Robert son of Walter recovered the manor of Almodington against John de Almodington the elder and younger, John and Richard de Ernele, and Joan daughter of John de Ernele.³⁶ Robert alienated it to Sir John de Arundel.³⁷ Robert's younger brother John apparently left a widow Alice (who in 1367 sued Edward St. John and Joan his wife for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor)³⁸ and eventual coheirs Joan wife of Thomas Shypwright and Agnes wife of Richard Rumbregger, and in 1397 they claimed that Sir John had disseised them of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor; Sir John, however, died before the case was concluded.³⁹ His wife Elizabeth, Lady la Zouche, received dower in this among other manors.⁴⁰ The next Sir John de Arundel died, holding the manor of the Bishop of Chichester, in 1422,⁴¹ and leaving a son John, then only 13, and accordingly in 1428 the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ knight's fee in Almodington was in the king's hands.⁴² Almodington then descended with the earldom of

¹ E. Heron Allen, *Selsey Bill*, 119, pl. xxvii; Birch, *Cart. Sax.* 237, 1334; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxvii, 96.

² Ibid. lxxvii, 143, 146; Birch, op. cit. 669.

³ *Red Bk. of Exch.*, 199; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxvii, 29.

⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Var. Coll.* iv, 97.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 40.

⁷ Ibid. 134.

⁸ Ibid. 135.

⁹ Ibid. 142.

¹⁰ Ibid. xlvii, 249, 252.

¹¹ Assize R. 918, m. 1. Luke left a widow Amice who claimed dower in Earnley in 1278: ibid.

¹² Elwes and Robinson, *Mansions of West Sussex*, pedigree opp. p. 75.

¹³ *Cal. Chart. Art.* 1300-26, p. 375.

¹⁴ *Hist. MSS. Com. Var. Coll.* iv, 122.

¹⁵ Ibid. 123.

¹⁶ Ibid. 125.

¹⁷ Ibid. In 1620 William Ingler conveyed to Richard Ernele a rent of £6 3s. 4d. issuing from the manor: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 155.

¹⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3307. After the death of Edward the manor was assigned in 1501 to his widow Joan; Add. Chart. 18790.

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 154.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid. xiv, 1016.

²² Ibid. xix, 155.

^{22a} Gamekeeper's Deputation, in Quarter Sessions Order Book.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 155.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid. He was incumbent of St. Andrew's and St. Martin's, Chichester.

²⁶ Elwes and Robinson, op. cit. 75.

²⁷ Kelly, *Directory of Sussex*.

²⁸ *V.C.H. Sus.* i, 390.

²⁹ *Red Bk. of Exch.*, 200; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxvii, 29.

³⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 40.

³¹ Ibid. 136.

³² Ibid. x, 89.

³³ Ibid. xxxi, 137, 141.

³⁴ Assize R. 1503, m. 66.

³⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 131, 247.

³⁶ Assize R. 1423, m. 64.

³⁷ Assize R. 1503, m. 66.

³⁸ De Banco R. 429, m. 52. Joan was possibly the daughter of Sir John de Arundel: she had a life interest in the manor, and on her death in 1386 it reverted to Sir John de Arundel: Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Ric. II, 36.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), D. 697.

⁴¹ Chan. Inq. p.m. 9 Hen. V, 51.

⁴² *Feud. Aids*, v, 155.

Arundel, being among the manors settled in 1566 by Henry, Earl of Arundel, on his daughter Jane and her husband Lord Lumley.⁴³ The demesne lands of the manor, however, had been demised by the earl in 1558 to Robert Tyll, whose daughter married William Rishton, who died in 1583.⁴⁴ His son Robert died in 1623, holding these lands and Lee Park in Almodington,⁴⁵ and part of the estate passed with his daughter Catherine in marriage to Richard Taylor, who died in

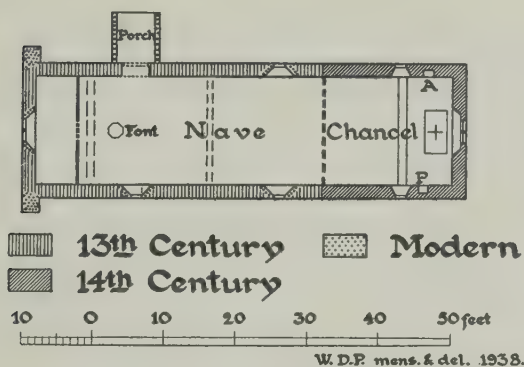
jambes of a former south door, narrower than the north; this suggests that the principal entrance was always on the north. The west window is of two pointed uncusped lights with a pierced triangle between them, under a semicircular head, probably modern. A small vestry is screened off at the west end. The roof, except at the west under the bell-cote, appears to be ancient, having three trusses, each of two principals and a collar; to the middle truss a modern tie-beam has been added; there are two purlins on each side and ogee wind-braces under the upper; the underside of the rafters is ceiled in plaster.

The communion table has plain turned legs; the altar rails have turned balusters; both are perhaps 17th-century. The font is a plain octagon on an octagonal base, of uncertain date.

There is one bell, dated 1788.⁴⁹

The registers begin in 1562.

Earnley Church



1633.⁴⁶ On the death of his grandson John Taylor in 1700 this estate was sold to Sir Edward Turnour⁴⁷ and descended to Earl Winterton.

The church (invocation unknown) *CHURCH* stands south-west of the manor house; it consists of chancel, nave with bell-cote, and north porch, and is built of rubble with ashlar dressings, except the porch, which is of wood on a stone base; it is roofed with tile,⁴⁸ the bell-cote has tile-hung sides and shingled pyramidal roof. The nave is apparently 13th-century, the chancel 14th, the porch is modern.

The east window of the chancel is of two lights with trefoil heads surmounted by a quatrefoil; on each side of the chancel is a one-light window with ogee trefoil head and segmental rear-arch; in the south wall is a piscina with ogee trefoil head, and in the north a rectangular wall-locker; these are all of the 14th century. The roof is modern, ceiled under the rafters and collars with boarding. In place of a chancel arch is a modern arch-shaped wooden truss.

The nave has a (modern) buttress at each west corner; there are two lancet windows in the south wall and one in the north, all modern. The north doorway has plain jambs and pointed arch, perhaps 13th-century; under the sill of the window opposite are the

The advowson of the church *ADVOWSONS* of Earnley was in the hands of the prebendary of Sidlesham between 1400 and 1444,⁵⁰ but its earlier and later history is obscure. It was a very poor living, worth only £4 6s. 8d. in 1291,⁵¹ which was also the value of the rectory of Almodington.⁵² The advowson of the latter went with the manor,⁵³ the Bishop of Chichester presenting between 1400 and 1405 during the minority of John son of Sir John de Arundel,⁵⁴ and the king during another minority in 1421.⁵⁵ Both benefices were among those 'unserved because of poverty' in 1513,⁵⁶ and in 1526 Almodington was united to Earnley,⁵⁷ the joint rectory being valued in 1535 at £7 5s. 11d.⁵⁸ From this time on the Bishop presented on the first and third vacancies and the Duke of Norfolk (in right of Almodington) on the second,⁵⁹ until about 1877 when the duke's turn was acquired by the rector, the Rev. J. Clements.⁶⁰ In 1907 Miss Clements held this turn, but in 1924 the benefice was united with East Wittering, in right of which living the third turn is now held by the Bishop of London.⁶¹

During the Commonwealth period, in September 1656, a proposal to unite the parish of Earnley with that of East Wittering was approved;⁶² but nothing was done about it until the scheme was revived and carried out in 1924.⁶³

The Rev. Edmund Cartwright, who completed the *History of West Sussex* left unfinished by Dallaway, was Rector of Earnley from 1804 until his death in 1834, holding that meagre benefice with other preferments.⁶⁴

Ann Butler by her will dated 11 March *CHARITY* 1874 bequeathed £200 to the churchwardens, the income to be given to the aged poor of the parish; but only the sum of £40 17s. 7d. was received in respect of the bequest. The annual income of the charity amounts to 18s. 4d.

⁴³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 9.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* xiv, 893.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.* 894.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* 1016; Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 306.

⁴⁷ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 27.

⁴⁸ Till about 1580 the chancel was thatched: Add. MS. 39454, fol. 12v, 215v.

⁴⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 207.

⁵⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xi, 252; iv, 112, 122, 124.

⁵¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2286.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.* xi, 252, 278, 284.

⁵⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1416-22, p. 397.

⁵⁶ *Epis. Reg.* Sherborne, fol. 143.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 308.

⁵⁹ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.); Clergy Lists.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

⁶² *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1656-7, p. 96.

⁶³ Kelly, *Directory of Sussex* (1939).

⁶⁴ Lower, *Worthies of Sussex*, 257.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

WEST ITCHENOR

This small parish, of 546 acres, lies at the mouth of Chichester Harbour, whose waters bound it on the north and west. At its south-east corner the parish is curiously intermixed with that of Birdham. From the church lanes lead north to the little Custom House and the ferry to Bosham, and south to East Wittering.

In the short main street terminating at the north end in a quay on Chichester Channel are two or three old buildings of which the most interesting is the Old Rectory, about 350 yds. north of the church on the east side of the road. This is a small timber-framed and thatched house that has recently been much restored. It is of 15th-century origin and had a hall-place facing west with wings north and south of it, all under one long roof. A few ancient timbers remain in the front suggesting a south 'screens' and two bays of about 7 ft. each. The remains of the original middle truss consist of a cambered tie-beam on shaped story-posts; in the beam are the mortices for the former arched braces; the two end partitions have curved braces or struts. A floor with chamfered beams and a chimney-stack with a wide fire-place were inserted in the 16th century. The front of the north wing has a jettied upper story on the ends of wide flat joists, and a few old timbers remain in the upper part. The other wing, projecting a little, has been wholly restored with old timbers: it had been reduced in height. The other wall-faces are of brick and tile-hanging.

A house farther north, on the other side of the road, has early-18th-century walls and dentilled eaves-cornices, end chimneys, and tiled roof. The ceilings have chamfered beams. The middle entrance has side pilasters and an entablature.

The Itchenor Sailing Club-house on the east side of the north end of the road, setting back, is probably of the late 17th century. The walls are plastered.

Before the Conquest Itchenor was part of *MANOR* Earl Godwin's manor of Bosham and was held of him, as 1 hide, by Lewin. In 1086 it was held of Earl Roger by Warin,¹ who also held Rumboldswyke and other estates. Its early history is obscure, but it seems to have come to the family of Esturmi, or Sturmy.² Hugh Esturmi gave land in West Itchenor to Boxgrove Priory for the performance of his anniversary service, and John his son gave, with his body, 5 acres and a gore of land there in the field called Haluwerde.³ John seems to have left two daughters, Sara and Alice. Sara confirmed these gifts;⁴ she married Godfrey de Godswewd and in 1243 joined with her sister Alice in conveying the advowson of the church of West Itchenor to Tortington Priory.⁵ Alice subsequently married Thomas de Cheney, with whom she confirmed the gifts to Boxgrove Priory,⁶ and it is probable that she inherited her sister's share of the estate,⁷ as in 1346 the manor of [*WEST*] *ITCHENOR* was settled on Sir William Cheney and Amice his wife for life, with remainder to their son John.⁸ The manor is next found in the hands of Richard Ryman of Appledram, who in 1522 settled it on himself and his wife Joan,⁹ having apparently inherited it from his father John Ryman.¹⁰ Richard died in 1540, Joan surviving him.¹¹ Any manorial rights that existed seem to have been allowed to lapse, but the estate was probably bought from Cox Ryman and his son William with their Appledram property in about 1654 by Thomas Smyth of Binderton,¹² as he in 1688 left a messuage and farm of 120 acres in West Itchenor to Sir William Thomas of Folkington, who promptly sold the property to Dr. Thomas Briggs of Chichester.¹³

The church of *ST. NICHOLAS*¹⁴ is *CHURCH* built of rubble with ashlar dressings and covered with tile; the north, east, and south faces of the bell-cote are shingled, as is its cover. The church consists of a single chamber, without structural division between nave and chancel, built in the 13th century; a south porch and a bell-cote are modern additions.

The east window is a plain lancet triplet of the 13th century, the lancets being rather widely spaced. In the south wall was formerly a two-light window with square head and hood-mould, shown in a drawing of 1805¹⁵ but now removed; west of this is a small lancet coeval with the east group; next is a single-light window with trefoil head and rather wide splay, perhaps 14th-century. In the north wall is a square wall-locker with door rebates, and two 13th-century lancet windows. West of the step which marks the division between nave and chancel, on the south side is a square-headed window of two lights with uncusped elliptical heads, probably 16th-century. The south doorway is round-headed (but probably 13th-century) of a single order with hood-mould resting on plain jambs, the vousoirs and hood-mould being rendered in cement. In the north wall is another lancet of the 13th century and a modern two-light window copied from the one on the south side. This occupies the place of the ancient north door, which the Sharpe drawing shows to have been round-headed; below the window sill the exterior jambs are traceable. The west window is of two trefoil-headed lights under a square head, of the late 14th century, over this is a modern circular window. The bell-cote rests on two heavy buttresses against the west wall, on an arch between them, and on the west wall itself. The whole of the roof-framing is modern, as is the porch.

The font (13th-century) has an octagonal bowl with a shallow arcading of pointed arches, carried on five shafts with moulded capitals and bases. The other fittings are modern.

In the porch are two taper-sided tomb-slabs of the 13th century, one having an elaborate floriated cross standing on steps, the other was probably similar, but the upper part of the cross has perished.

There are three bells: (1) of the early 16th century, inscribed *SANCTA MARIA*; (2) dated 1665; (3) uninscribed.¹⁶

¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 392, 427.
² Lands in Itchenor called Sturmy Place was held by William Rose in 1614: Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclx, 68.

³ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 102 v.

⁴ Ibid. ⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 417.

⁶ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 102.

⁷ In 1340, however, Lettice widow of Geoffrey de Goudeswode, probably a de-

scendant of Sara, is mentioned as having 40 acres uncultivated in this parish: *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 366.

⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2270. Land in West Itchenor was held in 1324 by William Cheney, whose father Elias had obtained the reversion of it from Roger son of William Sturmy: Assize R. 938, m. 34 d.

⁹ Add. MS. 39379, fol. 36, citing Fine R. 38 Hen. VIII, m. 11.

¹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 898.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxx, 156.

¹³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxix, 710.

¹⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* ix, p. 454.

¹⁵ In the Sharpe collection.

¹⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 215; lvii, 65.

THE HUNDRED OF MANHOOD

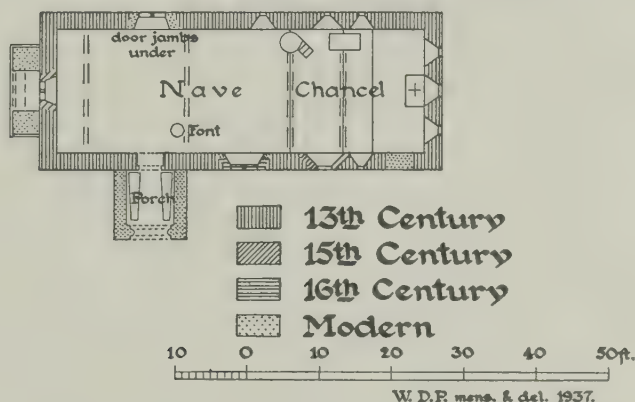
WEST
ITCHENOR

The communion plate includes a silver Elizabethan cup with a conical bowl, inscribed—FOR . ECH . ENE . RPAP . IESE. It is probably of 1568 and of local workmanship.¹⁷

The register begins in 1561.

the rector, who should pay 6s. 8d. yearly to Seffrid the Treasurer and his successors in the prebend of Wittering, to whom the rector should do fealty.¹⁹ In 1243, as already mentioned, the advowson, with 5 acres of glebe, was conveyed to Tortington Priory,²⁰ with

Parish Church of St Nicholas West Itchenor



In about 1175 Hugh Esturmy obtained leave from the Bishop of Chichester and the prebendary of Wittering to build a chapel at Itchenor, the priest of which should be presented to the bishop and should pay 5s. on New Year's Eve to the prebendary.¹⁸ Between 1180 and 1197 Bishop Seffrid II allowed the chapel to be converted into a parish church with its own graveyard; Hugh and his heirs were to present

which it remained until the Dissolution. The church was valued at £5 6s. 8d. in 1291²¹ and at £6 14s. 1d. in 1535.²² After the Dissolution it was retained in the hands of the Crown²³ and is still in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

A bequest to the brotherhood of Itchenor was made in 1546,²⁴ and two years later at the suppression of these fraternities it is mentioned as owning stock worth 56s. 4d.²⁵

SELSEY¹

The parish is bounded on the south and east by the sea, on the north by the lagoon known as Wythering Haven and later as Selsey, or Pagham, Harbour, and on the west by a branch of this harbour which formerly connected with the sea at the south-west of the parish. It was, therefore, originally an island, connected with the mainland on the north by two fords, the Wadeway and, west of it, the Horseway, and by a ferry close to the Wadeway. The ferry is now replaced by a bridge carrying the road from Chichester, which runs south through the hamlet of Norton to meet the main local road. The latter runs north-east to the old church and south-west to the village, which seems always to have been at a considerable distance, over 1½ miles, from the church.

The soil, which is a very fertile alluvial deposit, rests on substrata which are very susceptible to the action of the sea, and few places have suffered more from erosion. About the beginning of the Christian era, at which time the island seems to have been a seat

of the dynasty of Commius,² the point of Selsey Bill was probably at least a mile farther south. It seems likely that the shoals now known as 'the Owers' mark the site of *cymenes ora*,³ where the South Saxons first landed in 477. That the ancient cathedral of Selsey lies under the sea is a tradition that may well be true, though Camden's assertion that its ruins could be seen at low tide is romantic fiction. Judging from the ascertainable loss by erosion during the past two hundred years, about ½ mile must have been washed away from the point since the time of the Domesday Survey. Side by side with this erosion the eastward drift piled up shingle in places, blocking the western exit of the branch of the harbour, mentioned above, and forcing the mouth of the harbour northwards.

The history of the harbour of Wythering (to use the best of many varied spellings⁴) is complicated. Geographically it was shared between the parishes of Pagham, Sidlesham, and Selsey, the greater part of the water at high tide and mud at low tide being in Selsey,

the parish, near Medmerry Farm, suggests the possibility of a mint: *Selsey Bill*, 330-7.

³ *Place-Names of Suss.* (Pl.-N. Soc.), 83.
⁴ *Ibid.* 95-96. In the account of it under Chichester in *V.C.H. Suss.* iii, 100-1, it is unfortunately given as 'Wittering'.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* liii, 263 and pl. 24.

¹⁸ *Chichester Chartul.* (Suss. Rec. Soc. xlv), 1098.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 417.

²¹ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

²² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 309.

²³ *Inst. Bks.* (P.R.O.).

²⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 50.

²⁵ *Ibid.* xxxvi, 114.

¹ A very full history of the parish is given in E. Heron-Allen's *Selsey Bill* (1911). The intended second volume, of full transcripts of documents, was never issued.

² The large number of gold coins and of pieces of broken gold found in the west of

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

though the mouth of the harbour was usually in Pagham. As a port it was under the jurisdiction of the city of Chichester, but rights of wreck were disputed between the Archbishop of Canterbury (for Pagham) and the Bishop of Chichester (for the other two manors) in the Middle Ages, and between the bishop and the Crown after Queen Elizabeth had forcibly acquired the manor of Selsey—but not the franchise of wreck, as the bishop proved.⁵ The total area was reduced, partly through land being ‘abandoned by the sea’, which formed waste belonging to the Crown and was leased out to tenants who would inclose it, and partly through private attempts at reclamation. It was probably the failure of some of these early attempts that led to the drowning of so much land in Pagham and Selsey between 1291 and 1340.⁶ General silting, assisted by the reduction of scour from the lessened area of water, made the harbour progressively less useful. According to the ‘Armada Survey’ of the Sussex coast in 1587 ships of 40 tons could navigate up to Sidlesham Mill;⁷ but by the middle of the 19th century this was barely possible for boats of half that tonnage. In 1873 a company was incorporated to reclaim the whole area by building a sea-wall, some 400 yards long, from Pagham to Selsey. Of the 700 acres thus reclaimed about two-thirds lay in Selsey parish. From the start the sluices to discharge fresh water gave trouble and the whole expense of upkeep was heavy. At last a week of exceptional south-westerly gales ended on the night of 16 December 1910 in the sea breaking in and once more reducing the whole to a tidal lagoon.⁸

The sea end of the estuary or branch of the harbour on the west side of the parish having become partially blocked was converted into a mill-pond for a tidal mill. This is mentioned in 1522 as leased for 40s.⁹ In 1640, when Thomas Farrington was farming the mill, questions arose as to rights of way into the island of Selsey by the mud bank on the north of the mill-pond and by the beach, and at low tide the sand, on the south. It was then said that a recent breach in the sea-wall had been caused by the over-filling of the pond consequent upon the raising of the mill-wheels 1½ ft.¹⁰ By the middle of the 18th century the water-mill had been washed away and a windmill erected near-by to take its place; this is now derelict.

Under an Inclosure Act of 1819, the Award of which was not issued until 1830, some 670 acres were inclosed.¹¹ Most of this lay in the common fields—North Field, with Hill Field, Mill Field, and Deane (formerly Danner) Field to the south, and Upper and Lower Cotlands on the east—but 134 acres were greens or pasture land. Two new roads were laid out; one, Hillfield Rd. (now New Rd.), continuing the High Street south-westwards to the sea, the other being an extension of West St. from the point where the old High Street ended. Other new roads came into existence with the development of Selsey as a sea-side resort. With this development the remote situation of the church at Norton, over 2 miles from many of the new houses, was found so inconvenient that in 1864 it was decided to remove the body of the church and re-erect it at the north end of the High Street leaving the old chancel to serve as a cemetery chapel. Just south of the rebuilt church on the west side of the High Street is a long low building with walls of stone rubble (Mixon Rock)

with brick dressings and a thatched roof. It is probably of the early 17th century, lengthened to the north in 1728 and since then much modernized. The original central chimney-stack has wide fire-places, one with an iron crane. A brick doorway in the front of the north part is inscribed PH 1728. ‘Malt House’ nearly opposite is another long building, facing south, with walls of Mixon Rock and brick dressings but much modernized. Hale Farm, farther south on the west side, has lime-washed walls of stone and flint with brick dressings. The east gable end towards the road is inscribed TS 1699.¹² ‘The Homestead’, farther south (north of West St.), is an early-17th-century house of brick with a thatched roof. It has been almost completely restored with modern brickwork, but in the back wall of the main block is an original window with oak diamond-shaped mullions. The central chimney-stack has a wide fire-place. Some nine or ten other buildings in the street, chiefly of stone and brick with thatched roofs, are probably of the 17th century. There are also five or six old barns now put to other uses. Most of them have stone and brick walls and thatched roofs.

East St. leads to the fishermen’s quarters and life-boat station. Most of the older buildings are small and are built of stone or beach-cobbles with brick dressings. Some of the roofs are thatched, others tiled. Fish Shop Farm, by the Albion Inn, is represented by a fine large barn of nine 10 ft. bays with aisles, the walls being or squared stones and the roof thatched.

North of West St. at Crablands is ‘Ivy Cottage’, a 17th-century building facing west, with walls of stone rubble and flints, brick dressings, and a thatched roof. The central chimney-stack has wide fire-places and the open-timbered ceilings have heavy beams and joists.

The Manor Farm, formerly the Manor House, a little to the north of the church and village, probably retains some part of the building erected or enlarged by Bishop Robert Sherburne early in the 16th century, but it has undergone many changes and it is not possible to trace the original plan of the house. It now consists of two parallel ranges forming together a rectangular plan facing west. The front is faced with squared rubble of Mixon Rock with flint chippings in the joints and has brick dressings to the windows and the angles, and a brick eaves cornice, all of the end of the 17th century. This range has two rooms with a stair and entrance hall between them. The southern room, which has a remodelled great fire-place at its south end, has an open-timbered ceiling. The joists are not very old but the original main cross-beam has the filled-in mortices of much earlier wide flat joists, probably of the 15th or 16th century. Similar mortices appear in the beam over the north partition between the chamber and the stair-hall, all suggesting that the two originally formed part of a two-storied hall-place of 30 ft. in length. It is probable that the range extended farther to the south. The northern chamber has, in the front wall, the splays of two brick windows that were blocked and replaced by the present single window between them. The open-timbered ceiling and the fire-place are modern but the back wall of the room is of irregular stone and flint rubble that appears to be medieval. The back or eastern range, of the same length, is partly or wholly of the early 17th century; it is possible that the stone-

⁵ *Selsey Bill*, 300–3; *Suss. Rec. Soc.*

xlvi, 813.

⁶ *Non. Inq.* (Rec. Com.), 360, 366.

⁷ *Selsey Bill*, 254.

⁸ *Ibid.* 275–90.

¹⁰ *Exch. Dep. by Com. Hil. 8–9 Chas. I,*

⁹ *Ibid.* 169.

no. 16.

¹¹ *Selsey Bill*, 269–73.

¹² For Thomas Sheppard: *ibid.* 312.

paved hall forming the south half of it is part of the earlier building; its outer east wall has been faced with masonry similar to the west front, and its open-timbered ceiling restored. The north half, containing the kitchen and scullery and a passage-way west of them, has its east wall of flint rubble with some stone, and brick dressings. The kitchen has a 17th-century ceiling-beam and a wide fire-place. In the hall is a 17th-century staircase with 2½ in. turned balusters. Another 17th-century beam remains in the upper story of the west (front) range, but the roofs show no distinctive trusses, only ancient plain purlins. Some early-17th-century panelling remains in the corridor and the north-west room. Another lower stone wing, apparently of some age but recently pulled down, abutted the east wall of the hall; the mark where its gabled roof met the main wall is still visible. A 19th-century extension with a cellar and two stories projects to the south of the east range. The roofs are tiled and the chimney-stacks rebuilt.

South-west of the house is a thatched barn of seven bays with aisles: its walls are of Mixon Rock rubble, and brick.

The Grange, ½ mile south of the old church, is built of the same material as the late-17th-century walls of the Manor Farm and there are no traces of any earlier work in the building unless it be ancient rubble foundations. The main block faces north; in the back wall of the middle room is a wide fire-place with corner seats. A back wing at the east end also has a wide fire-place. A barn of seven bays with an aisle has stone and brick walls and a thatched roof.

On the opposite (north) side of the road are remains of a derelict roofless house of c. 1540, its south front being of mixed flint and stone rubble with angles of thin bricks with wide joints. The windows, of similar brickwork, were mullioned, their brick labels treated with plaster to imitate stonework, an unusual feature in this county but common elsewhere in 16th-century houses. The bottom of a central chimney-stack had two wide fire-places back to back.

The Old Rectory, now 'Norton Priory', south of the original parish church, is of medieval origin but has been altered so often that its development can only be conjectural. The middle block of c. 30 ft. facing north is probably the site of a timber-framed medieval hall, rebuilt with brick and heightened late in the 17th century. The foundations are of ancient stonework. At the first-floor level is a string-course. A low porch with a four-centred entrance is perhaps earlier. In the main wall west of the porch is a scrap of herring-bone brickwork, perhaps a little of the brick nogging (as at Neals Farm, Pagham) that survived the refacing. There were east and west wings with gables in the front flush with the main wall; there are straight joints between them and the middle part. These were built or rebuilt early in the 16th century in brickwork and had stone windows, fire-places, &c. The west wing had a projecting fire-place in the north front now a recess: it had a moulded stone Tudor fire-place¹³ which is now reset in the central chimney-stack. On it is cut a casual inscription WL 1539. Next east of the recess is a blocked square-headed stone window with hollow-chamfered jambs and head and a moulded external label. Next west of the recess is a projection that had a garde-robe on each floor. In its gabled head is a small

original stone quatrefoil ventilation. The projecting chimney-stack is gathered in at the sides and has two square brick shafts springing from well below the main gable-head. Another ancient survival is a blocked four-centred stone doorway at the south end of the west wall of the same wing. In the same wall is a projecting chimney-stack of the early 17th century with a chamfered brick plinth. The east wing was approximately similar to the other but has been more altered. A projection in the gabled front with gathered-in sides probably had a lower fire-place but now is a recess with a window. Above it is a rebuilt single shaft. Against the east side of the projection is an old buttress. The interior has been much renovated; in the upper story is a 16th-century moulded oak door-frame opening on to the main staircase. The stair-hall behind the main block, in the angle with the west wing, is built of stone rubble and rises three stories; it has a gable head. It is probably an 18th-century addition. Adjoining the east side of the stair wing is a small porch and lower addition, probably of the 17th century. Behind the original east wing is a larger 17th-century addition that contained the former kitchen. It has a 9½ ft. fire-place at the south end with a chamfered oak bressummer. The brick shaft above is square with a sinking on each face.

A large number of stones from destroyed walls have been found on the site and now form rockeries covered with vegetation. Some are said to show working.

A cottage a little to the west is built of squared stonework with brick dressings, and has a thatched roof. Inside are late-17th-century beams and a wide fire-place.

North of the Old Rectory, on the slight rise where the church stands, is an earthwork, at present crescentic in form but perhaps originally extending into the churchyard. It consists of a ditch, about 9 ft. deep, and a vallum, mainly constructed of shingle, rising to 18 ft. above the bottom of the ditch. Some rather desultory and inconclusive excavations¹⁴ in 1911 tended to confirm the local tradition that it was a fortification thrown up in 1587 against the coming of the Spanish Armada. Traces of an earlier massive building, and of Roman occupation were found within the ramparts.

About a mile to the south of the Old Rectory, Park Farm marks the site of the bishop's park, to which there are many references in medieval times and later. Here as late as the end of the 18th century there was a considerable coppice, the only woodland in the parish.

In 1897 Selsey was connected to Chichester by a light railway, known as the Hundred of Manhood and Selsey Tramway,¹⁵ which title was changed to West Sussex Railway in 1924. This continued to operate, in a somewhat erratic fashion, until January 1935, when it succumbed to the rivalry of buses and other road traffic.

Wilfrid, Bishop of York, being exiled from *MANORS* his northern see, came to Sussex, where he was received by the local king, Æthelwath, in 681. Shortly after this Caedwalla, King of Wessex, established his authority over the South Saxons and when Wilfrid wished to found a monastery it was Caedwalla, with the assent of Æthelwath, who endowed it in 683 with extensive territories, including Selsey,¹⁶ which became the seat of the abbey and later of the see, until this was moved in 1075 to Chichester. At the time of the Domesday Survey *SELSEY* was a manor of

¹³ Ibid. 104.

¹⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* iv, 56-62.

¹⁵ E. C. Griffith, *The Hundred of Manhood and Selsey Tramway* (1948).

¹⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxvi, 59-65.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

the Bishop of Chichester, assessed at 10 hides, of which Geoffrey held 1 hide and William $\frac{1}{2}$ hide and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate; there were 6 haws in Chichester attached to the manor.¹⁷ From this time the manor remained attached to these until 1561. In that year Queen Elizabeth, by virtue of an Act passed in her first parliament, compelled the bishop, William Barlow, to surrender a number of manors, including Selsey, then valued at £53 4s. 10½d. clear yearly value, in exchange for various rectories and tithes.¹⁸ In 1635 Bishop Richard Montague made a vigorous but unsuccessful attempt to recover the manor.¹⁹



SEE OF CHICHESTER.
Azure Our Lord enthroned with a sword issuing from His mouth.

At the time of the expropriation of the manor the demesne lands and park were held by John Lewes under a lease for eighty years granted in 1535.²⁰ He died in 1567 and left the lease to his (second) wife Mary for her life and then to his daughter Bridget and her husband Thomas Lewknor. Their son Sir Lewis Lewknor seems to have had a fresh lease from the Crown in 1587 of 'the Grange of the Island of Selsey, called the Bury'; which lease he surrendered to the Crown in 1612. Meanwhile the manor had been granted first in 1603 to Queen Anne, consort of James I, and then in 1619 to trustees for Prince Charles. After his accession it was assigned, with much other property, in 1628, to the City of London in return for loans made by them to the king. Eventually the manor was bought by Sir William Morley in 1635, to hold by a fee-farm rent of £56 2s. 0½d. His son and namesake sold it in 1700 to William Elson. After some involved proceedings in Chancery the manor and estates were acquired by William Glanville, who sold them in 1736 to John Peachey. He succeeded his brother Sir Henry Peachey as second baronet in 1737; his son, Sir John, was succeeded by his brother Sir James, who was created Baron Selsey in 1794 and died in 1808. On the death of the third baron in 1838 the baronetcy and peerage became extinct and the manor passed to his daughter Caroline Mary Peachey, who married the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt. On her death in 1871 the manor passed under her will to Ulick John, Marquess of Clanricarde, who sold one half to Edward Paine and Richard Brettell and the other half to Osmond Barnard, and



PEACHEY, Lord Selsey.
Azure a lion with two tails ermine crowned on a canton or a molet gules.

they at once sold to James Henry Legge. He sold in 1878 to Frederick William Grafton, on whose death in 1890 the estate was vested in trustees, who sold the manor in 1909 to Wilhelm Karl Ferro.²¹ About 1920 it was bought by W. A. Thornton,²² who was lord of the manor in 1940.²³

It is possible that the sub-tenants Geoffrey and William mentioned in the Domesday Survey were prebendaries of Chichester Cathedral. Three prebends drew the major part of their endowments from this parish. The Prebend of Selsey, valued in 1291 at £21 6s. 8d., consisted mainly of tithes. This led to disputes between prebendaries and rectors until in 1526 Bishop Robert Sherburne ordained that in future the rector should have all the tithes and other emoluments and should pay £10 yearly to the prebendary.²⁴ The Prebend of Thorney, taking its name from East Thorney in the adjacent parish of East Wittering, had estates in the west of the parish at Crablands.²⁵ The estates of the Prebend of Waltham lay near the old church at Norton and in the common fields and constituted what was often called the manor of *BERKELEYS*.²⁶ These prebendal estates, of which many leases exist, passed eventually, under the Act of 1840, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

From a number of entries in the accounts of the hospital of God's House in Southampton between 1297 and 1309 it appears that that institution held either property or tithes in Selsey;²⁷ but no details are known, and it was possibly a temporary benefaction by a prebendary.

Till 1864 the parish church of *ST. CHURCH PETER*²⁸ stood at Church Norton on the south bank of Pagham Harbour; it consisted of chancel, aisled nave, south porch, and an incomplete tower rising about 8 ft. above ground. It was built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings, and roofed with tile.²⁹ In that year this church, with the exception of the chancel, was demolished, and the materials used for the construction of a new church at the northern end of the village at Selsey.

The earliest work existing in 1864 consisted of two arcades of three bays each between the nave and aisles, of the late-12th century; hardly was this finished when it was decided to lengthen the church by one bay westward.³⁰ The present chancel is of slightly later date, early-13th-century. Whether the aisles of that date had the width that they afterwards had is uncertain; the position of the lancet windows in the west wall makes it likely. The date when the tower was begun is unknown,³¹ and all the ashlar had been removed from it before 1864. A sacristy or flanking chapel on the north of the chancel had disappeared before the 19th century.

The chancel (at Church Norton) has clasping butte steeple belonging to the church, but a tower formerly belonging to a ruined castle, somewhat remote from the church, where the bells hung, but it is latelie fallen downe, the bells preserved, and a newe steeple now annexed to the church is almost the fourth parte finished' (*Suss. Rec. Soc. xlix*, 146). In 1724 the bells were still unhung, as 'the Tower in which they formerly hung is fallen down' (Add. MS. 39470, fol. 61). When Dr. Richard Pococke visited Selsey in 1754 he saw 'remains near the church of a large tower, which fell down in the memory of man, and of a fortified place which was probably the Bishop's House' (*Camden Soc. N.S. xlv*, 108).

¹⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 391.

¹⁸ *Selsey Bill*, 157.

¹⁹ *Ibid.* 173-8.

²⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* lii, 182.

²¹ *Selsey Bill*, 162-83.

²² Kelly, *Directory of Suss.*

²³ *Ex. inf.* Messrs. Raper & Co.

²⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* lii, 109.

²⁵ *Selsey Bill*, 14.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *Ibid.* 248-9.

²⁸ This is the modern invocation; Bishop William Rede in 1382 directed that he was to be buried in Holy Trinity, Selsey (but was not); a will of 1547-8 gives the invocation as St. Mary: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 101.

²⁹ Photographs of the former church are

reproduced on pp. 184, 186 of *Selsey Bill*.

³⁰ It is not known whether a foundation of a west wall at this point existed at Church Norton.

³¹ There is a reference to 'the Steppull' in 1541 (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 102). In 1579 the steeple was 'in great decay' (Add. MS. 39544, fol. 15), and in 1602 'the steeple hath many breches and . . . many places wide open very hurtful to the timber worke and the bells; the weather cocke is blowne downe' (*ibid.*, fol. 170). By 1639 'the belfrie staires and wooden windowes' had been repaired (Add. MS. 39368, fol. 1203). In 1663 we have the strange statement 'That there was never any



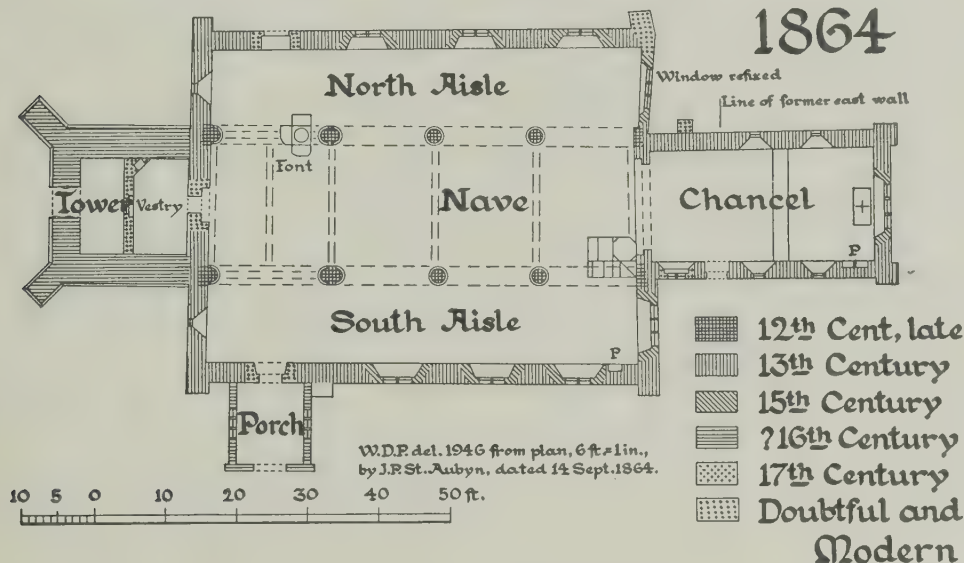
SELSEY CHURCH, c. 1785

tresses at each east corner, a small buttress (apparently modern) near the west end of the north wall, and buttresses (the remains of the east walls of the aisles) to north and south of the west wall. The east window is of three trefoil-headed lights with Perpendicular tracery, perhaps late-14th century; the rear-arch may be that of a former lancet triplet. In the south wall are two pointed-headed niches with chamfered arrises, the

the moulding has disappeared; a central panel at the back of the niche, possibly with a representation of the Trinity, has also disappeared. The figures of John Lewes, west, and Agnes, east, of this kneel at prayer-desks; he is represented as bare-headed and in contemporary armour, she as wearing mantle and kirtle and kennel head-dress; the epitaph is partly written on the front edge of the niche, partly on two scrolls above

Parish Church of St Peter, Selsey

1864



eastern is now a credence, the western a piscina; though the style of these suggests a later date than the 13th century the original moulded string-course which runs round the south, east, and north sides of the chancel rises to clear them. Next are two 13th-century lancets with segmental rear-arches, and a priest's doorway with plain pointed exterior arch, 13th-century but much repaired with cement, and segmental rear-arch; this is now blocked externally, and its recess serves as a cupboard. Next is a two-light window without tracery, the lights having semicircular heads, perhaps a 17th-century enlargement to light a reading-desk, the inner part of the splay and the rear-arch being those of a 13th-century lancet. In the north wall are two lancets like those in the south; perhaps a third, now blocked, exists west of them. On the outside of this wall there is a weather-mould where the roof of a building adjoined it on the north.

The chancel arch is pointed, of one order so far as can be seen, and rests on square responds with plain imposts. It is now walled up, and in the wall is inserted an ancient doorway with a plain pointed arch. The roof has three plain ancient tie-beams resting on a moulded plate, and is ceiled with plaster in coved form. In the floor are five taper-sided tombstones, some with crosses yet visible, of the 13th century.³²

Over the west wall is a plain bell-cote of wood.

In the north wall is the niche tomb of John 'Lewes' and wife Agnes, 1537. The niche has moulded jambs and a very depressed four-centred arch, from which

the heads of the figures. Behind John is a relief of St. George, on foot, trampling on the dragon, behind Agnes the martyrdom of St. Agnes. Below the niche on octofoil square panels are i. (Gules) three bars nebuly (or) a canton ermine; ii. Lozengy (or and azure) a cheveron (gules); iii. on a chief two molets, impaling (argent) a cheveron between three bugle-horns (sable).

The font and fittings are modern; they are said to have been transferred here from St. Martin's, Chichester, when that church was demolished in 1906.

On the outside of the west wall is the original respond of the north arcade consisting of three stone courses, each oversailing the last.

The chancel of the present church in Selsey is, in the main, a modern copy of that at Church Norton, but the east window consists of three lancets with a common rear-arch; the piscina is the ancient one formerly in the south aisle at Church Norton; there is no priest's door on the south side, where a lancet replaces the two-light window at Church Norton; on the north side a door and a wide arch give access to a vestry and organ chamber.

The nave arcades are both those from Church Norton rebuilt; the first three bays have pointed arches of one order and somewhat lofty cylindrical piers with moulded capitals and bases; the east respond on the south side has a scalloped half-capital resting on an inverted cone, contemporary with the arcade, that on the north side is a modern copy of it; the west responds have the

³² Figured in *Selsey Bill*, 188, 190.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

form of half-piers. Backing against these are the east responds of the extra bay, these, both east and west, have the form of half-piers of the arcade east of them; the arches are of two chamfered orders. In the west wall is a doorway with a pointed arch and one moulded order, part ancient, and a pair of modern lancet windows. The roof is the Church Norton roof re-used; it has five tie-beams carrying king-posts supporting a collar purlin and trussed rafters. At the west end is a shingled bell-cote.

The north aisle has in the east wall a window of three lights with Perpendicular traceried head, evidently brought here from Church Norton (though the deviation from the square has not been reproduced), in the north wall four pairs of lancets³³ of modern design, and a single lancet, partly of 13th-century date, in the west. The south aisle resembles it, save that the east window is a modern copy, and a modern pointed doorway occupies the west bay, outside which there is a modern stone porch.

The unfinished tower at Church Norton has not been reproduced at Selsey, its materials were used elsewhere in the church.

The font, of about the 12th century, is a square bowl with shallow arcading on the sides supported by one thick and four slender shafts.

The bell which was at Church Norton in 1864 had been cast by Mears & Co. in 1844; two more from the same foundry were added in 1866.³⁴

The communion plate³⁵ includes an interesting Elizabethan silver cup with conical bowl and strap ornament, and a cover paten; probably of local manufacture (? Chichester) of c. 1568. There is also a paten of 1688.

The registers begin in 1661.

The advowson has been continuously in the hands of the Bishop of Chichester. The rectory was valued in 1291 at £13 6s. 8d.;³⁶ after 1526, as already mentioned, it was charged with a yearly payment of £10 to the prebendary, and on the institution of a perpetual vicarage (said to have been *noviter erectam* in 1513,³⁷ when John Hungerford was instituted to it) the rector had to pay his stipend of £8. After deducting these two charges, and a few small fees, the rectory was worth £11 3s. 4d. clear.³⁸ Although the rectory is called a sinecure and the vicarage is said to be in the gift of the rector in the 18th century,³⁹ no vicar seems to have been instituted after 1663, though Barré Phipps, who held the benefice from 1817 to 1863, was the first incumbent to be styled 'rector and vicar'.⁴⁰

There was a Brotherhood of the Holy Trinity, which in 1547 held a quarter of an acre in Selsey, yielding only 4d., and property in money and stock worth 41s. 4d.⁴¹ There was also a cottage and garden called 'the Bedehouse', which paid 8d. to the Easter Sepulchre light; and a rent of 5s. from a farm at Norton was paid for the obit of John Boys.⁴²

In 1330 John Arundel, Bishop of Chichester, had licence to alienate a messuage and 49 acres of land in Selsey for a chaplain to celebrate in the cathedral for his soul after his death.⁴³

James Clayton by will dated 1 December 1928 gave £100 to the trustees of the Selsey Free Church to be invested. The annual income is £3 10s.

Harold Notley by will dated 12 May 1935 gave to the rector and churchwardens of St. Peter's, Selsey, £50, the income to be applied in keeping the graveyard at Church Norton in good order.

SIDLESHAM

This large parish, containing 4,179 acres, mostly good corn-land, is bounded on the east by the Bremere Rife and on the south by the Broad Rife, dividing it from Selsey (q.v.). Into this latter rife runs another small stream which forms the western boundary of the parish as far north as Easton Farm. The church and village lie in the north of the parish at the junction of a number of roads and lanes. Of these one runs west to Highleigh; another north by Streetend (perhaps the terminus of the Roman road south from Chichester) to Sidlesham Common; a third east to Chalder Farm; and another south to the former ferry to Selsey. Parallel to this last, to the west of it, a road runs from Highleigh past Keynor and Ham Farm to Oakhurst.

Just to the east of the road to the ferry, on an inlet of Wythering, or Pagham, Harbour, stood Sidlesham Mill. There are several references to the bishop's mill in the manorial custumal of 1275;¹ it is marked on the survey of the Sussex Coast prepared in 1587 against the coming of the Spanish Armada, with the comment

—'unto whiche a Barcke of 40 tonne may flete';² in 1535 it was farmed for the considerable sum of £3 6s. 8d.,³ and it was included in various later transfers of the manor. In 1755 Woodruffe Drinkwater of Chichester built a great tide-mill on the site, with three water-wheels, and eight pair of stones, capable of grinding a load of corn in an hour. This fine building was put out of action by the reclamation of Pagham Harbour in 1876 and was pulled down for the sake of its bricks during the First World War.⁴

In the immediate neighbourhood of the mill was 'the New Haven'. This was probably formed by an inroad of the sea before 1278 when the name of Cyprian de la Newehavene occurs,⁵ after which date references to it as a port are fairly frequent.⁶ It may have been in connexion with this development that Bishop Stephen de Bersted (1262-7) established a 'new township of Wardur',⁷ to encourage which he granted that the tenants should have their land freehold at 14d. the acre and should be free of toll in all his fairs and markets.⁸

³³ These do not reproduce the design of the windows at Church Norton, which were of two lights with foiled heads under a square hood-mold, of about the 15th century, and the westernmost of the present windows replaces a plain pointed doorway (shown in a view of 1795).

³⁴ *Selsey Bill*, 191.

³⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liii, 264, and pl. 24.

³⁶ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

³⁷ *Selsey Bill*, 223. This stipend of £8

was confirmed in 1525, and the vicar was given a house next to the north door of the rectory: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* lii, 110.

³⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 308.

³⁹ Ecton, *Thesaurus* (1764), 55; Bacon, *Liber Regis* (1786), 137-8.

⁴⁰ *Selsey Bill*, 226; Hennessy, *Chichester Diocese Clergy Lists*.

⁴¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 18, 112.

⁴² *Ibid.* ⁴³ *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, p. 551.

¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 23-29.

² *A Survey of the Coast of Sussex made in 1587* (ed. M. A. Lower).

³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 293.

⁴ H. W. Haynes, *Sidlesham Past and Present*, 79.

⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 903; Assize R.

918, m. 36.

⁶ Cf. *V.C.H. Sussex*, iii, 101.

⁷ Wardur Green is mentioned in 1658 as just north of Sidlesham Mill: Court Book.

⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlvii, 971.

There is no later evidence of this settlement; but perhaps the 'free court of Newehavene' held every three weeks in Sidlesham in the 14th century⁹ may be connected with it.

Early in the 17th century some 60 acres of 'the sheep common' were inclosed by Sir John Chapman as tenant of Thomas Stoughton, who complained that the land, which was worth 10s. the acre as pasture, since it had been ploughed was only worth 6s. 8d.¹⁰ In 1792 some 230 acres of waste at Almodington Green on the west and Sidlesham Common in the north of the parish were inclosed.¹¹

In 1935 the Land Settlement Association bought Keynor Farm and other land in the parish for small-holdings for unemployed men from the 'Special Areas' of Northumberland, Durham, and South Wales. Some 130 holdings, each of 4 to 5 acres with a house and such buildings as greenhouses and piggeries, have been successfully established.¹²

The parish has a number of scattered farm-houses, &c., but none is of great importance. Many old barns have survived while the houses themselves have often been rebuilt or completely renovated. Thatched roofs are common. There is no village of any great size. The largest groups of buildings are near the parish church, at Pagham Harbour about a mile to the south, and at Highleigh about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the south-west of the church.

At the first, on the south side of Church Lane east of the Anchor Inn and west of the church, are four picturesque thatched cottages with walls of brick or stone, all of late-17th-century date. Another on the north side of the road is earlier. The south front is of stone with brick dressings but the ends show some early-17th-century framing. Two or three houses on the main road from Chichester to Selsey, north and south of the inn, are also probably 17th-century; they have brick or stone walls and thatched roofs.

The group by Pagham Harbour are mostly 18th-century buildings. The Crab and Lobster Inn¹³ may be earlier. It has plastered walls and a tiled roof. A thatched cottage nearly opposite to it, facing south, has a stone rubble front inscribed WIC 1738, but the east and back walls have some early-17th-century timber-framing; inside are open-timbered ceilings and a wide fire-place to the central chimney-stack.

Halsey's and Rookery Farms, near by, are rebuilt or renovated houses with ancient timber-framed and thatched barns.

At Highleigh the Pound Inn retains some late-17th-century work in stone and brick, and a thatched cottage south of it is probably of the same period. Brook Cottage farther south was a late-16th-century timber-framed farm-house, but its east front has been refaced with red brick. The north end of framing has a triangular-headed doorway and there is another inside. It has original open-timbered ceilings. The wide fire-place has been reduced.

Near a modern farm-house south-east of the church is an ancient timber-framed and thatched barn, and Mapsons Farm, north of Highleigh, a tall brick house of the 18th or 19th century, has a similar barn. A thatched cottage of red brick, west of it, bears the

initials ^M_{RH} and date 1711, another farther west ^G_{RE} and 1717.

Keynor Farm, south of Highleigh, 1 mile south-west of the church is an early-18th-century house with colour-washed brick walls. A 17th-century thatched cottage $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south-west of it on the west side of the Earnley road has walls mainly of stone and flint rubble, with a little original timber-framing to the upper story and a central chimney-stack.

Easton Farm, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther west, is a 17th-century house but much altered; over the fire-place in the west wall was a carved stone which was removed and now lies loose in the front garden. It is dated 163(7?) and is carved with an achievement of arms; the shield bears the arms, ermine a chief with three scallops (for Taylor) quartering a lion between three spear-heads or arrow-heads.¹⁴ The carving is cut on the outer face of the jamb of a 15th-century window-jamb from some unknown source.

A thatched cottage nearby, with cobble walls, has a 17th-century central chimney-stack, and another farther west at Almodington has end chimney-stacks. Poplars Farm, north of the last on the east side of the Birdham road, of c. 1630, has colour-washed brick walls and a thatched roof; its central chimney-stack has reduced wide fire-places.

Oakhurst Farm, 2 miles south-south-west of the church, is a plaster-fronted house of the 18th century or perhaps of earlier date. Stapeley's Farm Cottages, about 250 yards farther west (three tenements), is a building of c. 1600. The east front is largely of timber-framing with brick infilling, but about two-thirds of the lower story is of flint rubble which may be earlier. This part has a central chimney-stack with a wide fire-place and a rebated shaft above the thatched roof. The middle room has an open-timbered ceiling. The north end wall and back are also of framing. Over the southernmost doorway of the three in the front are reset two pieces of 15th-century cusped panelling from a screen or a pew.

Greenwood's Farm, farther west, is a late-17th-century house with a plastered front. A thatched barn of mixon rock, squared rubble, and cobbles may also be of the 17th century.

Greatham Farm, nearly 3 miles south-south-west of the church and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the sea, is an 18th- or early-19th-century house of red brick with slate roofs, but near it is a fine barn of six 15-ft. bays of timber-framing with an aisle and a thatched roof. A small thatched house with brick walls on the west side of the road leading up to it is of the late 17th century.

Sidlesham was one of the places given by *MANORS* Cædwalla in a charter dated 683 to Bishop

Wilfrid as endowment for the monastery of Selsey.¹⁵ A further 3 *cassatos* there were given in 714 by Nunna, King of the South Saxons, to Beadufrið and the brethren at Selsey.¹⁶ The manor of *SIDLESHAM* (disguised in the Domesday record as 'Filleic-ham') was held in 1086 by the Bishop of Chichester in demesne and assessed at 12 hides. Of this Gilbert held 3 hides, Rozelin 1 hide, and Ulf 1 hide.¹⁷ A detailed custumal of the manor was drawn up in 1275,¹⁸ from which there appear to have been between 60 and 70

house, a parchment plan of 1691 with field names, &c., and another map of the locality of 1755.

¹⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxvi, 59-65.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 78-79. ¹⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 390.

¹⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 22-32.

⁹ *Suss. N. & Q.* ii, 82.

¹⁰ *Exch. Depns. Hil.* 21 Jas. I, 7.

¹¹ *Incl. Award.*

¹² Haynes, *op. cit.* 111-15.

¹³ A leasehold cottage 'bearing the sign of the Crab and Lobster' is mentioned in

the Inclosure Award of 1792.

¹⁴ The first charge appears on a monument in the parish church to Rebecca (Bennett) wife of George Taylor, 1631. It impales a chevron between three demilions for Bennett. The owner has, at the

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

villein and cottier households; and the terrier of the bishop's manors compiled in 1327 shows that the three-field system of cultivation was in use,¹⁹ Sidlesham proper having 227 statutory acres and Ham (see below) 141. In 1535 the demesne lands were farmed by John Sawkyn for £12.²⁰ The manor remained with the bishops until 1560,²¹ when Queen Elizabeth acquired it by an exchange more profitable to the Crown than to the see. In 1588 the manor, mill, and advowson of Sidlesham and the manor of Ham were granted to Sir Moyle Finch and Sir Thomas Henneage. They sold the site of the manor in 1590 to George Green, who had succeeded his father Thomas as lessee of it; and in 1594 Finch conveyed his interest to Henneage, who in 1600 sold the lordship to Adrian Stoughton.²² Adrian died in 1614 and left the manor to his wife Mary for twelve years for the bringing up of his younger children.²³ Adrian's son and heir Thomas Stoughton died in 1626, having settled on himself and his wife Jane Garton the manor of Sidlesham and Ham Farm in this parish.²⁴ By his will he left to his mother Mary for fifteen years the 'manor' of Ham, excepting two mills under one roof, which she was to sell; she was to pay the rent due to the king and certain annuities.²⁵ The manor of Sidlesham was acquired by William Syant, husband of one of the six sisters and coheirs of Thomas Stoughton. He died in 1640, leaving a son Thomas, then under 16 years of age.²⁶ The guardianship of Thomas and his lands was assigned to Sir Henry Compton.²⁷ Thomas was still a minor when he died in 1644, his heir being Thomas Phillips,²⁸ who with his wife Mary in 1665 sold it to William Syant,²⁹ presumably the William who was son of the above-named William Syant by his second wife. He in 1671 conveyed it to Richard Farrington of Chichester.³⁰ The manor passed to the heirs of this Sir Richard Farrington, the descendants of his sisters Anne wife of William Vinall and Grisel wife of Barnham Dobell,³¹ who held it jointly³² until 1742. In that year a partition of the Farrington estates was made by which the manor of Sidlesham and a yearly rent charge of £60 out of Ham farm, as well as the house and farm of Easton, with some 400 acres of land, were assigned to Robert Bull, grandson of Elizabeth one of the two daughters of Anne Vinall, with ultimate reversion to William Dobell.³³ After the death of Robert Bull in 1775 the manor was sold to the Rev. Charles Smith, who sold it in 1795 to John Winter; from him it passed in 1801 to Messrs. Johnson, Price, and Freeland of Chichester. It was held in 1835 by John Price and after his death in 1845 by his representatives. From 1875 to 1893 it was held by Mary Blagden Gruggen, widow; then by Miss Emma Gruggen and Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Malim; and since 1919 by Miss Mary Charlotte Malim.³⁴

The actual site of the manor of Sidlesham, as we

have seen, was sold to George Greene, and he sold it to John Cawley, who held it at his death in 1621.³⁵ His son William Cawley probably sold it to William Holland, whose daughter and heir Frances married John Ashburnham,³⁶ as in 1640 John and Frances conveyed the site of the manor with 236 acres of land to Anne Relfe, widow, and Anne her daughter.³⁷

The grants from the Crown had been made subject to a fee farm rent of £57 11s. 10½d., of which £14 2s. was chargeable on the manor and rectory of Sidlesham and the remainder on the manor of Ham, a mill, and 30 acres of woodland. This rent was sold to Laurence Whitaker and Henry Price in 1618 and they sold it in 1633 to Samuel Goldsmith and Francis his son. In 1700 a later Samuel Goldsmith sold his reversion to Sir Thomas Cuddon, chamberlain of the City of London,³⁸ and in 1786 his great-granddaughters and their husbands, Daniel Shilfox and Anne, and John Sutton and Elizabeth Henrietta, conveyed it to James Piggott,³⁹ who had bought the manor of Ham from Sir George Cornwall, bart. of Moccas (Hereford).⁴⁰

The history of the manor of HAM is confused and obscure. An estate in Ham called indifferently a 'manor' and a 'farm' was held and conveyed with the manor of Sidlesham (see above). In 1327 Hamme contained 141 acres of arable, compared with 227 acres in Sidlesham.⁴¹ In 1299 1 hide in Sidlesham 'formerly of Hamo de Hamme' was held of the bishop by William Dawtrey,⁴² who seems to have acquired it from William de Selkeden.⁴³ In 1397 John Okehurst did homage for 'lands at Hamme formerly Dawtrey',⁴⁴ and in 1419 William Walton and Cecily his wife conveyed to William Okehurst, Cecily's son, 'the manor called Hamme' to hold during her life at a rent of £4.⁴⁵ An Okehurst heiress married Thomas Barttelot, ancestor of the Barttelots of Sidlesham and Earnley,⁴⁶ and in 1501 Joan widow of Edward Barttelot renounced all claim to the 'chief mansion place' and lands in Ham in favour of Edward's eldest son John.⁴⁷ In 1558 Edward Barttelot conveyed these lands to John Caryll,⁴⁸ and lands in Okehurst and Ham were among those forfeited by John Caryll, recusant, in 1630.⁴⁹ Meanwhile, in 1580, 'the manor' of Ham was held on lease from the Crown by Robert Stanney,⁵⁰ from whose family it passed to William Syant. His son George, glass-seller of London, sold Ham Farm in 1701 to the Earl of Scarborough, whose son sold it in 1727 to Claudius Amyand, whose successor in 1776 left it to Sir George Cornwall, bart. He sold it to Sir John Carter, and he to James Pigott.⁵¹

KEYNOR was held of the honor of Halnaker and was one of the places in which the 12 fees of that honor lay in 1275.⁵² In 1329 and 1336 one knight's fee of the honor lay in Keynor and Westhampnett,⁵³ and at the partition of the fees of Edmund St. John in 1349 John de St. Philibert and Margaret his wife received

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 127; cf. *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxviii, 206.

²⁰ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 293.

²¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1558-60, p. 442. The manor was then valued at £52 12s. 6d.

²² Add. MSS. 39384, fols. 356, 430; 39502, fol. 163.

²³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 992; P.C.C. 113 Lawe.

²⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 993.

²⁵ P.C.C. 47 Skinner.

²⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 1007.

²⁷ Add. MS. 39386, fols. 245-6.

²⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 1008; xx, 417.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 398.

³⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxix, 186.

³¹ Add. MS. 5690, fol. 211.

³² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxix, 694.

³³ Court Books, at the County Record Office, Chichester.

³⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 220.

³⁵ *Suss. Arch. Soc.* xliii, 61, 64.

³⁶ *Cal. Ashburnham Deeds* (Lewes), i,

599, 604.

³⁷ Add. MS. 39502, fols. 163, 167.

³⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 399.

³⁹ Horsfield, *Sussex*, ii, 41.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 127.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *Ibid.* 137, 141.

⁴³ Add. Ch. 8802.

⁴⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 247.

⁴⁵ Add. Ch. 8866.

⁴⁶ Elwes and Robinson, *Mansions of West Sussex*, 218-19.

⁴⁷ Add. Ch. 18790.

⁴⁸ Add. Ch. 8943.

⁴⁹ Pat. 6 Chas. I, pt. 3.

⁵⁰ Mins. Accts. Eliz. 2190.

⁵¹ Dallaway, *Hist. of West Sussex*, ii, 30; Add. MS. 39495, fol. 30 v.

⁵² Farrer, *Honors and Knights' Fees*, iii, 58. ⁵³ *Ibid.* 59.

$\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Keynor.⁵⁴ The manor seems to have been held at the end of the 12th century by Geoffrey de Coleville, who gave to Boxgrove Priory the tithes of his demesnes at Keynor, excepting $\frac{1}{4}$ of the tithes, which belonged to the church of Sidlesham.⁵⁵ The grant was confirmed by Robert de Coleville, probably his son. This Sir Robert had, by his first wife Julian, a daughter Alice and a son John, and by his second wife Lucy two sons, Roger and Guy.⁵⁶ William de Coleville (son of John) and Alice his wife in 1262 acquired land in Keynor which Lucy widow of Robert had held,⁵⁷ but in 1304 John de Kynore and Isabel his wife sold the manor of Keynor to William Paynel and Margaret.⁵⁸ In 1316 Richard 'Dummer' held the fee,⁵⁹ and in 1320 Thomas son of Thomas de Dunmere (by his guardian) impleaded Nicholas de Eye of Upton and Maud his wife (niece and heir of William Paynel) to warrant $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor of Keynor, which Edward St. John and Eve his wife (formerly second wife of William Paynel) were claiming.⁶⁰ This Thomas de Dunmere in 1338 sold the manor to Henry Whysh,⁶¹ who in that year had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Keynor.⁶² He died in 1347, holding the $\frac{1}{4}$ fee of the heirs of Edmund St. John, and his widow Katherine had dower;⁶³ his son Henry was then only 17, and custody of his lands during his nonage was granted to Mr. John Lecche.⁶⁴ In 1356 the manor was settled on Henry Whysh and his wife Alice;⁶⁵ he died in 1384⁶⁶ and the history of the manor during the next 200 years is obscure but it apparently descended in the same family, as in 1568 Roger and William Henshawe and Anne Huysshe, widow, conveyed the manor to Ralph Scrope.⁶⁷ In 1572 Ralph Scrope of Hambledon (Bucks.) died seised of the manor of Keynor, held of the Marquess of Winchester (representative of the St. Johns), which he had settled in 1570 on his eldest son Adrian.⁶⁸ In 1611 Sir Adrian Scrope sold the manor to Thomas Bennett,⁶⁹ and it remained in this family until 1682, when Sir Levin Bennett, bart., sold it to John Comber and Thomas Miller.⁷⁰ It is found in 1736 in the hands of Joseph and Richard Marlott,⁷¹ sons of John Marlott, who had inherited it under the will of John Farrington, son-in-law of Sir Thomas Miller; and they sold it in 1740 to John Farhill, who shortly afterwards sold it to Hutchins Williams.⁷² In 1788 his nephew William Peere Williams and Henrietta his wife sold it to William Fowler and John Drew.⁷³ The latter in 1791 sold parts of the estate to William Challen of Apuldram,⁷⁴ and it is probable that the manorial rights lapsed.

The small reputed manor of *SHOTFORD* consisted of some 70 acres lying to the west of the millpond. It was part of the endowment of the prebend of Hurst, which was held from 1628 by Joseph Henshaw. At the Restoration he was appointed Dean and Precentor of Chichester and retained the prebend until he was

made Bishop of Peterborough in 1663.⁷⁵ In 1717 his great-nephew Philip Henshaw was lord of the manor of Shotford, and he so continued until his death in 1753; his son Thomas held it until at least 1779, and presumably until 1783, when he died without issue.⁷⁶ From 1806 to 1821 William Borrer occurs as lord of the manor, followed by John Borrer, 1843-66, and Henry Hall Borrer from 1870 to 1909, when he died. The manor was then acquired by Ernest Henry Blaker.⁷⁷

The two prebends of Sidlesham and Highleigh drew most of their endowments from this parish; the Tithe Award of 1848 gives the value of the tithes of the former prebend on 224 acres as worth £110, and those of Highleigh, from over 3,000 acres, as £1,005.

Although Easton is referred to as a manor in 1470 when Rose Farnfold, one daughter and coheir of Agnes formerly wife of Richard Farnfold, conveyed land there to John Stanney,⁷⁸ and again in 1552 when the estate was settled on William Stanney,⁷⁹ it was pretty clearly no more than a farm. From the Stanneys it passed to the Taylors and in 1668 to Richard Farrington, so becoming attached to the manorial estate of Sidlesham.⁸⁰

The church of *ST. MARY*⁸¹ stands east *CHURCH* of the Chichester-Selsey road; it is built of rubble with ashlar dressings, some minor repairs and the porch are of brick; the roofs are tiled. At the end of the 12th century there was begun a church with chancel, crossing, transepts flanked with eastern aisles or chapels; some years later this was continued by an aisled nave; the tower is of doubtful date, but may be as late as the later 16th century, with older dressed stones reused. Subsequently, perhaps in the 17th century,⁸² the chancel and eastern aisles of the transept were demolished; a north porch was added in about the 18th. A vestry west of the north aisle was built in the 19th, replacing one east of the north transept; this is shown in a drawing of the early 19th century,⁸³ and may have been part of the earlier building, but has since been destroyed.

The present chancel (formerly the crossing) has an east window of composite origin; the head is that of a 15th-century window of three trefoil-headed lights under normal Perpendicular tracery; this is placed directly on the stonework of a square-headed window of three lights with uncusped pointed arch heads; the rear-arch is pointed; on the outside the window is surmounted by a gable in brickwork; this evidently took its present form when the former chancel was demolished. The recess of the east window is lined with panelling with pilasters and elliptical arches, having a classical pediment on the east side; this serves as the reredos. The west arch of the crossing, the wall above which is shown in a drawing of c. 1800, was, it appears, removed in 1814.⁸⁴ The sides of the chancel are com-

of the queen's manor of Sidlesham: *ibid.* iii, no. 45.

⁸⁰ Add. MSS. 39386, fols. 120, 240; 39387, fols. 75, 207, 253.

⁸¹ Add. MS. 39366, fol. 122; the reference, dated 1500, to 'St. Michael' (*ibid.*) is probably an error. *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 121-2.

⁸² The earliest date noted on a tombstone on the site is 1719.

⁸³ Horsfield, *History of Sussex*, ii, 42.

⁸⁴ On each side, next to the east respond of the aisle arcade, is a stone inscription 'Chancel boundary 1814'.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, p. 69.

⁵⁵ Cott. MS. Claud. A. VI, fol. 70 v.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.* fol. 97; Salzman, *Chartul. of Sele*, p. xv.

⁵⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 697.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.* 1152. ⁵⁹ Farrer, *op. cit.* 59.

⁶⁰ De Banco R. 235, m. 23.

⁶¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1872.

⁶² *Cal. Chart. R.* iv, 441.

⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 108; *ibid.* 1354-8, p. 263.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2172.

⁶⁶ Chan. Inq. p.m. 7 Ric. II, no. 103.

⁶⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 249.

⁶⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), clxiv, 121;

clxxx, 18; ccix, 58.

⁶⁹ *Recov. R. Hil.* 8 Jas. I, ro. 59; *Suss.*

Rec. Soc. xix, 250.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

⁷¹ *Ibid.*

⁷² *Ibid.* xxix, 693.

⁷³ *Ibid.* xix, 250.

⁷⁴ *Suss. Arch. Trust Deeds*, E. 420-1.

⁷⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlv, 103.

⁷⁶ Elwes and Robinson, *op. cit.* 35.

⁷⁷ Court Book, at the County Record Office, Chichester.

⁷⁸ Add. MS. 39384, fol. 23.

⁷⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 157. When William died in 1567 it was held in socage

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

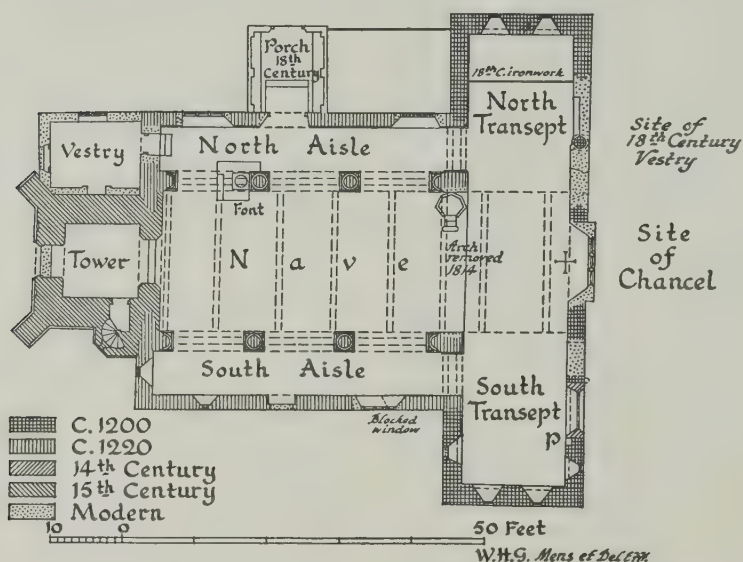
pletely open to the transepts, the roof being carried over by beams at eaves level. The roof is modern, and has two tie-beams; it is ceiled in plaster under the rafters and collars.

The north transept has in its east wall the remains of an arcade of two bays, now blocked, once opening into the eastern aisle. The northern arch is pointed, of two moulded orders; of the southern only the spring

posts; it is likely that this was originally the opening into a ringing chamber whose floor has now been removed, and that a second arch spanned the opening at a lower level; this work is coeval with the tower. The roof (perhaps 13th-century) is in five bays with tie-beams, principals, and curved, short struts; above collar level it is ceiled in plaster.

The north aisle has a square-headed window of three

PARISH CHURCH of ST. MARY SIDLESHAM



remains; the intervening pier is cylindrical with moulded cap and base, the form of the responds cannot now be determined. In the north wall are two lancet windows with depressed segmental rear-arches; in the west wall is a pointed arch of two chamfered orders opening into the nave aisle, the inner order rests on a corbel, the abacus of which is continued as an impost on to the square respond which supports the outer. In the east wall of the south transept are visible remains of one arch like those in the north, but of smaller span; no pier or respond details are traceable. This work is all of *c.* 1200. South of the arch is a wide window with pointed head and external hood-mould, perhaps 14th-century, from which the tracery and mullions have been removed. Next to this is a piscina with pointed head, perhaps 14th-century. Beyond this is a lancet window, like those of the north transept, now blocked; a similar lancet, also blocked, is in the west wall. Two others (glazed) in the south wall have heads almost, if not quite, semicircular and pointed rear-arches; these four are all of *c.* 1200. Both transepts have flat plaster ceilings.

Both nave arcades are of three bays and have pointed arches of two orders, the inner chamfered, the outer lightly moulded; they rest on cylindrical piers with moulded caps and bases; the responds have the form of half-piers; this work is of *c.* 1220. The tower arch (possibly of brick plastered) is of one order, a plain four-centred arch resting on square responds without im-

lights with wooden frame, replacing a blocked 13th-century lancet window, traces of which are visible outside; next is the north door, square-headed in a wooden frame, and then another window like the eastern one but a little higher; these are perhaps 18th-century.⁸⁵ In the west wall is a plain doorway with single-order pointed arch and wooden frame, coeval with the modern vestry it leads to. The lean-to roof is ceiled in plaster under the rafters.

The south aisle has a window resembling those of the north over traces of a blocked lancet; above this in the roof is a modern dormer window of four lights. The south doorway, now blocked, was a plain pointed arch of one order without imposts, the rear-arch is segmental; west of this is a blocked lancet with pointed rear-arch; like the doorway, it is of the 13th century; over it is a second modern dormer window. In the west wall is another 13th-century lancet like the last, but glazed. The roof resembles that of the north aisle.

At each west corner of the tower is a diagonal buttress of three stages with sloping offsets. The west doorway (blocked) has a plain pointed arch with hood-mould resting on jambs without imposts; above it a face, perhaps once the terminal of a hood-mould, is built into the wall; the rear-arch is four-centred; the outer stonework may be that of the 13th-century west door of the nave reused, the inner is coeval with the tower. On each side of the door is a small plain square-headed window, now blocked, of doubtful date. Access

⁸⁵ On the west jamb of the west window is a stone inscribed '1596 R 1 C', and, in a square frame, 'f a l r o'.

to the upper stages of the tower is by a stone newel staircase in the south-east corner, reached by a doorway with plain four-centred arched head. The next stage (the former ringing-chamber whose floor has been removed) has on the west side a window of three uncusped lights surmounted by three quatrefoils, the mullions and head are modern, the external arch and (pointed) rear-arch ancient. The next stage has on the west side a single-light window with pointed head the moulding of which is continued on to the jambs, of doubtful date and probably reused; the uppermost stage has two-light windows on the north and west, and single-light windows on the south and east, sides, all mainly in plastered brickwork with some reused stones. A cornice, battlement, and pyramidal roof complete the tower.

The vestry (19th-century) has in the north wall a three-light window with pointed head and wooden frame, in the west wall a doorway with pointed arch, now blocked, and in the south a fire-place. The porch, of brick and probably 18th-century, has blank side walls and a north doorway with square head and wooden frame.

In the chancel is a brass candelabrum of about the 18th century. Part of the north transept is railed off by a wrought-iron railing of about the same date. The font (early-13th-century) has a square basin carved with stylized floral design; this rests on four small shafts with moulded caps and bases and one large one without either.

There are two bells;⁸⁶ one is uninscribed, the other (c. 1390) bears the inscription—*PER QVOS FVNDATVR IACOBVS PRECIQVS TVEATVR*.

The communion plate⁸⁷ includes a cup given in 1620 and a paten of 1830.

The registers begin in 1566.

The rectory of Sidlesham was a prebend of Chichester Cathedral; it was valued at £30 in 1291,⁸⁸ when the vicarage was rated at £8. In 1535 the prebend was

worth only £13 6s. 8d. clear and the vicarage was still of the gross value of £8.⁸⁹ The advowson of the vicarage remained with the prebendary until it passed, under the Act of 1840, to the bishop.

Bishop Stephen de Bersted in 1287 founded and endowed a chantry in Sidlesham church.⁹⁰ This was still in the gift of the bishop at the beginning of the 16th century⁹¹ but has not been traced later. A brotherhood of the Holy Rood is mentioned in a will of 1544⁹² and at the time of its suppression in 1548 had property worth 13s. 4d.⁹³

There was also a brotherhood of St. Peter at Easton,⁹⁴ where a 'chapel' is mentioned in wills of 1461 and 1525, and a 'church' in others of 1531 and 1533.⁹⁵ Beyond these bequests nothing is known of it.

William Rusbridge by will dated 30 CHARITIES November 1871 bequeathed £100, the income to be applied by the vicar and churchwardens of Sidlesham in providing a dinner on Christmas Day or some other day for 14 old men of the parish. The testator directed that in the event of the income being more than sufficient to provide such dinners the trustees should distribute the surplus amongst old women of the parish. The annual income of the charity amounts to £2 9s.

Dame Elizabeth Puckering's charity founded by her will in 1652, is governed by a scheme established by an Order of the High Court of Justice dated 13 February 1834. The scheme appointed a body of trustees to administer the charity and directed the income to be applied as to 1 moiety in the maintenance of five poor widows of the age of 50 years and upwards, and as to the other moiety towards the putting forth of four fatherless children as apprentices; and that the objects of the charity should be selected at the discretion of the trustees without restriction as to any parish or place. The annual income of the charity amounts to £130 approximately.

EAST WITTERING

This parish, which contains 1,113 acres of land and 140 acres of foreshore, is bounded on the south by the sea, and the portion lying upon the coast formerly constituted the independent parish of Bracklesham. Owing to the weakness of the geologically interesting 'Bracklesham beds'¹ this district suffered severe erosion, and by 1518 the parochial chapel of Bracklesham was said to have few, if any, parishioners² and to be likely to have still fewer in future. The chapelry was therefore annexed to East Wittering.³ Dallaway⁴ speaks of the chapel as 'now (1815) totally dilapidated', but it is doubtful if the site was known at that time; it may be under the sea, or it may have been near Bracklesham Farm, a house which retains its 17th-century central chimney-stack and a few other contemporary features and stands on foundations of probably medieval date. The coastal district is now largely occupied by modern bungalows and small houses.

To the east of Bracklesham lies East Thorney, a detached portion of East Wittering (formerly Bracklesham) separated from the body of the parish by a very narrow strip of Earnley, which here reaches the sea. In 945 King Edmund gave to Alfred, Bishop of Selsey, 4 hides in Bracklesham and 2 in Thorney.⁵ It was presumably here that Henry de Garlaunde, Prebendary of Thorney, in 1298 was allowed by the Prebendary of Bracklesham and his tenants to build a water-mill on the existing mill-pond, in which they reserved their rights of fishing.⁶ The mill was valued at 20s. in 1340.⁷

EAST WITTERING was presumably *MANORS* included in the 'Wihtringes' given by Caedwalla, King of Wessex, to Bishop Wilfrid for the endowment of the minster of Selsey.⁸ At some date before the Norman Conquest, however, 1 hide of the 15 hides had become separated and was held by two freemen as two manors. In 1086 this hide

⁸⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 224; lvii, 11.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.* liii, 265.

⁸⁸ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 315.

⁸⁹ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 300, 308.

⁹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 911, 912.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 807.

⁹² *Ibid.* xlv, 127.

⁹³ *Ibid.* xxxvi, 114.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* 114, 128.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.* xlv, 128.

¹ *P.C.H. Surv.* i, 28-30.

² In 1428 there were only five householders in Bracklesham: *Feud. Aids*, v, 164, 170.

³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* lii, 118.

⁴ *Rape of Chichester*, 21.

⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 54-8. The 4 hides in Bracklesham had apparently been given to Selsey by Nunne, king of the South Saxons, in 714: *ibid.* lxxxvi, 78.

⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 1075.

⁷ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 356.

⁸ *Birch, Cart. Sax.* i, 64; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxvi, 59-62.

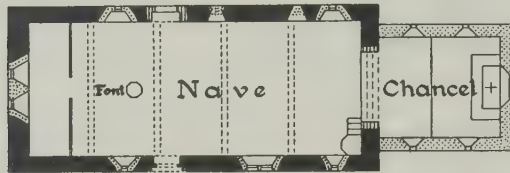
A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

was held of Earl Roger by Robert [fitz Tetbald] and of him by Ralph; there was 1 haw in Chichester attached to it.⁹ It was evidently recovered by the Bishops of Chichester, whose overlordship is recorded as late as 1520.¹⁰ Of them the manor was long held by a family who took their name from the place. In 1166 Oliver de Wystringes held part of a knight's fee of the bishop;¹¹ Alan de Widingere occurs in the time of King John;¹² about 1260 Simon de Wystryng held 2 hides;¹³ about 1290 John, and in 1300 and 1310 William Wystryng

they gave their names—*SOMERLEY*, *BRACKLES-HAM*, and [*EAST*] *THORNEY*. Of these Somerley is entered in the Domesday Survey as 1 hide which had been held before the Conquest by Helghi, whose successor in 1086 was Rainald, who held it of Earl Roger.²⁵ How it passed to the cathedral and became a prebend is not known. All three were held continuously by the prebendaries, being in later times usually leased for three lives, until they were taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

East Wittering Church

12th Century



13th Century
Modern

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

W. D. P. mens. & del. 1937.

held 4 hides 1½ yardlands (the yardland being 32 acres) attached manorially to Cakeham in West Wittering.¹⁴ In the subsidy rolls of 1327 and 1332 John de Wyght-ryng appears,¹⁵ John Wystryng held ¼ fee of the bishop in 1428,¹⁶ and finally in 1481 William Wyght-ryng and Joan his wife are found conveying the manor of East Wittering to Sir Thomas Seyntleger and others, probably trustees for a settlement,¹⁷ as Joan's son Robert Wyghtryng in 1507 sold the manor to Sir John Ernle,^{17a} who died in 1519.¹⁸ His son William died in 1546, having settled the manor on his wife Bridget, daughter of Thomas Springe of Lavenham, who survived him.¹⁹ William's elder son Francis died the following year²⁰ and was succeeded by his brother Richard. The manor remained in this family until at least 1628, when Richard Ernle and Susan his wife conveyed it to Thomas Hide.²¹ In 1637 John Ashburnham and Francis his wife sold the manor of East Wittering to Thomas Alcock, clerk, with whose descendants it remained till 1807, when the Rev. William Alcock conveyed it to George Copis.²² The latter was possibly acting as agent for John Helyer,²³ from whom the manor seems to have been acquired by the Duke of Richmond and leased to Henry Sparkes, the tenant in 1835.²⁴

Three manorial estates in this parish formed the endowments of prebends in Chichester Cathedral to which

In 1498 Thomas Payne and Margaret his wife, and Elias Thurwell and Joan his wife conveyed to John Dawtry a moiety of the manor of *STUBCROFTE*²⁶ and of tenements in East Wittering and other parishes.²⁷ In 1548 this manor was sold by Sir Francis Dawtry to Thomas and John Bysshopp,²⁸ but in the contemporary conveyance it is called 'the messuage or farm of Stubcroft',²⁹ and on the death of Thomas Bysshopp in 1560 the 'manor or messuage of Stubcroft' was said to be held of the Earl of Arundel as of his manor of Bignor.³⁰ The manor descended with Hunston (q.v.), being held by Sir Thomas Bysshopp, bt., at the time of his death in 1626.³¹ His son Sir Edward in 1637 conveyed it to trustees for sale.³²

The church of *THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY*³³

stands inland, away from the village, and consists of a modern chancel and a nave of the 12th century. It is built of rubble with ashlar dressings, and is roofed with tile; the sides of the bell-cote are tile-hung and the small broach spire shingled.

The chancel (entirely modern) has an east window of two trefoil-headed lights under a quatrefoil opening, and two lancet windows in each side wall. The chancel arch (13th-century) is of two chamfered orders, the outer resting on square responds, the inner on moulded

⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 427.

¹⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxv, 5.

¹¹ *Red Bk. of Exch.* 199; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxvii, 29.

¹² Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 21.

¹³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 40.

¹⁴ *Ibid.* 138, 139, 140.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* x, 133, 237.

¹⁶ *Feud. Aids*, v, 155.

¹⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3231.

^{17a} Add. MS. 39384, fol. 40.

¹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), xxxv, 5; *Exch. Inq. p.m.* 1074, no. 4.

¹⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xiv, 381.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.* xix, 148.

²² *Ibid.* In 1788 the manor was held by William and Charles Alcock, clerks (*ibid.* li, 30). Charles died in 1803 and his son, then a minor (Add. MS. 39504, fol. 384), presumably died soon after this.

²³ Dallaway, *op. cit.* 20.

²⁴ Horsfield, *Sussex*, ii, 38.

²⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 427. Rainald had succeeded Helghi in ½ hide (unnamed) in the Hundred of Box: *ibid.* 434.

²⁶ Dallaway's assertion that this formed the endowment of Stubbard's chantry at St. Michael's outside Chichester, though constantly repeated by later writers, is unfounded.

²⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3323.

²⁸ *Ibid.* xix, 234.

²⁹ Common Pleas, Deeds Enr. Hil. 38 Hen. VIII, m. 5.

³⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* iii, 12.

³¹ *Ibid.* xiv, 137.

³² Add. MS. 39386, fol. 171.

³³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* lii, 118.

corbels, the abacus moulding of which is continued on to the respond as an impost. The upper part of the responds is chamfered, but the chamfer-stops show that a dwarf wall about 4 ft. high once served as chancel screen.

The south wall of the nave has a single-light window with pointed trefoil head; next to this is a window of two lights of similar design; west of the doorway is a third window of like design to the easternmost; these windows are modern, but old stones have been reused in them, particularly in the splay jambs. The south doorway (12th-century) is of two orders with hood-mould; the latter has a zigzag ribbon ornament; the outer order has a form of multiple chevron ornament, resting on nook shafts with square abaci, scalloped capitals, and moulded bases; the inner order, the arch of which is segmental, is quite plain, and may be a later reconstruction; the rear-arch is semicircular. In the north wall are two modern lancet windows, the splay jambs incorporating old material. West of the eastern of these is the head of a 12th-century window, now blocked, the semicircular head being visible on the outside and the concentric arch of the splay within; west of this the remains of a similar window are visible on the inside only. The north doorway, now blocked, has the remains of a plain pointed arch and jambs without imposts externally, and a segmental rear-arch; it was perhaps 13th-century.

The west end of the nave is screened off to form a vestry; in the west wall are two lancet windows with a quatrefoiled opening above, all modern.

The roofs, the bell-cote at the west end, and the font and fittings are modern.

The single bell was cast by C. & G. Mears in 1846.³⁴

The communion plate includes a silver cup and paten cover of 1613.³⁵

The registers begin in 1658.

The church seems to have originated *ADVOWSON* as the private chapel of Oliver de Withringes, who held the manor.

About the end of the 12th century it was given by him, with the house and croft of the chaplain, to the establishment of the cathedral of Chichester.³⁶ The advowson of the rectory, which was valued at £5 in 1291,³⁷ remained with the dean and chapter until 1518, when the vicarage of Bracklesham was united to East Wittering,³⁸ the advowson of the joint benefice being reserved by Bishop Robert Sherburne to himself and his successors. The Bishops of Chichester continued to hold the patronage until 1858, when it was acquired by the Bishop of London. In 1924 the living was united to that of Earnley, and since that time the Bishop of Chichester presents on two out of three turns and the Bishop of London on the third.³⁹

In 1291 the rectory of Bracklesham was part of the prebend, which was valued at £16 13s. 4d.;⁴⁰ the vicarage was not taxed, as its value was only £4 6s. 8d.⁴¹ In 1340 the prebend of Thorney (rated at £10 in 1291) had rents in Bracklesham of £3 4s. 8d. and 80 acres of arable, worth £6.⁴² At this time the prebend of Somerley (£8 in 1291) included land in that part of East Wittering worth £4 and 50s. rents.⁴³

WEST WITTERING

This parish, which measures 2 miles from north to south by 3 miles from east to west, contains 2,259 acres of rich agricultural land, 165 acres of tidal water, and 652 acres of foreshore. It is bounded on the south by the open sea and on the west by the estuary at the mouth of Chichester Harbour. The coast has constantly suffered erosion from the violence of the sea. In 1340 it was said that in the past fifty years arable land of the yearly value of more than £4 10s. had been drowned by the sea, and other lands worth over £3 had been ruined by sand.¹ The process continued until the present century but has now been arrested by the erection of groynes. Among the lands lost was the former rabbit warren called Cockbush Common, which in 1815 was said to be 'nearly absorbed by the sea'.² It was from here no doubt that the rabbits of the Bishop of Chichester came which were alleged in 1340 to devour yearly the crops of the parishioners to the value of £7.³ The warren in 1363 was receiving a bushel of wheat, or its value, every week as his fee.⁴ Grants of hunting rights in West Wittering and elsewhere had been made to the bishops by Henry II and were confirmed in 1227 and 1233 to Bishop Ralph de Neville,⁵ who in 1235 received a grant of 100 oaks from the New Forest for the inclosure of his park at Cakeham.⁶ In 1447 a general licence to impark the estates of the see and to crenellate or fortify the manor-houses, including Cakeham, was

granted to Bishop Adam Moleyns,⁷ but it is improbable that he made use of it before his murder in 1450.

The episcopal manor-house of Cakeham was a favourite residence of the Bishops of Chichester from the early 12th century onwards. Two of the miracles of St. Richard are associated with his presence there,⁸ and many instruments were executed here by later bishops. In 1363, however, the house was stated to be of no value, as it was ruined and roofless.⁹ Bishop Robert Sherburne early in the 16th century restored and enlarged it, building, presumably on the strength of the charter of 1447, a tower which has survived and is the most prominent feature of the existing building. After the Reformation the house and lands were almost always leased. In 1712 William Stanley, of Lee in Fittleworth, the tenant, complained that the kitchen end of the house was ruinous; he was given leave to pull it down and rebuild 'in a narrower compass'.¹⁰ His son George married a coheiress of Sir Hans Sloane and their son Hans Stanley devised the lease to George Hans Blake, whose son George Blake was tenant in 1815.¹¹ The estate is held of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The earliest portions of the house remaining are those of the undercroft of the Great Hall, which originally measured 48 ft. from east to west and 22 ft. from north to south. It was vaulted in two alleys and

³⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 229.

³⁵ *Ibid.* liii, 265.

³⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xvi, 191, 316.

³⁷ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135; *Suss.*

Rec. Soc. iii, 125; xi, 249.

³⁸ *Ibid.* lii, 118.

³⁹ *Clergy Lists.*

⁴⁰ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 137.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 135.

⁴² *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 356.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

¹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 357.

² *Dallaway, Rape of Chichester*, 14.

³ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 357.

⁴ *Esch. Accts.* 5, no. 3.

⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* i, 31, 135, 179.

⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1234-7, p. 113.

⁷ *Cal. Chart. R.* vi, 94.

⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxvi, 70-1.

⁹ *Esch. Accts.* 5, no. 3.

¹⁰ *Add. MS.* 39409 A, fol. 36.

¹¹ *Dallaway*, op. cit. 15.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

four bays with quadripartite vaulting and groin and division ribs of semi-octagon section resting on plain corbels and on three short cylindrical piers with moulded caps and bases. This work resembles, and is probably contemporary with, the undercroft of the Vicars' Hall at Chichester. A quarter of the whole undercroft survives as an outhouse, as does a fragment of the upper story, the Great Hall itself.

South of this, lying roughly north and south, is the present dwelling-house. This consists of a rectangular brick building of two stories, about 77 ft. by 23 ft., containing work of all centuries from the 16th to the present. In c. 1800 there was added to this on the west side a block of about 50 ft. by 20 ft. containing the principal reception rooms and the staircase, built (probably) of reused brick covered with stucco.

In the angle between the present house and the former Great Hall stands the tower, a five-sided structure of Tudor brickwork of three stages, access to the upper stage and the roof being provided by a wooden newel staircase in an attached turret. Tradition, probably correct, assigns this to Bishop Sherburne (1508-36), and the architectural features of it and of the neighbouring parts of the dwelling-house are consistent with this.

The parish preserves much of its rural aspect and, in addition to Cakeham Manor House, contains a number of scattered farmhouses, several of which are ancient. The church is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland near the centre of the parish, and in the village round about it are several thatched cottages with walls of flints, stone, or brick which are probably of the 17th or early 18th century.

Nunnington Farm, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of the church, is a rectangular building facing north. The walls, probably of stone, are cemented, and the interior has been modernized, but the ceiling of the kitchen, at the east end, has a moulded beam and wide flat joists, indicating an early-16th-century origin.

'Elm Tree Cottage', about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the church on the north side of a loop road, has late-17th-century walls of red and black bricks and a thatched roof. The wide fireplace and open-timbered ceilings suggest a rather earlier origin.

Buckets Farm, 1 mile north-east of the church, is a timber-framed house of c. 1600 that was refaced a century later with brickwork. The original framing shows in the side walls. The roof is thatched and has a plain central chimney-shaft. The fire-places are altered, but the open-timbered ceilings have fine chamfered beams with carved stops. One or two original battened doors exist.

Redlands Farm,¹² about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther east, is a late-Elizabethan house facing east. The middle part of the front, c. 36 ft., retains the original timber-framing with red brick infilling; it has a central chimney-stack with a room on either side of it. The two end bays, the northern about 14 ft. and the southern about 8 ft., appear to be later additions. The northern has walls of flints and cobbles with brick dressings of the early 18th century, the southern is of later brickwork. The

windows of the old part have been modernized but the southern lower and the two upper preserve the original pairs of small wing-lights that flanked the larger middle windows; these have moulded frames and mullions and the diamond-shaped central bars, but are now blocked. The plan is normal for the period, having the entrance lobby in front of the central chimney-stack and the staircase behind it. Both stories have stop-chamfered ceiling beams. The roof is thatched and the chimney-stack is of rebated type with a middle V-shaped front pilaster. In the upper story is some contemporary wall panelling and doors with 'cock's-head' hinges. Around the site are the remains of a square moat; about half of it contains water; it is crossed on the east by a brick bridge.

Another farmhouse, now tenements, to the south of Redlands dates from about the same period, but the walls were encased or rebuilt with red and black bricks of the late 17th century. There is some original timber-framing in the back wall, now covered by a later widening. The central chimney-stack has a rebated shaft above the thatched roof; next to the chimney-stack is an original winding staircase with a central post. The stop-chamfered ceiling-beams appear to be rather earlier than those at Redlands.

Newark Farm, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-east of Redlands, is a brick house of the 18th-century or earlier with a central chimney-shaft of rebated type above the tiled roof. Near it is a thatched cottage of beach cobbles with brick dressings and a central chimney-stack of 17th-century thin bricks. Hales Farm, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Newark Farm, is a late-17th-century house of red and black bricks with a tiled roof and end chimney-stacks. The front has tall windows with casement frames and transoms.

Under an Act of 1791 (Award 1793) 176 acres of West Wittering Common and Cackham Green were inclosed.¹³ The Tithe Award of 1848 shows that the customary acre containing $\frac{3}{4}$ statutory acre was in use here, as in general in the coastal area.¹⁴ The prebendary's great tithes of corn were reckoned at £716, and the other tithes belonging to the vicar at £172 10s.

In 683 Wittering was among the places *MANORS* given by Caedwalla as endowment for the see of Selsey.¹⁵ Under the Confessor and the Conqueror the manor of [*WEST*] *WITTERING* was held by the bishop in demesne; there was a mill attached to the manor, and 13 haws in Chichester. Of the manor Ralph held 1 hide and Herbert 3 hides.¹⁶ By the 13th century a manor-house had been built at *CAKEHAM*, by which name this manor was henceforth known. Later in that century a custumal of the manor was drawn up, which shows that, besides 12 freeholders, there were 'gavelmenn', of whom some are also called 'inlondemen', villeins, and cottars, paying yearly between them £13 1s. 6d. and 143 hens and 1,720 eggs.¹⁷ A terrier drawn up in 1327 shows that there were at Cakeham about 466 acres,¹⁸ and another survey, made in 1388, gives the total of arable as 479 acres, worth 3d. per acre, because it was sandy.¹⁹ In

¹² Redlands is said by Dallaway (op. cit. 15) to have been the property in West Wittering held by the family of Le Boys (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 15 xlv, 865). It was subsequently held of the bishop, as 50 acres, by Richard, Earl of Arundel, who had to find a tything-man for the tything of 'Thorglode' (ibid. xlv, p. 262). It was still held by the Earl of Arundel in 1456

(*Cal. Pat.* 1452-61, p. 203). In 1546 it was held of the manor of Bowley by Francis Ernley (*Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 20), in 1633 by Richard Taylor (ibid. xiv, 1016), and in 1815 by Oliver Whitby (Dallaway, loc. cit.).

¹³ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 148.

¹⁴ Dallaway, op. cit. 83.

¹⁵ Birch, *Cart. Sax.* i, 64; *Suss. Arch.*

Coll. lxxxix, 59-60. A grant made c. 740 by Æthelberht, king of the South Saxons, to Diosza of 18 *manentes* in Wittering (ibid. 80) to found a monastery has no known sequel.

¹⁶ *P.C.H. Suss.* i, 391.

¹⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxi, 1-12.

¹⁸ Ibid. 126.

¹⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxviii, 205.



SIDESHAM CHURCH

THE HUNDRED OF MANHOOD

WEST
WITTERING

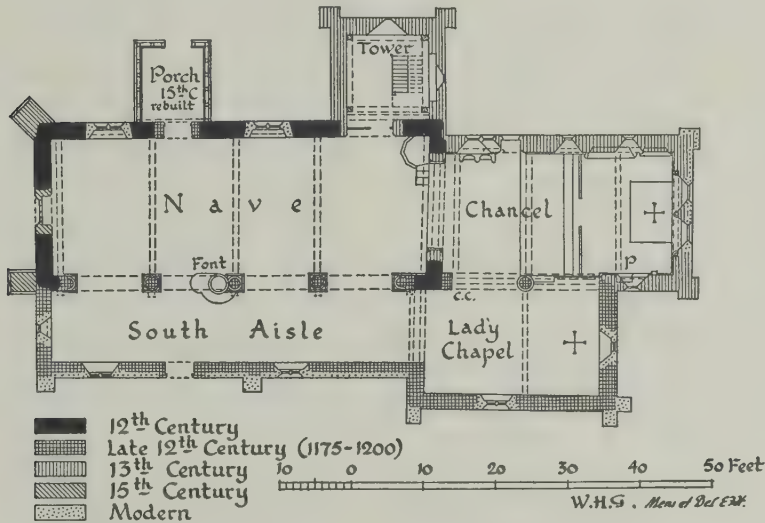
1291 the value of the manor was given as £75 10s. 9d.²⁰ It remained in the possession of the see, not being coveted by Queen Elizabeth, and is now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

It is possible that the Domesday holding of either Ralph or Herbert may later have constituted the endowment of the prebend of West Wittering in

south chapel was added; the chancel was reconstructed, and probably enlarged, and the tower added in the 13th; the porch, though now much restored, is probably originally 15th century.

At each eastern angle of the chancel is a clasping buttress of one stage finished with a sloping offset. The east window consists of a pair of lancets with pointed

PARISH CHURCH of SS. PETER & PAUL WEST WITTERING



Chichester Cathedral, which is now also in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

In 1593 John Osborne died, holding what is called the manor of *THURLWOOD COATES*, with lands in West Wittering, held of Richard Ernle as of his manor of East Wittering.²¹ The manor descended in his family until 1674, when William Osborne, with William Peche and Anne his wife, sold it to Oliver Whitby,²² Archdeacon of Chichester; his son Oliver Whitby gave his estates in West Wittering to endow the school which he founded in Chichester.²³ Thurlwood is known as one of the tithings of Manhood Hundred,²⁴ and the suffix is no doubt connected with the family of which Geoffrey de Cotes was entered as a freeholder in the first custumal and William in the revised version.²⁵ Elias de Cotes occurs in the subsidy of 1296;²⁶ Robert in 1311 sold land in West Wittering to Stephen son of John de Wyghtring,²⁷ and Stephen de Cotes was holding a yardland of the bishop in 1310²⁸ and figures in the subsidies of 1327 and 1332.²⁹

The church of *SS. PETER AND CHURCH PAUL*³⁰ stands on the south edge of the village. It consists of a chancel flanked on the south by a chapel, a nave with south aisle and north porch, and a tower north of the nave. It is built of rubble, part flint, part beach boulders, with ashlar dressings, and is roofed with tile.

To a nave of the 12th century a south aisle was added late in that century; shortly after that the present

rear-arches, moulded, resting on nook shafts with moulded capitals and bases. As it stands this work appears nearly all modern, and Grimm's drawing of 1790³¹ shows a small window of quite different design; it is said that during a 19th-century restoration enough traces of the old work were found to make accurate reproduction possible. In the south wall of the chancel is an image-bracket, perhaps 14th-century, and a single lancet window with exterior rebates and segmental pointed rear-arch, of the 13th century. Below this is a coeval piscina with round trefoil head.

An arcade of two bays opens from the chancel into the south chapel; this dates from very near the year 1200. The two arches are semicircular, of two moulded orders each, the pier, of Purbeck marble, is round with moulded base and capital, the responds are square, the inner arch order is carried on a corbel, the abacus of which is continued on the respond as an impost. On the face of the west respond are cut a number of crosses, 2 in. or 3 in. high, some with stepped bases and some with double crosses, perhaps recording vows. In the north wall of the chancel are two lancet windows like that in the south; both appear to be 13th-century, but in place of the eastern Grimm's drawing shows a crude, rather high three-light window. Next comes a priest's door with moulded segmental pointed outer arch and segmental rear-arch; west of this is a square-headed window of two trefoiled lights, the sill of the western light being considerably lower than that

²⁰ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 138.

²¹ *Chan. Inq.* p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxv, 118.

²² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 437-8.

²³ *Lower, Worthies of Sussex*, 54.

²⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 262.

²⁵ *Ibid.* xxxi, 1.

²⁶ *Ibid.* x, 90.

²⁷ *Ibid.* xxiii, 1310.

²⁸ *Ibid.* xxxi, 140.

²⁹ *Ibid.* x, 133, 247.

³⁰ *Add. MS.* 39366, fol. 152v.

³¹ *Add. MS.* 5675, fol. 70.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

of the eastern; this work is of the 13th century. A coeval moulded string-course runs round the north, east, and part of the south sides of the chancel. The chancel arch (13th-century) is pointed, of two orders, the outer having a hollow quirked chamfer, the inner being semi-octagonal; the responds are square, the inner order is carried on corbels (of different design from those of the south chancel arcade) the abacus of which is continued on the respond as an impost. The roof, of trussed rafters with three tie-beams, contains ancient work, but has been much restored.

The south chapel, originally of c. 1200, has been almost entirely modernized. In the east wall are the remains of the sill of an ancient, perhaps 13th-century, window below the present lancet, which, like a two-light window on the south side and two small lancets looking west over the aisle roof, is modern, as are the pair of buttresses at the south-east corner and the single one at the south-west. The arch opening westwards into the aisle, of two chamfered orders, the inner resting on corbels, is modern, in 13th-century style. The roof also is modern.

The south arcade of the nave (late-12th-century) is of four bays; the arches are pointed and of a single order. The responds and piers are alternately circular and octagonal, and have moulded bases, carved capitals square on plan, and moulded abaci. In the north wall of the nave the tower arch (13th-century), of one order, has a plain pointed arch springing straight from the responds. West of this are two (modern) two-light windows with traceried heads in late-13th-century style. Between them is the north door (late-12th-century) of one chamfered order with hood-mould, resting on moulded impost; the rear-arch is semi-circular. The door hinges are of medieval form.

A diagonal buttress at the north-west and a square one at the south-west corner of the nave are each of two stages with sloping offsets, and are probably of the 15th century, as is the west doorway (now blocked), which has a pointed arch with mouldings continued on to the jambs and a much mutilated hood-mould; the rear-arch is very depressed elliptical; over this is a modern two-light window. The roof is modern.

The south aisle has a buttress at the west and one midway along its southern wall, of like design to those of the nave, but modern. In the south wall is a square-headed window of two lights with ogee trefoil heads and pierced spandrels, and a double lancet; these and a single lancet in the west wall are modern. The south doorway resembles the north in design and date; the roof is modern.

The tower (13th-century) has clasping buttresses of two stages with sloping offsets at both north corners. The east wall appears originally to have had a pointed arch, opening perhaps into a small chapel, but this is now blocked; there is a 13th-century lancet in the blocking, and the responds of the arch stop about 3 ft. above ground level. In the north wall is another lancet with exterior rebates and concentric splay. In the tower stands the ancient wooden bell-frame,³² having puncheons at each corner rising from ground level and braced both by transoms and by X-shaped braces; the

stairs to the bell-chamber consist of blocks of wood of triangular section nailed to slanting bearers; this work is ancient but cannot be dated exactly.

The upper stage of the tower has two-light trefoil-headed windows in the east, north, and west sides, modern, but apparently a reproduction of the ancient work shown in Grimm's drawing; the pyramidal cap has overhanging eaves and is shingled.

The altar table (now in use as a side altar) and the altar rails are of the late 16th or early 17th century. In the north-west corner of the chancel are three stalls, one being wholly modern and a second having a modern misericorde. The third, ancient, misericorde has a mitred head with roses as supporters.

On the east wall of the nave are the Ten Commandments painted on wood, of perhaps the early 19th century. There are some ancient benches, much restored, with finials in the form of fleurs-de-lis. The font (12th-century) is tub-shaped on a round base.

In the north chapel is a taper-sided grave slab, about 3 ft. 6 in. long, of the 13th century; it has a double hollow chamfer on the edge and a cross; beside the cross stem is carved a bishop's crozier. Near it is preserved a stone bearing a Greek cross about 9 in. across deeply incised in a circle, probably an ancient consecration cross.

In the north-east corner of the chancel are two niche tombs of early-16th-century date; they are now both set against the north wall, but the eastern one formerly stood at right angles to the other, and is so shown in Grimm's drawing.³³ It has a depressed Tudor arch with spandrels carved with foliage between jambs carved on their projecting faces with Renaissance detail of putti, foliage, and the like, similar to the work on the de la Warre Chantry at Boxgrove. At the back of the niche, in the centre, is a relief of Christ with rayed (not cruciform) nimbus, naked save for a loin-cloth; the face has been destroyed, the right hand points to a wound in the right side while the *left*, of which the forearm is missing, was apparently raised in blessing. West of this, before a desk with an open book, kneels the figure of a man, bare-headed and with long hair; he wears armour of which the mail collar and the plate defences from the elbow to the hand and from the mid-thigh downwards are visible. Over this he wears two garments, the under perhaps a tabard, the upper apparently a cape. From his hands comes a label, partly mutilated, inscribed in black-letter, *By . . . crosse and passyon*. Behind him kneel two boys in civilian dress. On the east side, before a similar desk kneels a woman wearing kennel head-dress, mantle, and kirtle; from her hands comes a label inscribed *delyver us Lord Jh. cryst*. Behind her kneels a girl in a kirtle, the upper part of the body missing. The soffit of the niche is panelled in quatrefoils, in the centres of which are W E twice repeated. At each end of the niche are two roundels, on the upper, on an escutcheon, an eagle displayed, on the lower W E and E W respectively, united by a looped cord. There is no trace of any inscription on the chamfer of the slab.

Below the niche is a representation in relief of the Annunciation. To the east, between a curtain and a

³² Mr. G. P. Elphick writes to the vicar as follows: 'The cage [of the West Wittering bells] is certainly pre-Reformation; and, so far, is the tallest of its type I have yet found. The wheels clearly show the evolution of the whole wheel from the half-wheel; their construction is (as far as

I know) unique. The winch appears to be older than the cage; it is the only one I have found with a peg to fasten the end of the rope, the peg is modern. It may interest you to know that I have only found four or five winches in over 200

churches and yours appears to be the oldest.'

³³ For a discussion of the evidence that these tombs commemorate William Erneley, who died in 1545, and his two wives, see *Suss. N. & Q.* vi, 120.

THE HUNDRED OF MANHOOD

WEST
WITTERING

desk bearing an open book kneels the Virgin with rayed nimbus, her hands joined in prayer. In the middle is a two-handled pot from which spring three lily stems; on the central is the image of Christ, without nimbus, with arms outstretched as though crucified and hands touching the two side lily stems; the legs of the figure below the knees are missing. Facing the Virgin is the archangel, vested in amice and alb, nimbed and genuflecting. From his hands comes a scroll (mutilated) inscribed *Eu . . . ple ina dno*. Above the archangel's hands the crowned head of God the Father appears from a cloud, and from his left hand rays point towards the lily pot. The whole composition is flanked by narrow panels with Renaissance designs like those on the jambs of the niche.

Adjoining this tomb to the west is a second, larger, niche, which has no Renaissance detail. In the spandrels of the moulded Tudor arch are the initials W and E on escutcheons; in the centre of the back is a relief of the Resurrection. In the foreground is Christ with rayed nimbus, the face destroyed, vested only in a cloak, the skirt of which is brought across his body and thrown over his left elbow, both fore-arms are missing. On the east side a man in armour (head missing) bearing an oval shield of rather classical design is falling to the ground, above him are the doubtful remains of a second figure and a pike and halbert, above this perhaps was the figure of an angel. On the west side is a table tomb, the slab in place, the sides ornamented with quatrefoils; leaning on the back of it is the helmed head and the arm of a man in armour, who holds a halbert. Flanking the relief on the west side is a demi-angel, unvested but with the feathers of the wings carried across the chest, holding an escutcheon charged with three spread eagles and a mullet on a bend. On the east side is a demi-satyr, winged, holding an escutcheon party per pale, the dexter coat being a repetition of the coat on the other side, the sinister having three roundels on a chevron.³⁴ Below each shield is a roundel with W E and a cord like those on the other tomb. The sides and soffit of the niche are panelled.

On the chamfer of the slab is an inscription in relief: *Of your charity pray . . . William . . . and Elizabeth hys wyf*. Below the niche is panelling, three square panels with shields alternating with four narrow ones with figures of saints. The two outer shields each bear one of the coats of the impaled shield of the other tomb, the middle one the two coats impaled; from west to east the saints are (i) St. George killing the dragon, with a lance in his right hand, and holding a sword in his left; (ii) a female figure before a building, perhaps St. Barbara; (iii) an ecclesiastic, perhaps in friar's dress, holding a cross-staff; (iv) St. Roche pointing to the wound in his thigh and accompanied by his dog.

There are three bells, two dated 1665 and the other 1845.³⁵

The communion plate includes an Elizabethan silver cup with floriated strap and other ornamentation, and a paten cover; each has had 'I.H.S.' engraved on it, presumably in 1844 when they were given to the church by the then vicar. There is also a good Sheffield plate alms basin.³⁶

The register begins in 1621.

The Prebendary of Wittering was *ADFOWSON* rector and patron of the living until it passed, under the Act of 1840, to the Bishop of Chichester. At the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th centuries grants were made to chaplains appointed to the vicarage of a manse and lands called the Church land, Prestland, and Lorcopps, and of all small tithes except half the tithe of cheese from the bishop's barton.³⁷ These grants were regularized as constituting the perpetual vicarage in 1216-17 by Bishop Richard Poor.³⁸ The croft of Lorcopps continued to be enjoyed by the vicar until at least the end of the 16th century.³⁹

In 1548 there was a Brotherhood of Corpus Christi, of which the stock was valued at 56*s*. 4*d*.; there was also a sum of 19 7*s*. entered vaguely under West Wittering⁴⁰ and perhaps representing money and chattels left to the church by former parishioners.

Carpenter's Gift. It appears by a *CHARITIES* table of benefactions in the church that

Henry Carpenter and Mary his wife in the year 1720 gave 15*s*, the interest thereof to be divided amongst the poor every Easter Monday. The governing body of the charity consists of two persons appointed by the parish council of West Wittering.

Unknown donor. It is recorded in the printed Parliamentary Reports of the Commissioners for Inquiring Concerning Charities in 1836 that there are 4 acres of land in this parish from which there is an annual payment of 7 bushels of wheat to the poor and 6*s*. 8*d*. in money to the clergyman for preaching a sermon on Ash Wednesday. By an Order made by the Charity Commissioners on 7 January 1898 it was provided that a yearly sum of 6*s*. 8*d*. payable out of the income of the property constituting the endowment of the charity should constitute the Ecclesiastical Charity, of which the vicar and churchwardens should be the trustees; the remainder of the original charity should henceforth be called the Eleemosynary Charity, and the trustees should consist of the vicar and two persons appointed by the parish council of West Wittering.

Church Land. It is also recorded in the above-mentioned Report that there are about 7 acres of land in this parish, the rent of which has, from time immemorial, been applied to the repairs of the church. By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 4 November 1898 the vicar and churchwardens were appointed trustees. The annual income amounts to 16*l* (approximately).

³⁴ These two coats are repeated on separate shields now fixed in the splay of the window over the tomb.

³⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 229.

³⁶ *Ibid.* liii, 265-6.

³⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlii, 754-5.

³⁸ *Ibid.* 756.

³⁹ *Ibid.* 758.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.* xxxvi, 114.

THE HUNDRED OF ALDWICK

CONTAINING THE PARISHES OF

BERSTED

BOGNOR REGIS

PAGHAM

SLINDON

TANGMERE

THIS is a discrete hundred composed of the estates of the See of Canterbury, based on the important manor of Pagham, which originally gave its name to the hundred. It continued to appear as the Hundred of Pagham until 1428,¹ but a few years later the title was changed to Aldwick,² and so continued, though in the record of a subsidy in 1524 it appears as the Hundred of Aldwick and Pagham.³

East Lavant, which in the Domesday Survey was entered under Singleton Hundred,⁴ had been attached to Pagham by 1275⁵ but, having now been united to Mid Lavant, is treated under the Hundred of Westbourne and Singleton. Tangmere, although completely surrounded by the Hundred of Box, was already part of Pagham Hundred in 1086;⁶ at which date Slindon was in the hands of Earl Roger as part of the Hundred of Binsted, later Avisford,⁷ in what became the Rape of Arundel. After Henry I gave Slindon to the Archbishop it was attached to this hundred. Bognor is a modern parish, formerly a hamlet of Pagham. A detached portion of the hundred, known as The Headacre, or 'Thedacre', lay in the suburb of Chichester outside the East Gate.⁸ Within the city was the Archbishop's peculiar of The Pallant, which was for certain purposes attached to this hundred until 1552, when it was transferred to the mayor and corporation of Chichester.⁹

'The Hundred House of Aldwick was in the present Barrack Lane, the site now occupied by Grange Farm Lodge. In 1617 the Hundred House was reported to be in ruinous condition.'¹⁰ It seems to have been rebuilt and was pulled down about 1930. The lordship of the hundred descended with the manor of North Bersted (q.v.).¹¹

¹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 157.

² Fleming, *Hist. of Pagham*, iii, p. cxvii.

³ *Ibid.* i, p. lxxi.

⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 389.

⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxiv, 61, 63 (Hundred R.).

⁷ *Ibid.* 432.

⁶ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 389.

⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 123, 245; Fleming, *op. cit.* i, 125.

⁹ *V.C.H. Suss.* iii, 104.

¹⁰ Fleming, *op. cit.* ii, 280.

¹¹ *Ibid.* i, 218-33; cf. below, p. 223.

BERSTED

The old parish of Bersted, originally part of Pagham, contained 2,750 acres, which was reduced to 2,228 acres when Bognor was constituted a separate parish; and under the West Sussex Review Order of 1933 part of Bersted was added to the Urban District of Bognor Regis, so that the present area of the parish is 1,562 acres.¹ Its eastern boundary is formed by a small stream that joins the Aldingbourne Rife, which itself forms the west boundary for a short distance before turning south-east to run across the parish. The church and village of South Bersted lie between the road to Aldingbourne, here running north-east, and that to Chichester, running north-west. Just off the latter road is the hamlet of North Bersted, with a mission church of the Holy Cross, built in 1904. In the north of the parish is the hamlet of Shripney.

South-west of the church at South Bersted is a cottage built partly of yellow ragstone and partly of cobbles with brick dressings and with a thatched roof. The stone part has a panel inscribed FB 1726. Farther north-east on the same side is an 18th-century house of red and black brickwork, and next it a thatched house of L-shaped plan with flint and brick walls, probably of the 17th century. Another on the east side farther north of similar material has a 17th-century brick chimney-shaft.

Among the buildings in the North Bersted main street are six or seven flint and brick thatched cottages of the c. 1700 period.

The Manor House at Shripney is an interesting early-17th-century building that has been much altered, at least in appearance. The plan is rectangular, facing south. The original building was of timber-framing, some of which survives in the north wall covered by the later parallel out-shot aisle. In 1675 there was some remodelling, including an extension to the west. The west wall is of flint and brick and has a chamfered plinth and string-courses at the first and second floor levels. The head is a 'Dutch' gable with ogee-curved sides with plain brick copings and a pedimental capping of moulded brick on which is carved the date 1675. The south wall is a thick one, probably mainly of 1675 but covered with rough-cast cement. There is a middle entrance and ranges of eight windows with modern sash-frames. The east wall is gabled and has an early-17th-century projecting chimney-stack with crow-stepped sides of thin bricks and two diagonal shafts which may have been rebuilt. The entrance opens into a hall which is stone-paved and contains an early-17th-century staircase; this has 4-in. turned balusters and square newels with moulded heads and knobs with diamond facets. The room next east has a wide fireplace with an oak bressummer cut to form a shallow arch. The easternmost room is now one with this and there is no fire-place in the projecting chimney-stack. Behind this room is a similar staircase, presumably a later copy.

Near by at the west end of the north side of the village street is a house, now two tenements, built of flint

with brick dressings. It has a stone in the front inscribed M 1669 and an entrance doorway of red brick with a moulded pediment carved in relief with the initials TG and date 1699, partly restored and originally bearing the same date as the stone. The windows have original brick outlines but are otherwise restored. The roof is thatched and above it is a rebated chimney-shaft.

Bersted with Bognor and Shripney *MANORS* formed part of the estate of Pagham (q.v.), granted by Caedwalla, King of Wessex, to Wilfrid and subsequently conveyed to the see of Canterbury.² The overlordship continued in the hands of the Archbishops until 1542, when Cranmer exchanged Bersted and Shripney with Henry VIII for lands in Canterbury.³ The manors were temporarily reunited with the see when Queen Mary gave them in March 1556 to Cardinal Reynold Pole, but the grant was personal and was made only for his life.⁴

The archbishop's manor is definitely called *NORTH BERSTED* in 1397,⁵ and it was by this title that it was exchanged to the Crown in 1542. It was settled on Charles, Prince of Wales, in 1617,⁶ having apparently been previously held by his brother Henry. Charles I in 1628 granted it to Edward Ditchfield and others,⁷ who in 1630 sold the lordship of North Bersted to William, Lord Craven,⁸ and, with an interval of forfeiture during the Commonwealth, it remained in the hands of this family until 1785, when the then Lord Craven sold the manor to Richard Barwell of Stansted.⁹ In 1812 the devisees under the will of Richard Barwell sold it to William Brereton, under whose will, proved in 1820, it passed to John Ballett Fletcher.

From him it passed, after the death of his widow in 1899, to his son William Holland Ballett Fletcher,¹⁰ who died in 1941.

The manor-house and demesnes of North Bersted were leased by the Crown to John Edmond and John Knight in 1561, but ten years later this lease was surrendered and a new one made to John Knight for twenty-one years, reserving all courts, &c., and with a proviso that he should provide food and lodging for the steward and his household four days in the year if he came to hold a court.¹¹ The lease was renewed for a similar period in 1576,¹² and on its expiry the lands seem to have been leased first to Sir Robert Wood and then, in 1614, granted to John Wotton and George Bingley to hold for a fee farm rent of £12 19s. 7d.¹³ The manor-house and farm were acquired by the Ashfields of Shripney (see below) and were sold by Sir Richard Ashfield in 1678 to Sir Gabriel Roberts.¹⁴

A so-called manor of *SOUTH BERSTED* is said to have been held by Edward Maning in 1608,¹⁵



Craven. *Argent a fesse between six crosslets fitchy gules*

¹ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.* (1938).

² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxiii, 124.

³ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, 443 (15).

⁴ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, p. 71; *Pat.* 14 Jas. I, pt. 20, no. 2.

⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, p. 276; cf. Chan. Inq. p.m. 21 Ric. II, no. 137.

⁶ *Pat.* 14 Jas. I, pt. 20, no. 2.

⁷ *Pat.* 4 Chas. I, pt. 35, m. 24.

⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxvii, 48. Cf. the manor of Falmer: *V.C.H. Suss.* vii, 230.

⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxv, 116.

¹⁰ *Ex inf.* the late Mr. W. H. B. Fletcher.

¹¹ *Pat.* 13 Eliz. pt. 1, m. 4.

¹² *Pat.* 18 Eliz. pt. 3, m. 21.

¹³ *Pat.* 12 Jas. I, pt. 25, m. 9.

¹⁴ Add. MS. 39488, fol. 193; *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* xii (6), 200, 202.

¹⁵ Burrell, on the evidence of a survey in his own possession: Add. MS. 5689, fol. 51.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

but otherwise it is not heard of until 1701,¹⁶ when, as on all later occasions, it is associated with Shripney.

SHRIPNEY is named as one of the members of Pagham in the charter of Caedwalla. It is referred to as a manor in 1328, when certain persons poached in the park attached to it,¹⁷ and in 1535 the farm of the manor, including commuted work-services in South Bersted, was £37 5s. 9½d.¹⁸ In 1536 the manor and demesnes were leased to Richard Knight for fifty years at a rent of £23,¹⁹ and in 1570, the manor having passed to the Crown with Bersted by the exchange of 1542, Queen Elizabeth granted to Robert Cotton a lease of the manor-house and demesnes of Shripney, and of land called Heyghwood, for twenty years following on the expiry of Knight's lease.²⁰ In 1584 she gave to Thomas Knight a similar lease to date from the expiry of Cotton's, and in 1589 sold the reversions of the estate, and of Dudmer and Barnebrooke, portions of the manor separately leased, and lands in South Bersted to Richard Sutton and Matthew Kingston.²¹ Sir Richard Sutton died in 1634, leaving as his heir a daughter Elizabeth formerly wife of Sir James Altham and then of Sir John Ashfield, bart.²² Sir John died in 1635 and Elizabeth subsequently married Sir Richard Minshull.²³ On her death, c. 1655, her son Sir Richard Ashfield succeeded. He married twice; by his first wife, a daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, he had a son, later Sir John, who died without issue in 1714;²⁴ his second wife Dorcas, daughter of James Hore, survived him and in 1701 settled the manors of Shripney and South Bersted on herself for life with remainder to her daughters Dorcas wife of Maurice Kendall and Frances wife of John Isham.²⁵ After the death of Dame Dorcas, about the end of 1709, the manors were held jointly by her two daughters and their husbands until 1746,²⁶ when John Isham bought the Kendall share. By his will, dated in that year, the manors passed, after the death of his widow in 1755, to his nephew Euseby Isham, D.D., rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, who also died in 1755, when his son (later Sir) Justinian Isham inherited the manors of Shripney and South Bersted, which he sold in 1776 to William Stocker.²⁷ He mortgaged the estate to John Pott of London, oilman, who in 1781 foreclosed and obtained possession.²⁸ He seems to have left coheirs, whose shares were acquired in 1826 by William Pott,²⁹ and by his representatives the manorial rights were sold in 1843 to Thomas Brittain Vacher,³⁰ with whose descendants they have remained.

Although Chalcroft, south of North Bersted, was styled a manor in 1473, when Agnes Weston died seised of it,³¹ it does not appear to have been more than a freehold estate.

The parish church of *ST. MARY CHURCH MAGDALENE*³² stands south of the main road to London in what is now part of the built-up area of Bognor Regis; it is built of rubble, largely beach boulders, with ashlar dressings, and is roofed with tile, except the broach spire, which

is shingled. It consists of chancel, north vestry and organ chamber, nave of five bays with aisles, north porch, and west tower, all, except the vestry and porch, of the 13th century.

The chancel has low single-stage buttresses with sloping offsets at each east corner; in the east wall is a lancet triplet, wholly modern, in the Early English style. In the south wall are three lancet windows of the 13th century; between the two eastern is a buttress of one stage with sloped offset, contemporary; a similar but larger buttress farther west is perhaps 16th-century, but much restored. In the north wall is one similar lancet window (now covered externally by the vestry) of the 13th century; west of this a modern arcade of two pointed arches of two chamfered orders, resting on a cylindrical pier with moulded capital and base, gives access to the vestry. An ancient moulded string-course runs round three sides of the chancel, rising to clear a contemporary trefoil-headed piscina of rather unusual depth. The trussed rafter roof is entirely modern and there is no chancel arch, a single (modern) tie-beam taking its place.

The vestry (19th-century) has a modern doorway with plain pointed arch in the north wall, and two reused 13th-century lancet windows, one in the east wall and one in the north.

The nave, of the same breadth as the chancel, has a trussed rafter roof without tie-beams, which is, to judge by the roof-mark on the east wall of the tower, a 19th-century reconstruction on a higher level than the ancient. On each side is an arcade of five bays, the piers being alternately round and octagonal with moulded caps (circular even on the octagonal piers) and bases with angle spurs; the responds are square, with corbels to carry the inner order; the pointed arches are of two chamfered orders; this work is all of the 13th century. The west wall has a pointed arch formerly opening into the tower, into which is inserted (perhaps as a crutch at the time when the state of the tower gave occasion for anxiety) a smaller pointed arch of one order with chamfered impost; shallow pilaster buttresses also show on the east wall of the tower.

In the east wall of the south aisle is a lancet window of the 13th century over a coeval string-course (continued no farther) and a like lancet in the west wall; in the south are four square-headed two-light windows with cinquefoil heads and no tracery; these are now almost entirely modern renewals, but perhaps date originally from the 16th century. Between the third and fourth is a plain pointed doorway of doubtful date, perhaps 13th-century. Grimm's drawing of 1790³³ shows this aisle wall much higher than at present, and having a second tier of windows and three buttresses; evidently the upper tier lit the gallery erected in 1764;³⁴ the present third window was then of far greater height, and presumably lit the gallery stairs.

The north aisle resembles the south, but in the east wall is a modern half-arch opening into the organ chamber, and the two easternmost windows, now mainly 19th-century renewals, were originally of the

¹⁶ Recov. R. Trin. 13 Wm. III, ro. 221.

¹⁷ Cal. Pat. 1327-30, p. 295.

¹⁸ Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.), i, 1.

¹⁹ Anct. D. (P.R.O.), D. 10943.

²⁰ Pat. 12 Eliz. pt. 6, m. 6.

²¹ Pat. 32 Eliz. pt. 15, m. 31.

²² Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), ccclxxiv.

²³ Add. MS. 39488, fol. 192.

²⁴ G. E. C. *Complete Baronetage*, ii, 1.

²⁵ Add. MS. 39488, fol. 193.

²⁶ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 51.

²⁷ Add. MS. 39488, fol. 198.

²⁸ Add. MS. 5689, fol. 51.

²⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 397.

³⁰ Add. MS. 39488, fol. 197. The farm and demesne of Shripney were sold by John Pott to John Hasler of Lidsey:

Add. MS. 5690, fol. 181.

³¹ Fleming, *Pagham*, 140.

³² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 119.

³³ Add. MS. 5678, fol. 23; according to an inscription in the nave the church was re-pewed in 1729.

³⁴ Add. MS. 5699; the church was visited in 1776.

14th century. There is no evidence for a gallery on this side.

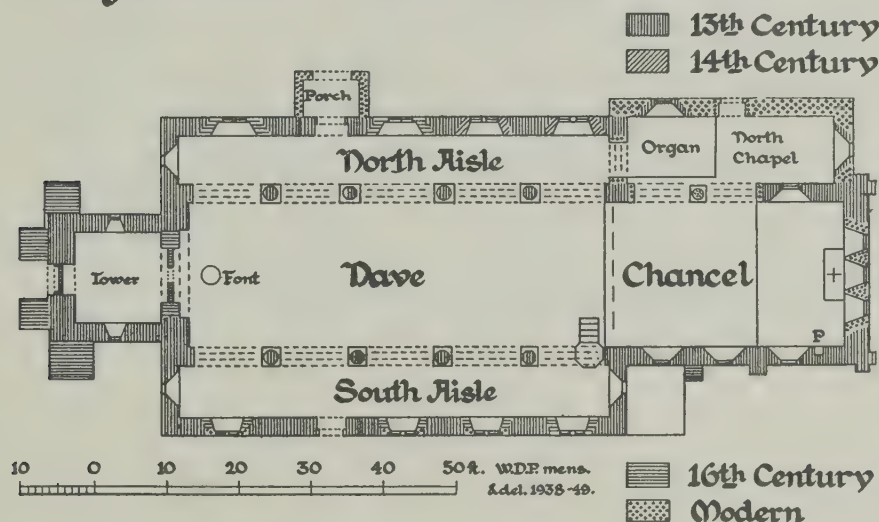
The tower is of the 13th century; its lowest stage has a west doorway with pointed arch of two orders, now blocked and converted into a cupboard recess; there is a lancet window in each of the north and south walls. The upper stage has a single lancet on each face, that on the east being now masked by the roof-framing

In the tower are preserved the former stocks and pillory.

Next to the north porch in the churchyard is a massive stone slab, probably from a medieval altar, and a taper-sided tombstone of the 13th century.

There are three bells:³⁷ (1) by Mears of London, 1833; (2) by Thomas Giles, 1614; (3) by Edmund Giles, 1610.

Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene, South Bersted



of the nave. At some later date the condition of the tower gave ground for anxiety, and massive buttresses, each of two stages with sloping offsets, were built on the north, west, and south sides; this work may have been the 'reparations of the steeple' mentioned in 1541.³⁵

The north porch is entirely modern.

At the west end of the nave is an inscription commemorating Sir Richard Hotham who died, *aet.* 77, in 1799, and is described as the 'founder' of Bognor.

In 1776 the font was of the usual 12th-century form;³⁶ it has now been replaced by a somewhat florid piece of modern work in the Decorated style. In the tower is a church chest of normal 13th-century form with three-plank front bearing roundels of chip-carving; a modern oak lining has been added. On the west wall of the nave are the Arms of the See of Canterbury (with no personal arms impaled, consequently not datable, but perhaps 18th-century) which possibly once occupied the place of the more usual Royal Arms; the other fittings are modern.

The communion plate³⁸ includes two silver chalices of 1828, and a silver alms-basin with Dublin hall-marks of 1727, presented in 1828.

The registers begin in 1564.

Bersted was originally a chapel of *ADVOWSON* Pagham. A vicarage had been ordained before 1291, when it was valued at £6 13s. 4d.³⁹ The right of presentation was in the hands of the rector of Pagham until about 1360, but from 1382 onwards the Archbishop of Canterbury was patron.⁴⁰ The right of burial seems to have been acquired in 1405, when the Bishop of Chichester consecrated the church and churchyard.⁴¹ It was styled a parish church in 1465,⁴² but this status was definitely denied in about 1535,⁴³ at which time the vicarage was rated at £7 18s. 8d.⁴⁴ The advowson has remained with the archbishop.

In 1536 a bequest was made to a Brotherhood of the Holy Rood,⁴⁵ and in 1548 property to the value of 28s. in the parish,⁴⁶ probably belonging to this brotherhood, was seized as being given for superstitious uses.

³⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 119.

³⁶ Add. MS. 5699, fol. 147.

³⁷ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 199-200.

³⁸ *Ibid.* liii, 239.

³⁹ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 138.

⁴⁰ Fleming, *op. cit.* 114-16.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 116.

⁴² *Ibid.* 117.

⁴³ Pantin, *Canterbury Coll.*, Oxford

(O.H.S.), iii, 214.

⁴⁴ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 311.

⁴⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xli, 123.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.* xxxvi, 112.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

BOGNOR REGIS

Bognor was originally the easternmost tithing of the ancient parish of Pagham, its eastern boundary being formed by the Aldingbourne Rife, which divides it from the parish of Felpham and separates the Rapes of Chichester and Arundel. The estuary of this rife formed the port or haven of Bognor, to which there are occasional references in medieval records.¹ The coastal area suffered continually from erosion by the sea² until effective measures of defence, including the erection of the mile-long promenade, were carried out in the second half of the 19th century. Close to the port and Felpham Bridge stood the windmill of Pygnore. This was 'wholly in decay' in 1492³ but may have been rebuilt, as there is reference in 1626 to the vicar of Bersted—in which parish Bognor was included from about 1465—receiving the tithes of two windmills.⁴ The second of these was probably at the west end of Bognor, near the coast, where the Black Mill was a landmark in the 19th century.

The history of Bognor practically begins with Sir Richard Hotham,⁵ a London hatter who had made a fortune in trade. Attracted by the climate and the benefit which he had received from sea-bathing, he bought a farmhouse and enlarged it, as 'Bognor Lodge', in 1797 and started to convert the district into a watering place. He built a number of good houses, establishing local brick-works for their erection. These houses he let furnished, and he also built an hotel and assembly-rooms. To this new settlement he tried to attach his own name, calling it Hothampton, but the name failed to catch on and it soon reverted to Bognor. And although he was very successful in attracting aristocratic visitors, his schemes proved too ambitious and, combined with other financial losses, absorbed the greater part of his fortune, so that the beneficiaries of his will inherited little more than debts and lawsuits. The Dome House, which still stands, Sir Richard built shortly before his death in 1799 in the hope of attracting King George III to stay there. The king did not come, but in 1808 his granddaughter the young Princess Charlotte⁶ came there and remained for two years, supporting with her money and patronage the Jubilee School for poor children, founded in 1810.

There seems some reason to believe that the Bognor of this period was the original of 'Sanditon' in Jane Austen's unfinished novel of that title.⁷ For some time Bognor developed as a select resort. In 1826 a fire destroyed the Fox Hotel and neighbouring buildings, but the new Claremont Hotel in West Street was opened next year. By this time smaller houses were springing up rapidly. A market house was built in 1822, but the market does not seem to have flourished. The development of the town was assisted by the opening of the branch railway to Barnham in 1864.⁸ In the following year the pier was built (rebuilt 1910), and in 1873 Bognor was constituted an ecclesiastical parish, containing the greater part of South Bersted parish. It was controlled at this time by a Local Board, erected in 1866, but this was replaced in 1894 by an Urban District Council. The boundaries of the civil

parish were extended in 1900 and again in 1933 to include part of Felpham on the east and all of Aldwick on the west, the latter becoming a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1935.⁹

The seal was set upon the reputation of Bognor as a health resort in 1929, when its neighbourhood was selected for the convalescence of King George V after his serious illness.¹⁰ The house selected was Craigweil House in Aldwick, which had been built by the Countess of Newburgh (heiress of the family of Kemp of Slindon), who died in 1797. It had been enlarged by Sir Arthur du Cros in 1919. Here the king remained from 9 February to 15 May 1929. The house was shortly afterwards pulled down and the grounds developed as a building estate, but the Urban District Council commemorated the visit by obtaining leave to call the town Bognor Regis. The king's restoration to health was also commemorated by the enlargement of the Bognor War Memorial Hospital, of which Mr. James Fleming was the principal founder. The Merchant Taylors Company and other communities also maintain convalescent homes here.¹¹

There was from early times a chapel *CHURCHES* at Bognor with the invocation of St. Bartholomew, dependent upon the parish church of Pagham.¹² This was stated to have been long standing unserved in 1384 when Archbishop Courtenay presented a chaplain.¹³ In 1465 the vicar of the parish church (as it is there called) of Bersted wrote to the Prior and Chapter of Canterbury complaining that through the impoverishment of the parish his benefice was hardly worth 5 marks, and that whereas he used to have the whole issues of the chapelry of Bognor he now had to share them with the chantry priest of Pagham.¹⁴ It was therefore agreed that the two benefices should be united, but it is not clear whether services continued to be held at Bognor. In about 1538 the then Vicar of Bersted claimed from the Priory of Canterbury £53 6s. 8d. as arrears of a yearly payment due to him. The Prior replied that this sum was paid for the vicar to provide a priest to serve the chapel of Bognor, which fell into the sea, with many houses there, some eighteen or twenty years ago.¹⁵

In 1793 Sir Richard Hotham built a chapel adjoining his house, known at first as Chapel House, later Bersted Lodge, and finally Aldwick Manor.¹⁶ This chapel of St. Alban was licensed for services in 1797 and apparently consecrated in 1801, but soon after Mr. J. B. Fletcher bought the house in 1857 he pulled the chapel down.¹⁷

In 1821 Daniel Wonham, a Bognor builder, erected as a speculation a chapel of St. John the Evangelist, which was bought of him and vested in trustees, of whom the Vicar of Bersted was one.¹⁸ It was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury on 25 January 1822. By 1879 it was felt that a new church was required for what had become in 1873 the ecclesiastical parish of Bognor. In the following year a start was made with building the new St. John the Baptist's church, on a site in London Road, from designs by

¹ Lindsay Fleming, *Hist. of Pagham*, 383, 385, 394.

² Ibid. 369, 380, 548.

³ Ibid. 381.

⁴ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 45.

⁵ Fleming, op. cit. 545-60.

⁶ Ibid. 564-6.

⁷ Ibid. 629-32.

⁸ Ibid. 532.

⁹ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.*

¹⁰ Fleming, op. cit. 577-80.

¹¹ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.*

¹² Fleming, op. cit. 120.

¹³ Ibid. 121.

¹⁴ Pantin, *Canterbury Coll.*, Oxford (O.H.S.), iii, 207-8.

¹⁵ Ibid. 214, 222.

¹⁶ Fleming, op. cit. 549.

¹⁷ Ibid. 606-7.

¹⁸ Ibid. 608-9.



BERSTED CHURCH, 1790



BOGNOR, FROM THE FOX HOTEL, 1823



BOGNOR: THE FOX HOTEL AND PUBLIC ROOMS, 1807

A. W. Blomfield. This church, an uninspired building of flint with red brick dressings, was consecrated in 1886. Five years later the older church was pulled down, with the exception of the tower, which is still (1952) standing. Another large church, St. Wilfrid's, was built in 1910 in Victoria Drive, from the designs of G. H. Fellowes-Pryne, of Kentish rag stone in a more or less late Gothic style.¹⁹ It is a chapel of ease to St. John's.

At Aldwick²⁰ an iron chapel, built about 1880, had been succeeded in 1909 by a wooden chapel built by Mr. Archibald Seth Smith in his grounds at Aldwick Lodge. This was pulled down in 1930 and steps were taken by Dr. H. R. Mosse to build a church and to make Aldwick an ecclesiastical parish. The foundation stone of the church of St. Richard was laid on that Saint's Day (3 April) 1933. The architect was F. G.

Troup and the building, which is in Gothic style, is of stone; it consists of chancel, with vestry and organ chamber on the north and a chapel on the south, nave with sides and clearstories, and west tower. It was consecrated in 1934, and in the following year the parish of Aldwick was formed, with the consent of the Vicar of Pagham, the patronage being vested in the Bishop of Chichester, apparently without regard for the right of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the patron of Pagham.

The Roman Catholic church was built in 1882 and is served by priests of the adjacent Servite Priory. There is also a convent of Servite sisters. The Methodists have a large church in the High Street, built in 1925 to replace one erected in 1840. Congregationalists, Baptists, and Plymouth Brethren also have places of worship in the town.²¹

PAGHAM¹

The medieval parish of Pagham contained some 7,000 acres and extended 5 miles, from the Bremer Rife on the west to the Aldingbourne Rife where it reaches the sea and divides the Rapes of Chichester and Arundel on the east, with a depth of about 2 miles from north to south. About the middle of the 14th century the chapelry of South Bersted (q.v.) became parochial, and in 1465 that of Bognor (q.v.) was united to it. In 1873 Bognor became a distinct parish; in 1891 some 460 acres in South Mundham were detached from Pagham and joined to North Mundham parish; and in 1935 Aldwick was constituted a new parish.² As a result of these changes and other minor adjustments of the boundaries the present parish contains 2,641 acres of land and inland water.³ On the south is the tidal lagoon of Pagham Harbour, the boundary between this parish and that of Selsey following the main channel of the ancient port of Wythering.⁴

The return made by the jurors of Pagham in 1341⁵ that in this parish there were 2,700 acres of land, from which the rector used to receive £40 10s., which had been devastated by the sea since 1291 has led various writers to assert that Wythering Harbour was only formed between those dates. This was not so, but it is probable that a large acreage of land which had been reclaimed from the sea by 1291 had been submerged by the breaching of the banks at some later date; allowing for a customary acre of $\frac{2}{3}$ statutory, say 2,000 acres, an amount which, by coincidence or otherwise, corresponds to the 2,100 acres said in 1697 to have been left 'derelict by the sea', being waste partly overflowed by the sea at spring tides.⁶ Ministers' Accounts show that land was constantly being eaten away by the sea, mostly in small quantities but resulting in the ultimate disappearance of considerable areas, as for instance the whole tithing of Charlton.⁷ At various times schemes for reclamation were contemplated, and carried out with varying success, culminating in the reclamation of 700 acres of Pagham Harbour in 1876, the whole of which was recovered by the sea in December 1910.⁸

The road from Chichester runs approximately south from the northern edge of the parish to Crimsham, from which point a branch runs south-east by Lagness to Aldwick (and, in modern times, to Bognor), and through the hamlet of Nytimber to Pagham church and the few houses that constitute the village.

A little to the south-east of the church is the building locally known as 'Becket's Barn'. Although this has long been used as a barn,⁹ it clearly incorporates the great hall of the medieval Rectory. This probably dates from the 14th century, to which period belong a blocked doorway and a small two-light window visible in the north wall, which is built of stone rubble. Inside, towards the east end of the same wall, can be traced the outline of a large blocked fire-place; and at the west end of the south wall, at first-floor level, is a segmental-headed doorway, presumably leading into a solar, of which there are slight traces outside. The gabled east end has been shortened and rebuilt. The roof has plain queen-post trusses and wind-braced purlins. To the south are remains of an extensive double-moated inclosure, the inner moat probably once surrounding the building.

West of the church, adjoining the vicarage, is 'Little Welbourne', a house built of stone and flints in 1709.¹⁰ In its grounds are the scanty remains of St. Andrew's Chapel. These consist of what was evidently the wall between the chancel and nave, built of rubble, with the ashlar courses of the imposts and a number of voussoirs of the chancel arch.¹¹ The arch had been built up in or before the 16th century, to which date an ashlar-framed doorway through the blocking wall belongs. There is no visible evidence of the original extent of the chapel.

At Nytimber, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the north-east of the church, are several ancient buildings. The most important is Barton Manor House. Pre-Conquest antiquity has been assigned to the south-eastern portion,¹² but it is probable that it dates from the very early 12th century. The house, which faces south, is

¹⁹ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.*

²⁰ For the information in this paragraph we are indebted to the Rev. C. H. Mosse.

²¹ Kelly, *loc. cit.*

¹ The history of this parish has been dealt with in great detail by Mr. Lindsay Fleming in his *History of Pagham* (3 vols. 1949).

² Fleming, *op. cit.* 4.

³ Kelly, *Direct. of Suss.* (1938).

⁴ For the history of the harbour see above, p. 205.

⁵ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 360.

⁶ Fleming, *op. cit.* 196-7.

⁷ *Ibid.* 63, 133-5.

⁸ *Ibid.* 195-9.

⁹ It was so used in 1671: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liii, 196.

¹⁰ *Ex inf.* Major A. J. Davis, late owner.

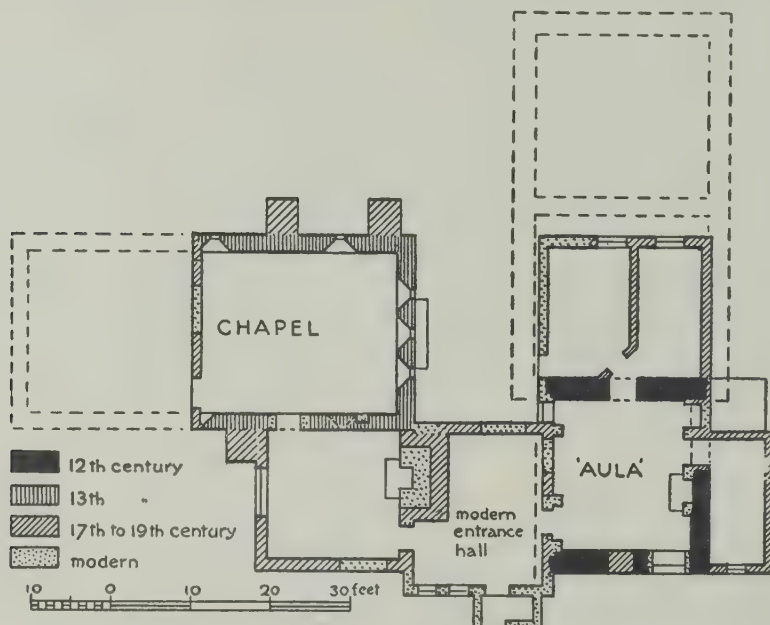
¹¹ The existing remains of the arch suggest that it was semi-circular, but a view of 1795 (*penes* Mr. W. H. Godfrey), when it was complete, shows it as pointed and apparently of the early 13th century.

¹² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlii, 145-54.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

now roughly of a half-H plan, the wings projecting to the north being about 16 ft. apart; the courtyard between them was at one time a chamber, which has been removed to display the east end of the chapel, a new two-storied addition being erected south of it to compensate for the loss of accommodation. The south-east chamber has thick walls of Mixon rock rubble. In the gabled south wall, which is now rough-casted extern-

courses about a foot above the middle lancet and in the top of the gable. These are not visible inside. Under the lancets is a shallow wide buttress and against the north wall are two heavy buttresses of fairly old rubble work. Another modern buttress has been built against the west end of the south wall: this wall has also been pierced by a doorway opening into the south-west chamber. The thin west wall is of 18th-century bricks



PLAN OF NYTIMBER BARTON MANOR HOUSE

ally, is the semicircular head, 3 ft. 2 in. wide, of a former doorway or archway: it is exposed on both faces. Internally the wall-masonry can be seen (behind removable panelling); much of it west of the blocked opening is laid in herring-bone fashion. The blocking is of coursed rubble, the arch of ashlar. In the east wall is a modern fire-place; north of this is a doorway, above which some more herring-bone masonry of water-worn stones is exposed inside. The west wall is a thin one, probably of the 17th century, now reinforced with pilasters.

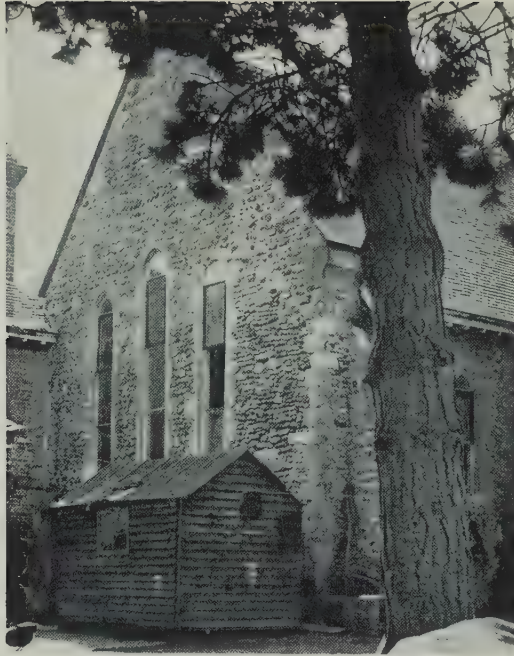
The other most ancient part is the north-west wing, which was the eastern part of a 13th-century chapel.¹³ This has been cleared of the floors, &c., that had been inserted subsequently and is now open from floor to roof. The windows have been partly restored. In the gabled east wall are three lancet windows, the middle light taller than the others: they have internal splays of flint rubble with angle-dressings. In the north wall is a similar lancet and farther west another on which the 18th-century thin west wall encroaches. Those in the south wall are similar, but the second is nearly all destroyed by the abutment of the west wall, only the east splay being exposed. Below the south-east window is a trefoiled piscina with a circular bowl; the head and jambs are chamfered and have base-stops. The walls are of stone rubble with some flints; at the angles are ashlar dressings. Herring-bone masonry appears outside the east wall below the windows, also on several

and contains a doorway and blocked windows. The roof is modern. Foundations of the west half of the chapel, and of a range extending northwards behind the eastern part of the house, shown on the plan published in 1903, are not now visible. The wing adjoining the south of the chapel is built of flint and stone rubble and has four courses of 17th-century brickwork to the plinth.

Mill Farm near the north end of the Nytimber street on the west side is probably of the 17th century. It has walls of irregular brown stone rubble with brick dressings and a thatched roof. A barn has similar walls and roof. A little north of it is an old windmill with round walls diminishing upwards covered with plaster; it has the wood capping but the sails are missing. A thatched cottage farther south has 17th-century timber-framed walls and a central chimney-stack of thin bricks. Another thatched cottage is built of brown stone rubble and has a panel inscribed WM 1708. A third, farther south, has a north front of 17th-century timber-framing and a central chimney-stack of thin bricks. The Lamb Inn opposite is also a 17th-century house but all restored externally.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Nytimber on the south side of the Aldwick road is a small house now known as 'Willowhole Cottage' (a modern name). This was an early- to mid-15th-century building, of timber framing originally, with a small one-storied hall between two two-storied wings in the normal manner. The hall was

¹³ This was the chapel of St. Thomas for the repair of which 10,000 shingles were used in 1451: Mins. Accts. (Lambeth), 1260.



PAGHAM: NYTIMBER BARTON, THE CHAPEL



PAGHAM CHURCH, 1850

of a wide bay (c. 12 ft.) and a narrow south-west bay into which the later chimney-stack was inserted. The remains of two main roof trusses exist, against both faces of the chimney-stack: both have cambered tie-beams but the braces below them have been removed. The original timber-framed back wall also remains, covered in by the later widening. The north-west front and the two end-walls were rebuilt about the middle of the 16th century in brown stone rubble with brick-work to the plinths, the angles, and the windows and doorway. The windows have (or had) mullions and drip-courses of brick and were plastered to imitate stonework. Some of the plaster survives. The entrance in front has rounded jambs and four-centred head with a square label. The roof is thatched. The central chimney-stack has wide fire-places back to back in the lower story; that to the middle room has a three-centred arch, the other has a chamfered oak lintel. Over the former is a smaller Tudor fire-place (of brick) to the upper story. Above the roof the shaft is of rebated type, of thin bricks. There are some original ceiling-joists exposed on the north-east part and the inserted ceiling of the middle room has a stop-chamfered beam.

Willowhale Farm, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile farther east, is a house partly of flint rubble with brick dressings and partly of red brick. It has a 17th-century central chimney-shaft above the tiled roof.

There are a number of other houses which retain features of the 17th century: Sefter Farm, north of Nytimber; Rookery, farther south, dated 1792, but containing earlier work; Copyhold Farm, north-east of Sefter; Neals Farm, farther east; and Morrells Farm, which has a stone dated 1616 on the west front. At Aldwick a long house called 'Old Place', 'Old Manor Cottage', and 'Thatched Cottage' in Fish Lane are also probably of 17th-century origin.

At the time of the Domesday Survey there was a mill worth 10s.¹⁴ This was presumably the tide-mill, of which the site and mill-pond were due south of the church. In the custumal of c. 1280 it is stated that Master Richard de Pageham holds two mills; for the older mill the lord (the archbishop) had to provide the timber, stakes, and brushwood to keep up the weir against the sea.¹⁵ The second mill may have been that about which Master Richard was litigating in 1279 and which he later assigned to James del Fenne before 1288, when it was described as 'in Blakemyle (or Braclemylde) and Nytymbre'.¹⁶ The chief mill was held at a rent of 30s. by John Bourere in 1382 when he with his wife Alice made it part of the endowment of their chantry.¹⁷ It seems to have been rebuilt about 1450,¹⁸ was in total decay in 1535, but was noted in 1547 as necessary to be rebuilt, as its 'walls', or earthen banks, protected the adjacent lands. It was sold with the chantry estates to Henry Polsted in 1548, was described in 1594 as a 'Tyde Myll containing a corn mill and a malt mill', and is last referred to in 1637, when the title of the tide mill was among the vicar's sources of income.¹⁹

There were at various times several windmills, the

most important being that of Pygnore²⁰ (with variant spellings), near the eastern border of the parish, in Bognor. Another seems to have existed at Crimsham, as millers are mentioned there in 1472 and 1485, and at Nytimber,²¹ where the tower of a mill still stands.

Another source of income lay in the fishing rights. Thus in 1451 Godfrey Watlynton and William Croke paid 2d. rent for a place on the sea-shore near the mill of Pagham, to have a 'cove' there in which to put oysters.²² And in 1408 Nicholas Gundewyn leased a stretch of 'le Chefe Chanell' between Totteresmere and Howrith for thirty years at 2d. rent, so that no one else should fish, cast nets, or collect 'crabbes' there.²³ In 1332 the fishpond of Crimsham, the fishery of Felpham, and the port of Wythering were leased together for 16s. 8d.²⁴

King John in 1204 granted the archbishop a weekly market on Thursday at the port of St. Thomas of Pagham, and a yearly fair for eight days, from the Sunday before to the Sunday after Ascension Day.²⁵ In 1314 a new charter licensed a market on Monday and a fair on the Monday and Tuesday in Whitsuntide.²⁶ There seems, however, to be no trace of either market or fair being held.²⁷

The archbishops do not seem to have visited Pagham very often, but it was here that in 1108 Anselm confirmed Richard de Beaumeis as Bishop of London.²⁸

Caedwalla, King of Wessex, gave to MANORS Bishop Wilfrid an estate of 70 tenancies (*tributariorum*), or hides, in Pagham with the neighbouring hamlets of Shripney, Charlton, Bognor, Bersted, Crimsham, and the Mundhams.²⁹

This gift Wilfrid almost immediately made over to Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury.³⁰ The manor of PAGHAM was therefore among the lands of the archbishop in 1086, at which date its previous assessment of 53 hides had been reduced to 34. It was estimated as worth £60, but £80 was being exacted, which was said to be excessive.³¹ The manor remained in the hands of the archbishops and in 1535 the assized rents in Pagham produced £66 10s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the perquisites of the court £11 11s. 8d.³²

In addition its members Aldwick, Nytimber, Bersted, and Shripney were farmed for £88 13s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., no courts being then held in any of these manors.³³

ALDWICK first appears as a manor in 1291, when Nicholas Malemayns died seised of it, held of the archbishop by rent and suit of court.³⁴ His son and heir Nicholas, who was then 17, died in May 1349, when his estate is called not a manor but tenements in Aldwick.³⁵ His heirs were his daughter Beatrice wife of Sir Otto de Grauntson; Margaret daughter of William de Hardschulle, aged 4; Elizabeth (aged 8) and Alice (aged 7) daughters of Thomas de Seyntomer



SEE OF CANTERBURY.
Azure an archbishop's cross or surmounted with a pall argent charged with four crosses formy fitchy or.

¹⁴ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 389.

¹⁵ Fleming, op. cit. i, p. xlv.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* ii, 616.

¹⁷ *Ibid.* 617-18.

¹⁸ Mins. Accts. (Lambeth), 1260.

¹⁹ Fleming, op. cit. ii, 618.

²⁰ It is probably the mill of 'Nygmere' mentioned in 1348: Ct. R. (P.R.O.), 1128, no. 11. Fleming, op. cit. ii, 374-8.

²¹ Ct. R. (Lambeth), 144.

²² Mins. Accts. (Lambeth), 1260.

²³ Ct. R. (Lambeth), 160.

²⁴ Mins. Accts. (P.R.O.), 1128, no. 4.

²⁵ *Cal. Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 124.

²⁶ *Cal. Chart. R.* iii, 274.

²⁷ The many existing account rolls contain no entries of tolls or other profits of markets.

²⁸ *Mat. Paris, Chron.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 135.

²⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxvi, 50-58.

³⁰ *Ibid.* xxxiii, 124.

³¹ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 388-9.

³² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 1.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iii, 13.

³⁵ *Ibid.* ix, 418.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

and Pernel his wife—the three children being evidently his granddaughters. Of these, Alice married Sir William de Hoo³⁶ before 1360, when he leased to Robert de Elnested tenements in Pagham formerly the property of Richard (? Nicholas) de Malmayns.³⁷ Sir William in 1377 exchanged the Malmayns's estate to John Bourere, who with his wife Alice in 1382 endowed therewith a chantry in Pagham church.³⁸ Much of the land is now under the sea.

By the end of the 14th century Aldwick appears to have replaced Pagham as the administrative centre of the Canterbury estates. The manor remained in the hands of the archbishops until June 1542, when Cranmer exchanged it to Henry VIII.³⁹ Queen Mary restored Aldwick to Cardinal Archbishop Reynold Pole,⁴⁰ but on his death it reverted to the Crown. The overlordship continued attached to the Hundred of Aldwick (q.v.), but in 1559 the manor was granted to Sir Richard Sackville⁴¹ and shortly afterwards sold to John Dingley, who in 1588 settled it on his son Richard at his marriage with Anne Harleston.⁴² Richard Dingley died in 1593, leaving a son John (afterwards Sir John), then aged 3;⁴³ his widow Anne afterwards married Edmund Mervyn, who was seised of the manor in her right in 1606.⁴⁴ John Dingley had livery of the manor in 1615,⁴⁵ and his eldest son John with the latter's son, also John, conveyed it, probably for a settlement, to



DINGLEY. *Argent a fesse sable and in chief a molet between two roundels sable.*

Charles Dingley in 1675.⁴⁶ Two years later John Dingley sold the manor to John Comber for £2,700.⁴⁷ Comber on his death in 1684 bequeathed it to his niece Katherine Madgewick and her son John,⁴⁸ but it seems to have come to Comber's nephew, and main legatee, Sir Thomas Miller, as his son Sir John in 1772 left the manor to his wife for life and then to his son the Rev. Combe Miller and to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of his other son Charles Miller,⁴⁹ who married William Hiberden. Sir Richard Hotham bought Combe Miller's moiety in 1789⁵⁰ and he subsequently bought the Hiberden moiety in 1798.⁵¹ After this, when the Manor Farm had been sold and the estates were developed for building, any existing manorial rights in the reputed manor, then known as Little Aldwick, were acquired by J. B. Fletcher, who already held the hundredal manor of Aldwick and North Bersted, in 1835.⁵²

CRIMSHAM was one of the members of Pagham in the 7th century when that estate was granted to Bishop Wilfrid and transferred to Canterbury (see above). Archbishop Hubert Walter gave to Roger de

Cramesham three messuages in Chichester in exchange for a hide of land in Pagham,⁵³ which he granted in 1205 to William del Acra.⁵⁴ Roger's daughter Muriel tried unsuccessfully to recover this hide in Crimsham from William,⁵⁵ who in 1226 granted it to William Gredle, or Greyly.⁵⁶ In 1272 the manor was in the hands of Amice, Countess of Devon, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and of Isabel, daughter of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Baldwin de Redvers, and she then conveyed it to William de Greyly and Margaret his wife.⁵⁷ William had died before 1288, when Margaret had become the wife of John Peche,⁵⁸ and his son Henry died about 1305, leaving a widow Amice, who held $\frac{1}{3}$ of the manor of Crimsham as dower.⁵⁹ Thomas de Greyly, probably son of Henry,⁶⁰ in 1307 sold an estate in Pagham, evidently this manor, to Sir Edmund de Passele,⁶¹ who did homage to the archbishop for Crimsham in 1309.⁶² Sir Edmund, who had a grant of free warren in his lands in Pagham in 1317,⁶³ was murdered in 1327 and left, rather surprisingly, two widows,⁶⁴ of whom one, Joan, who was probably a member of the Greyly family, recovered dower in Crimsham against Sir Edmund's eldest son John de Passele.⁶⁵ In 1340 John sold the manor to Robert de Elnested and Agatha his wife and Hugh their son.⁶⁶ In 1360 a Robert de Elnested sold the reversion after his own death of 2 messuages and 148 acres of land in Pagham to William Tauk.⁶⁷ His descendant Thomas son of Robert Tawke died in 1493 seised of lands in Pagham called Crimsham and leaving a son William, aged 60 and more.⁶⁸ William Tawke died in 1505, seised of the manor of Crimsham, settled on himself and his wife Joan, and left as coheirs two infant daughters, Anne and Joan.⁶⁹ In 1529 Joan and her husband Richard Ryman made over their moiety of the manor to Anne and Thomas Devenish and their heirs.⁷⁰ The descent then becomes obscure; in 1533 Crimsham seems to have been in the hands of John Pasch.⁷¹ It is said to have been held in 1665 by Thomas Woodyer in right of his wife and to have been inherited, through an heiress, by Richard Merricks, who was mayor of Chichester in 1813.⁷² It came eventually into the hands of the late W. H. B. Fletcher, lord of Aldwick Manor.⁷³

In 1242 Thomas de Lageners held of the archbishop $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee in **LAGNESS**.⁷⁴ This evidently remained in the hands of his descendants; in 1296 William de Lageners was one of the larger contributors to the subsidy in Pagham,⁷⁵ and John de Lageners occurs, under Crimsham, in the subsidy of 1332.⁷⁶ In 1340 William son of Thomas de Lageners sold 2 messuages and 150 acres of land in Pagham to Henry de Loxlye,⁷⁷ who three years later settled the estate on himself and his wife Alice, with remainder to his brother Roger.⁷⁸

³⁶ *Cal. Fine R.* vii, 313; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* viii, 108.

³⁷ *Cal. Anct. Deeds*, i, C. 60.

³⁸ *Fleming*, op. cit. 174.

³⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, 443 (15).

⁴⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, p. 71.

⁴¹ *Ibid.* 1558-60, 306, 366.

⁴² *Visit. of Hants* (Harl. Soc.), 166;

Pat. 20 Eliz. pt. 13; *Chan. Inq.* p.m.

(Ser. 3), ccxxxviii, 81.

⁴³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁴ *Close*, 4 Jas. I, pt. 27.

⁴⁵ *Pat.* 13 Jas. I, pt. 1, no. 57.

⁴⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 3.

⁴⁷ *Close*, 29 Chas. II, pt. 1, no. 10.

⁴⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xlviii, 140.

⁴⁹ *Add. MS.* 39487, fol. 21.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ *Fleming*, op. cit. 216.

⁵² *Ex inf.* the late W. H. B. Fletcher.

⁵³ *Tanner MS.* (Bodl.), 223, fol. 53 v.

⁵⁴ *Rot. Cart.* (Rec. Com.), 156.

⁵⁵ *Curia Regis R.* viii, 339.

⁵⁶ *Acta Steph. Langton* (Cant. & York

Soc.), 106.

⁵⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 804.

⁵⁸ *Add. MS.* 39490, fol. 292.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* vii, 1228.

⁶² *Reg. Epist. Johis. Pecham* (Rolls

Ser.), iii, 999.

⁶³ *Cal. Chart. R.* iii, 333.

⁶⁴ *Suss. N. & Q.* vi, 140-2.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.* 142.

⁶⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 1886.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* 2231.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* xiv, 1009.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 1010.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* xx, 477.

⁷¹ *Lambeth Ct. R.* 184.

⁷² *Dallaway, Rape of Chichester*, 40.

⁷³ *Fleming*, op. cit. 146.

⁷⁴ *Bk. of Fees*, 692.

⁷⁵ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* x, 86.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.* 245.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.* xxiii, 1909.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.* 1954.

Roger Gunter was holding $\frac{1}{4}$ fee in Lagness in 1428,⁷⁹ and in 1434 William Gunter recovered against John Gunter the manor of Lagness with 800 acres (probably an exaggeration) in Pagham,⁸⁰ but not very long after this it must have been acquired by Boxgrove Priory, who held it in 1534;⁸¹ it was farmed by the monks at £5 13s. 4d.⁸² and after the Dissolution seems to have been granted first to Thomas Cromwell and, on his fall, to one Thomas Horseman, from whom it passed by exchange to the Crown.⁸³ The estate, of which the name had now become corrupted to Langmershe or Lagmarsh, was granted in July 1544 to Richard and John Sackville,⁸⁴ and in April 1550 William Sackville had a renewed grant, subject to a fee farm rent of £13 6s. 8d.⁸⁵ He leased the property in 1580 for eighty years to Richard Olwin, whose widow Mrs. Secunda Hooke (previously widow of Francis Hooke) held it in 1650,⁸⁶ together with the manor,⁸⁷ which had been granted by Charles I in 1637 to Francis Braddock and Christopher Kingscott and sold by them a few months later to Francis Hooke.⁸⁸ He had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, who under his will succeeded on the death of their mother,⁸⁹ and in 1657 Mary Hooke and Elizabeth with her husband Robert Ottringham sold the manor of Lagmarsh to William Speed, clerk.⁹⁰ In February 1666 a quarter of the manor was settled on William Speed, gent., on his marriage with Bridget Saunderson;⁹¹ in 1670 Andrew Collett and Jane his wife conveyed a quarter of the manor to George Speed,⁹² and in 1674 they with Joseph Speed conveyed to George a moiety of the manor.⁹³ By 1754 the manor was in the hands of David Graham,⁹⁴ from whom it was bought by Richard Ewen before February 1758, when he made his will bequeathing it to his only daughter Elizabeth. His will was not proved until August 1766, by which date Elizabeth had married John Staker.⁹⁵ Henry Budd was in possession of Lagmarsh in 1798.⁹⁶

NYTIMBER was one of the chief members of the Canterbury estate of Pagham. In 1316 it was valued at £62 13s. 7d.,⁹⁷ but in 1535 the manor and warren were farmed at £15 6s. 8d.⁹⁸ It was among the manors given by Archbishop Cranmer to Henry VIII in 1542⁹⁹ and restored in 1556 to Cardinal Archbishop Pole,¹ on whose death it reverted to the Crown. In 1560 the manor was granted to Edward Darrell, including the boon-works of the villeinage of Nytimber and Pagham and of five free tenants, and the profits of the port of Wythering.² He died in June 1573, leaving a son Thomas, then just under 20.³ Thomas Darrell sold the manor, with view of frankpledge, to George Goring in 1598,⁴ and his son Sir George Goring sold it in 1614 to Thomas Bowyer.⁵ It then descended with the manor of North Mundham (q.v.) and with it came into the hands of W. H. Ballett Fletcher, who was lord

of the manor at his death in 1941, but had sold the lands.

The demesnes of the manor, containing 503 acres of arable, 227 acres of pasture, and 26 acres of coppice, had been leased to Robert Sandham for twenty-four years from 27 April 1542, and he had a new lease of them on 24 June 1548 for twenty-one years.⁶

Land in WILLOWHALE was held in the 13th century by a family who derived their name from the place. Robert and Walter de Wylehale were holding there in 1248;⁷ Robert and William were jurors for the subsidy of 1296 in Pagham Hundred,⁸ and Nicholas and James de Willehale occur, under Crims-ham, in the subsidy of 1327.⁹ In 1474 Robert Okerlee and Julian his wife held $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor of Wylehale as her dower from her former husband Robert Blundell.¹⁰ The latter's heirs were his nieces, daughters of his two sisters: one sister, Iden, had two daughters, Julia who married John Yenser, and Elizabeth wife of John Smith; the other, Alice, also had two, Agnes wife of Thomas atte More, and Joan wife of John Wylman; Agatha Ramsyn, daughter of Robert's brother John, had presumably died without issue.¹¹ John and Joan Wylman conveyed $\frac{1}{4}$ of the manor to John Farnfold in 1480.¹² Beyond a conveyance of the manor from Thomas Nyanser to John Nubery in 1500¹³ nothing more is known of this manor, but the land came to William Stapleton, who fled the country as a Roman Catholic in 1570.¹⁴

At Wythering, on the northern edge of the harbour to which it gave its name, near the mill, there was a settlement which in the 15th century was referred to as a borough. Courts, apparently quasi-hundredal, were held there; but any burghal organization was clearly very rudimentary and short-lived. Burgage tenure, usually by a rent of 8d., continued, however, and bur-gages at Wythering are mentioned in a survey of 1608.¹⁵

The church of ST. THOMAS THE CHURCH MARTYR¹⁶ stands solitary north-east of Pagham Harbour; it is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings and is roofed with tile,¹⁷ except the spire, which is shingled. It consists of chancel, nave flanked on each side by transept and aisle, tower west of the north aisle, and north porch; the existing building dates from the 13th century, possibly incorporating a fragment of 11th-century work, and was drastically restored and in part rebuilt in the 19th century.

At each east corner of the chancel is a pair of shallow buttresses of one stage with sloping offsets; in the east wall is a lancet triplet, the middle light being higher than the others, with moulded arches, rear-arches with nailhead ornament, and nook-shafts with moulded capitals and bases both outside and in. Three single similar windows, but with chamfered rear-arches and

⁷⁹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 157.

⁸⁰ Add. MS. 39376, fol. 166, citing De Banco R. East. 12 Hen. VI, m. 210d.

⁸¹ Lambeth Ct. R. 184.

⁸² *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 306.

⁸³ Close R. 13 Chas. II, pt. 25, no. 2.

⁸⁴ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), 1035 (137).

⁸⁵ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxiv, 237.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

⁸⁷ The manor had been granted in 1550 to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, but apparently restored to the Crown almost immediately: *Cal. Pat. Edw. VI*, iii, 277; Close R. 4 Edw. VI, pt. 5, no. 32.

⁸⁸ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxiv, 237; Add. MS.

39497, fol. 196.

⁸⁹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxiv, 237.

⁹⁰ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 259.

⁹¹ Add. MS. 39497, fol. 198.

⁹² *Ibid.* ⁹³ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 259.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

⁹⁵ Add. MS. 39497, fol. 199.

⁹⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* li, 56.

⁹⁷ Dallaway, *Rape of Chickester*, 36.

⁹⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 1.

⁹⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, 443 (15).

¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, p. 71.

² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* iii, no. 69.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.* xx, 327.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Dallaway, op. cit. 37.

⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 473, 495.

⁸ *Ibid.* x, 86.

⁹ *Ibid.* 123.

¹⁰ Add. MS. 39376, fol. 184.

¹¹ *Ibid.*; Early Chan. Proc., bble. 38, no. 243.

¹² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 3224.

¹³ *Ibid.* 3338.

¹⁴ Fleming, op. cit. 159.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* 184-9.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* ii, 592-602, from which much of this account has been taken.

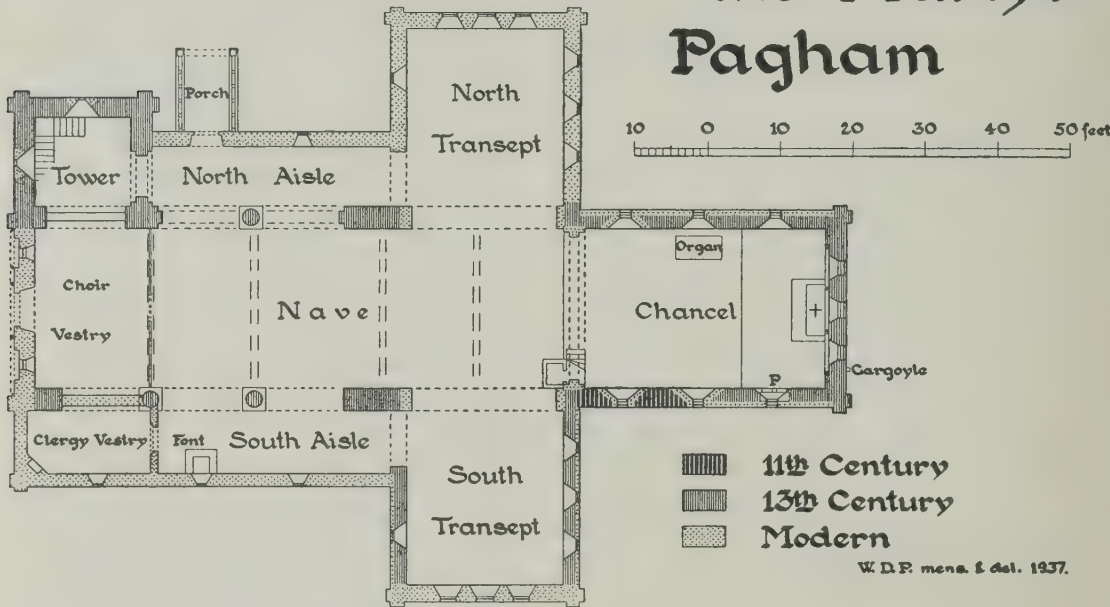
¹⁷ In 1671 the heling was stone slates: *ibid.* 594.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

no nook-shafts, occupy each side wall. A moulded string-course runs round three sides of the chancel; below the easternmost window on the south side is a double piscina, the lintel of which is formed by the string-course and is carried by a short shaft the capital of which is carved with crude foliage; this work is all of the 13th century. On the outer face of the east wall is a small gargoyle that has been supposed to be for the

tower. This work is of the 13th century. The whole of the western bay of the nave is screened off to form a choir vestry, surmounted by a gallery. The west wall, now wholly modern, has on the outside a wall arcade of three semicircular arches of one order resting on attached shafts, in a Romanesque style; the round-headed west doorway occupies the middle arch, round-headed lancet windows the others. Above this, and

Parish Church of St Thomas the Martyr Pagham



drainage of the piscina, but is actually too high for the purpose.¹⁸

West of the middle window on the south side a line of ashlar quoins from ground level to about 6 ft. up is visible on the outside, and west of it slight remains of herring-bone rubble: this may represent the chancel wall of an earlier church.

The chancel arch, pointed, of one order resting on square responds with angle-shafts whose capitals are carved with foliage, is entirely modern. The roof is ceiled in plaster.¹⁹

On each side of the nave a similar arch, but with plainer angle-shafts, opens into a transept; these arches are modern. West of the southern, and of a long respond, the south aisle arcade is of three pointed arches of one order, slightly moulded, resting on cylindrical piers with moulded capitals and bases; the responds are square and have angle-shafts with plain capitals and water-holding bases. The north arcade resembles the south, but the angle-shafts are carved with foliage. West of this arcade, which is of two bays only, and of the tower pier against which it abuts, is a single pointed arch of one order resting on square responds with angle-shafts; it is now blocked, but formerly opened into the

above a rather large corbel table, the gallery is lit by a large wheel window in 14th-century style, copied from a church in Palermo. This work is wholly modern.

The clearstory (15th-century) consists of two windows on each side of the nave west of the transept arches; each has two trefoil-headed lights under a square head.

The roof has four tie-beams, each carrying a king-post braced in all four directions, and is otherwise ceiled in plaster; the date 1682 may be that of reconstruction or of repair.

The south transept has at its outer corners pairs of shallow buttresses like those of the chancel; in the east wall are three, in the south three, lancet windows, and in the west one, all plain; the inner jambs of those in the east and west walls are of the 13th century, the rest, including the whole of the south wall, is of the 19th.²⁰ In the west wall a pointed arch of one order resting on square responds and imposts opens into the south aisle; this is 13th-century work.

The north transept resembles the south, but the rebuilding has been even more extensive; the roofs of both are ceiled with plaster.

The outer wall of the south aisle, wholly rebuilt,²¹ has three small windows in 13th-century style and, at

¹⁸ It is probably a casual insertion in recent times.

¹⁹ The chancel was said to be 'all new timbered' in 1671: *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liii,

197.

²⁰ Formerly there was a pair of lancets in the south wall (Fleming, *op. cit.* iii, p. ccxviii); the rebuilding may have been

the result of the damage done in 1836.

²¹ Formerly there was a south porch and doorway; *ibid.*

the west end, a pair of buttresses like those of the chancel, also modern; its west bay is partitioned off as clergy vestry. The north aisle has a single like window east of the north doorway, which has a plain pointed arch of one order resting on like jambs; this work is entirely modern. The aisle roofs are ceiled in plaster.

At its three exterior corners the tower has shallow buttresses of three stages with sloping offsets; at the ground stage a pointed arch of two orders resting on plain responds and imposts opens into the north aisle; round-headed lancet windows, originally 13th-century but with their exterior stone-work renewed, occupy the north and west faces of the lower stage. There is a similar window on the south side of the upper stage; on the other three sides are similar, but larger, windows of one light, but of two orders, the arches of the outer moulded and resting on nook-shafts.

The north porch is entirely modern.

The glass of the east window of the chancel is partly of the 16th century, brought from a church in Normandy. In the northern light is represented the Nativity, in the central, under a representation of the Trinity, is the Adoration of the Kings, in the southern is the Circumcision; in both this light and the last are pictures of ladies, presumably the donors, wearing Paris caps and coloured gowns: behind the one two children, behind the other five, kneel; a single figure with golden hair and white dress in the upper part of the northern light may also represent a donor. Incorporated in this glass are the arms of Archbishop William Howley and Bishop William Otter and the date 1837; inscriptions in the glazing record that it was releaded in 1919 and rearranged in 1939.

In a window of the north aisle are two shields, one charged with the instruments of the Passion and one with the arms of Edward the Confessor; between them is a roundel with a representation of a pelican; these are of doubtful date, but probably ancient; in the window of the south aisle next to the font the baptism of Christ is represented in stained glass of perhaps the 17th century. The font itself has a square basin with shallow round-headed arcading resting on one thick and four slender shafts; the basin is of the 12th century, the shafts are renewals.

There is a pair of tall brass altar candlesticks of perhaps the 18th century.

There are five bells;²² the largest is by Clement Tosear, 1688; two others are dated 1666; the remaining two are by T. Mears, 1832.

The communion plate includes a silver cup of 1568 with a deep bowl and an engraved band of arabesque, and its paten cover.²³

The registers begin in 1707, the earlier volumes having been lost in that year in a fire at the vicarage.²⁴

In the charter by which Caedwalla *ADFOUWSON* gave Pagham to Bishop Wilfrid there is mention of 'his brethren serving God at the church of St. Andrew on the eastern shore of the harbour' of Wythering. This was presumably the predecessor of the church mentioned in the Domesday Survey.²⁵ No mention is made there of its endowment, but in the return of 1291 the rectory was valued

at £110 and the vicarage at £16 13s. 4d.²⁶ In view of the exceptional value of the rectory it is not surprising that it was treated as a prize for royal and papal favourites. During the vacancy of the see of Canterbury in 1294 King Edward gave the rectory to Theobald de Barre (brother of his son-in-law the Count of Barre), and the Pope upheld Theobald against Archbishop Winchelsey's protests, although he was only in minor orders and a pluralist who never set foot in the parish.²⁷ Pagham was also part of the thousand pounds of revenues bestowed by the Pope on Cardinal Gaucelin, who held it from 1317 to 1345 or later.²⁸ A later rector, Simon Islip, on being promoted to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, obtained the royal licence in 1361 to found a hall or college at Oxford, in order to remedy the deficiency of educated clergy caused by the Black Death, and to endow it with the rectory of Pagham. The appropriation of the church to Canterbury College, with reservation of the vicarages of the parish church and of the chapels of Bersted and Bognor, was made in 1363.²⁹ The rectory was the chief source of revenue of the college, who retained it until 1455, after which date it was taken over by the Prior and Chapter of Christchurch, Canterbury, who paid a fixed sum to the college.³⁰ At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the rectory of Pagham was conferred upon the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, who continued to lease it; one such lease was conveyed by Dr. Dee, Bishop of Peterborough, in about 1638 to St. John's College, Cambridge,³¹ who held it until about 1704. It seems then to have been sold outright to William Brereton, from whom it descended to the late W. H. B. Fletcher. Under his will such tithes as had not been commuted were united to the endowment of the vicarage.³²

The advowson of the benefice has remained continuously in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary was founded in the north aisle of Pagham church before 1295, when a priest was presented by the parishioners—on a later occasion called 'the whole commonalty of the church of Pagham'.³³ By 1386 the endowments of the chantry had been so reduced by inroads of the sea that they did not suffice to support a chaplain, and Archbishop Courtenay annexed it to the vicarage.³⁴ Shortly before this, in 1382, John Bourere and Alice his wife founded another chantry, also of St. Mary, the advowson of which was to belong, after their deaths, to the vicar.³⁵ When the chantries were suppressed in 1548 the gross value of this chantry was £13 18s. 10d.³⁶ Its lands, including the Chantry House and the water-mill, were sold to Henry Polsted.³⁷

There were several gilds or brotherhoods in the parish, those of Corpus Christi, St. Andrew, St. Martin, and the Holy Rood being named in 1523 in the will of Thomas Morell.³⁸ The 'Brothered Stocke of Pagham', valued at 21s. in 1548,³⁹ presumably covered all of them.

Of the chapel of St. Andrew⁴⁰ nothing is known. It was probably already secularized before the beginning of the 16th century.

An anchorite, Brother Humfrey, at Pagham was the object of a bequest in the will of St. Richard, 1253.⁴¹

²² *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 219.

²³ *Ibid.* liii, 245.

²⁴ Fleming, op. cit. 597.

²⁵ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 389.

²⁶ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 138.

²⁷ Fleming, op. cit. 71-76.

²⁸ *Ibid.* 77-78.

²⁹ *Ibid.* 80-85.

³⁰ Pantin, *Canterbury College, Oxford* (O.H.S.), iii, p. viii.

³¹ Cf. *Suss. Arch. Coll.* liii, 197.

³² Fleming, op. cit. 258-61.

³³ *Ibid.* 86.

³⁴ *Ibid.* 87.

³⁵ *Ibid.* 87-92.

³⁶ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxxvi, 77-79.

³⁷ Fleming, op. cit. 92.

³⁸ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 280.

³⁹ *Ibid.* xxxvi, 112.

⁴⁰ See above, p. 227.

⁴¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xliii, 279.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

SLINDON

This parish now contains 2,959 acres, of which 343 acres formerly constituted the extra-parochial district of The Gumber.¹ The ground slopes from the south, where the height along the Boxgrove–Arundel road, on the edge of Slindon Wood and Common, is c. 130 ft., to the north, where an elevation of 650 ft. is attained at the north-east corner of the parish. At this point the Roman Stane Street, which crosses the parish diagonally over the open down and common of Gumber, leaves the parish. There is much woodland.

The village is built chiefly about a ring or loop of roads east of the parish church, with a tail at the south end. The majority of the buildings are of flint with brick dressings and few are earlier than the 18th century. Several are dated; such as 1707 (with initials L^Ss), 1719 (with initials J M), 1728 (the former smithy, with initials W.B. for William Bateman), &c. The oldest house is just west of the north side of the loop on the south side of the road. This also is of flint with early-17th-century brick dressings; the windows are mullioned with brick labels. The east half of the house is covered with roughcast and has a 17th-century rebated central chimney-stack above the tiled roof.

South of the main village on the south side of the road to Chichester is a flint-and-brick house with a chamfered brick plinth and tiled roof and central chimney-stack of thin bricks. The lower windows of the north-east front have moulded brick labels but are otherwise altered. Over the entrance is a stone panel inscribed 1647 with initials MG EV WC, and on the north-west end another with the same date and initials SS HG.

Slindon House² stands in an extensive park. There was a house of the Archbishops of Canterbury here in the 13th century. It was an occasional residence of Stephen Langton, who died here in 1228,³ and Archbishop John Pecham spent much time here, holding ordinations in the chapel in 1288 and 1291.⁴ Archbishop Chicheley confirmed the election of Thomas Ludlowe as Abbot of Battle in 1421 in the chapel.⁵ In 1539 Cranmer exchanged it with Henry VIII for other property, and from 1555 to 1597 it was held by Anthony Kempe, the house being rebuilt either by him or by his son Sir Garret Kempe.

Of early work little is now visible, although during repairs of 1870 an arch, probably of the 13th-century house, was discovered on the west front to the left of the entrance, 'half underground and only big enough for a man to creep through . . . either early English or decorated work, plain and massive';⁶ it had to be built up. Some 16th-century work can be seen in the porch,⁷ in certain windows on the west,⁸ and more at the back,

where less restoration has taken place. There are angle-turrets on the south; in 1791 they were circular with 'onion' cappings, and square labels to the windows, but in the pre-restoration (1921) photograph the south-west turret, still circular, is crenellated; today the turrets are octagonal with Jacobean-type 'onion' caps.

The great hall was also restored c. 1921 by the late Mervyn Macartney, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Then 'most of the modern interior enrichments of the dining and drawing-rooms, including flat ceilings of carton-pierre, pilasters of plaster and classical arches of stucco—all of poor early 19th-century work—have been swept away in the recent works and more appropriate plinths substituted'.⁹ The latter include pseudo-Tudor beams to the hall, but the 18th-century screen remains, and flanking the fire-place are two door-cases with segmental pediments probably dating from the late 17th century. Some 18th-century fire-places are retained in the house.

The square gate-house, of flint and stone, with buttresses, cannot be later than the 15th century.

SLINDON, which had been held before *MANOR* the Conquest by Azor, was held of Earl

Roger by Hugh in 1086. It was assessed at 8 hides and was then in the Hundred of 'Benestede' (later Avisford), which was in the Rape of Arundel.¹⁰ Shortly after the date of Domesday the manor must have been given to Christ Church, Canterbury, as in 1106, after the honor of Arundel had escheated to Henry I, he, at Anselm's request, restored Slindon, to be held as 2 knights' fees, to the Archbishopric of Canterbury,¹¹ and it was therefore annexed to the archbishop's hundred of Aldwick (or Pagham). From this time it remained in the hands of the archbishops till 1542. In 1451 the manor was farmed by Robert Huberden at £26 13s. 4d.,¹² and in 1535 it was valued at £37 18s. 11d.¹³ Of this sum fixed rents accounted for £20 10s. 6d., the farm of the demesnes £4 15s. 4d., perquisites of courts £4 11s. 4d., and the farm of the mill £1 6s. 8d., this being presumably the windmill which was rebuilt in 1456.¹⁴ In 1542 Slindon was among the manors exchanged to Henry VIII by Archbishop Cranmer.¹⁵ Ten years later it was granted to Sir Thomas Palmer¹⁶ but evidently returned to the Crown when Sir Thomas was executed for supporting Lady Jane Grey's claim to the throne,¹⁷ as it was granted in 1555 to Anthony Kempe, who died seised of it in 1597.¹⁸ His son Sir Garrett Kempe was succeeded by his eldest son Philip, but as the latter left no male issue Slindon passed to his brother Garrett. In 1660 it was apparently asserted that the heir of Sir Garrett was Philip Eyre, son of Thomas Eyre and

the ceiling, and the overmantel had a niche and pediment. The fire-place seems unchanged.

¹⁰ *V.C.H. Sussex*, i, 432.

¹¹ Tanner MS. (Bodl. Lib.), 223, fol. 22, 25v; *Mon. Angl.* i, 97.

¹² Mins. Accts. Lambeth, no. 1260.

¹³ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 1.

¹⁴ Mins. Accts. Lambeth, no. 1262.

¹⁵ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, 443 (15).

¹⁶ *Cal. Pat. Edw. VI*, iv, 236.

¹⁷ Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 205.

¹⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cciii, 28.

Sir Thomas Palmer's nephew and namesake made an unsuccessful attempt to recover the manor: Star Chamber Proc. Jas. II, 10, no. 3.

¹ Formerly Gumworth (*Place-Names of Suss.* 97). It seems originally to have been forest land: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xix, 9; *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxxi, 180.

² For this notice of Slindon House we are indebted to Miss M. E. Wood, F.S.A.

³ *Acta Steph. Langton* (Cant. & York Soc.), 165-7.

⁴ *Reg. Epist. J. Peckham* (Rolls Ser.), 1048, 1054, and Index.

⁵ *Reg. Hen. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), i, 46.

⁶ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xxiii, 211-12; xxiv, 299; xxvi, 267-8. Dr. F. H. Arnold mentions three hiding-places, one with leather straps for climbing, visible in 1872: *ibid.* xlv, 213.

⁷ Now three-storied. In a print of 1791 the window had a square label similar to that of the doorway below.

⁸ It is interesting to compare the present west front with the print of 1791 and a photograph taken before the c. 1921 restoration (see *Country Life*, i, 880). The window levels have been altered, the restorers having replaced most of the dormers by windows of an extra story below the shortened parapet. The hall bay-window has been subdivided, but the long window south of it remains, apparently of Kempe's work.

⁹ *Country Life*, i, 884. The photographs 'before and after' give grounds for regret. There was delicate plaster-work in

Katherine daughter and heir of Philip son of Anthony Kempe,¹⁹ and that therefore, under the terms of the original grant, the manor should have reverted to the king, who at once granted it to Walter Fowler.²⁰ This grant, however, did not take effect, and the manor descended to Garrett Kempe's grandson Anthony, who died in 1753 at the age of 81. His daughter and heir Barbara had married James Bartholomew Radcliffe, Earl of Newburgh;²¹ on the death of their son Anthony James, 5th Earl of Newburgh, in 1814 without issue, Slindon passed to his cousin Francis Eyre and in 1852 to his daughter Dorothy Eyre, claiming to be Countess of Newburgh,²² and her husband Col. Charles Leslie. They left no issue and the property passed in 1870 to Charles Stephen Leslie, son of Col. Leslie by his first wife. He died in 1916 and his son Charles had sold the Slindon estate before his death in 1930.²³ It was bought by Frederick Wootton Isaacson and bequeathed by him in 1949 to the National Trust.

From early times there was a park at Slindon, and it is constantly mentioned as an adjunct of the manor. As it adjoined the Forest of Arundel disputes arose as to the respective rights of the earls and archbishops. In 1259 these were settled by an agreement between the archbishop and Sir John FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel: the archbishop was not to hunt in Arundel Forest, except that in passing through he might take once a year one deer with greyhounds but without using bows. The earl renounced all sporting rights in the wood of Slindon and agreed to pay yearly to the archbishop's larder at Slindon 13 bucks or harts of grease and 13 does or hinds. The places called Overs and Baycumbe in the wood of Slindon were not to be inclosed, but to remain open so that deer could pass freely, and the earl should not inclose any part of the forest adjoining the wood. This arrangement was confirmed by Edward I in 1274.²⁴ In 1344 Archbishop John appointed Roger de Spyney, his huntsman, keeper of the park, warren, and out-woods of Slindon, receiving weekly a bushel of wheat, and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of barley for his groom, and 13s. 4d. yearly for his robe and shoe-leather.²⁵

The church of **THE BLESSED CHURCH MARY**²⁶ stands in the middle of the village; it consists of chancel with north organ chamber, nave, north and south aisles, north and south porches, and west tower flanked on north and south by clergy and choir vestries. It is built of flint rubble with ashlar dressings; these are mainly chalk and Caen in the late-12th-century work, Binstead in the 13th-century, and Pulborough in the 15th, while the



KEMPE. Gules three sheaves within a border engrailed or.

19th-century alterations are in Bath stone; the roofs are tiled, but the low broach spire is shingled.²⁷

The 11th-century church, which is mentioned in Domesday Book,²⁸ consisted of chancel and nave, and must have closely resembled that of Tangmere. Late in the 12th century a south aisle of two bays was added; and early in the 13th a transeptal chapel was thrown out on the north.²⁹ About the same time the chancel was altered, or rebuilt, to be remodelled, and probably extended eastward, later in the same century. The nave and south aisle were extended to their present length,³⁰ and the north chapel replaced by an aisle, in about the 15th century; at the same time a small tower was built, or begun, north of the present tower; it was demolished when the present tower was built, perhaps in the 16th century. The church was restored in 1866, when the aisle walls were rebuilt and the choir vestry added;³¹ later an organ chamber was added, and a clergy vestry built on the foundations of the former tower; the present south porch was added still later.

The chancel has two buttresses to the east and three on each side; of these the southern at each end is perhaps 15th-century, the rest are modern. The lower part of the east wall is ancient, above is a group of five modern lancet windows in 13th-century style; these replace a pair of lancets in a timber-framed wall.³² In the south wall is a piscina with pointed trefoil head, stone credence shelf, and single drain, probably late-13th-century. On each side in the east bay is a pair of lancets under a segmental pointed rear-arch; in the next bay on the south side is a single lancet under a segmental rear-arch; what was clearly the corresponding window on the north has been partly reused in the north wall of the organ chamber, the arch into which occupies its place. The piercing of the latter has been responsible for the disappearance of a 'recessed tomb with a very flat four-centred arch',³³ the effigy from which is now in the south aisle. In the west bay on each side is a lancet with exterior rebate, having its sill at a lower level than the windows farther east. A little east of the southern of these is a narrow blocked lancet with high sill and, apparently, concentric splay; this is early-13th-century,³⁴ while the other side windows are of a later date in the same century. The roof is modern, ceiled with boards in wagon form.

The present chancel arch is in the style of the 13th century, and dates from 1866, by which date the medieval arch had disappeared.³⁵ The first two bays of the south arcade date from the end of the 12th century. Each arch is pointed, of two square orders; the outer rests on a square respond, the inner on an attached shaft with scalloped capital and square abacus, continued on to the respond to form an impost; the bases are damaged or modern reproduction, and the lower part of the eastern shaft has been cut away. The western arch of the arcade, of the 15th century, is of two chamfered

quoin stones were reused at the east end of each aisle.

³² Shown in the Sharpe drawing of 1805; the lights are shown in another drawing of 1795 (*penes* Mr. W. H. Godfrey) as broad and round-headed, apparently 18th-century; cf. Jackson, *op. cit.* p. 132.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ Jackson (*op. cit.*, p. 128) found traces of a similar window on the north side.

³⁵ From such traces as he found, Jackson surmised that it was narrow, and flanked by arched recesses: *op. cit.*, p. 130.

¹⁹ Cf. Berry, *Suss. Gen.* 75.

²⁰ Pat. 12 Chas. II, pt. 26, no. 7.

²¹ Berry, *loc. cit.*

²² G.E.C. *Complete Peerage* (2nd ed.), ix, 515-18.

²³ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1937).

²⁴ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 188. The render of venison was compounded for in 1366, the earl paying £160 and a yearly rent of 20 marks in future: *Dallaway, Rape of Chichester*, 148.

²⁵ *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, p. 207.

²⁶ *Anct. Deed (P.R.O.)*, A. 15775 (c. 1154).

²⁷ See a very valuable paper by T. G. Jackson in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xix, 126-33.

²⁸ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 432.

²⁹ Jackson (*op. cit.*) states, without giving authority, that it was dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. It is on the authority of his plan that it is shown extending north of the existing aisle wall, which seems intrinsically improbable.

³⁰ Jackson (*op. cit.*, p. 127) seems actually to have discovered the foundation of the former west wall.

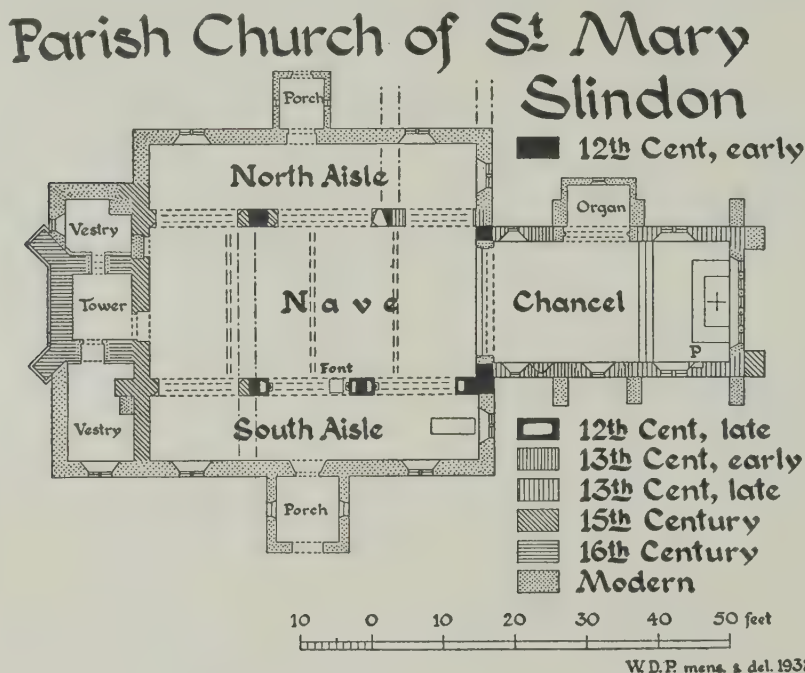
³¹ *Add. MS.* 39364, fol. 273, quoting *The Builder* of 3 Nov. 1866. The old

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

orders, dying away into semi-octagonal responds with no capitals, but with square bases and rather bold chamfer stops. The eastern arch of the north arcade is of the early 13th century, pointed, of two orders, the outer square, the inner moulded with three rolls; this rests on corbels of the Clymping type, the abacus being continued as impost on the square respond. Next to this, high up, is the one window remaining from the

medieval, with close rectangular framing and feather-edge boarding; the hinge straps are also medieval, or a close reproduction, there is a massive stock lock with barrel key, which is not, however, the original lock. Before 1866 there was a tomb niche in the east bay of this aisle of which no trace remains.

The tower has diagonal buttresses with sloping off-sets at both west angles; in the ground stage are modern



primitive fenestration, a high-silled round-arched opening with concentric splay and no provision for glazing; this was discovered and opened up at the restoration. The other two arches of the arcade are of the 15th century, and resemble the western arch of the south arcade.

In the west wall is the door now opening into the tower, a plain pointed archway with its door checks on the west side, formerly the west door of the church; above this Jackson found the remains of a Perpendicular west window.³⁶ North of the tower door is another doorway of like design but with the door checks on the east side, once giving access to the 15th-century tower, but now blocked. The nave roof framing is modern, with three rather slight tie-beams, and is ceiled with boarding in wagon form.

The east window of the south aisle is square-headed, of two lights with trefoil heads, modern, but perhaps a reproduction of the ancient one; in the south wall are two modern windows, each a pair of lancets. Between them is the south door, a plain modern pointed archway. The roof is modern. The north aisle resembles the south;³⁷ its east window is certainly a reproduction of the former one, shown in the Sharpe drawing of 1805. The stonework of the north doorway, like that of the rest of the aisle, is modern, but the door itself is

doorways south and north; over the latter is visible a blocked one-light window shown in Jackson's plan. The next stage has a single lancet in the north wall only; the top stage (modern, replacing 'a belfry and spire of painted deal')³⁸ has triple lancets in 13th-century style north and south, and a single lancet west; it is covered with a low broach spire.

Both vestries and both porches are entirely modern.

At the east end of the south aisle, on a modern base, is the effigy removed from the former tomb in the chancel. It is of oak, 5 ft. over-all, and represents a man in the armour of the early Tudor period; any indication of mail in the collar and skirt must have been painted only. It probably represents Anthony St. Leger, who died in 1539.³⁹

The font is of the 13th century, and has a square basin supported on five shafts rather more slender than those of the typical font design of the period.

At the west end of the south aisle are ancient benches; in the chancel is a chair of the early 18th century with needlework back, and in the vestry are a table of the 17th century and the Royal Arms as borne between 1714 and 1800.

Of the three bells two were cast by Brian Eldridge in 1651 and 1657 respectively, and the other by Thomas Wakefield in 1616.⁴⁰

³⁶ Op. cit., p. 129.

³⁷ Jackson's plan (op. cit., p. 127) show its north wall not parallel to the arcade; in the rebuilding this irregularity has been

rectified.

³⁸ Jackson, op. cit., p. 133.

³⁹ H. R. Mosse, *Sussex Brasses and Monumental Effigies*, p. 133. He desired to

be buried 'before the pictour of Our Lady' in Slindon church: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 137.

⁴⁰ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 224.

The communion plate includes a silver cup with a conical bowl, without hall-mark but inscribed 'Ex Dono I.D., 1728'.⁴¹

The registers begin 1558.

Till it was demolished in 1804 'Our Lady Chapel at the church gate in Slindon'^{41a} stood immediately inside the churchyard, being latterly used as a dwelling-house. It appears to have dated from the 13th century.^{41b}

There was a church at Slindon at *ADFOWSON* the time of the Domesday Survey.⁴²

This was probably rebuilt some seventy years later, as about 1154 Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury and Legate, dedicated the church of Slindon and made a grant of land for its endowment.⁴³ Theobald also granted the church to Lewes Priory,⁴⁴ and in a charter confirming to Lewes Priory a large number of churches which had been granted to it Bishop Seffrid II (1180-1204) included the church of Slindon.⁴⁵ It is probable, however, that Theobald's gift, possibly because it had not been ratified by the Chapter of Canterbury, did not take effect, as there is no trace in the chartulary of the priory of such a gift or of the monks having had any interest in the church, which seems always to have been attached to the manor. In 1243 Henry III presented to the living, during a voidance of the see of Canterbury,⁴⁶ and a vicarage seems to have been ordained at this time.⁴⁷ In 1291 the rectory was worth £10 and the vicarage £4 13s. 4d.⁴⁸ During the 14th century, however, the vicarage seems to have been reunited to the rectory, which was valued at £14 13s. 4d. in 1535.⁴⁹ The Kempes, being Roman Catholics, seem usually to have sold the right of presentation, which was exercised by Laurence Allcock

(1683), Thomas Carter (1708), Thomas Groome (1729),⁵⁰ Henry Peckham (1738), John Pannell (1764), and Maurice Smelt (1781).⁵¹ In 1863 Charles Leslie sold the advowson to William Catt, who later took the name of Willett, and he sold it in 1865 to William Joshua Tilley. On his death in 1870 it passed to his son-in-law James Shand, who sold it in 1876 to the Rev. William Chauntler Izard,⁵² rector of Slindon since 1865. From his son and successor the Rev. Arthur Izard it has descended to the Misses Izard, the present patrons.

Clara Toogood by her will dated *CHARITIES* 30 July 1890 bequeathed £25 to the vicar and churchwardens of Slindon, the income to be applied for such charitable purposes in the parish as they may see fit. The annual income amounts to 9s. 8d.

The Jane Izard Memorial. By a Declaration of Trust dated 10 March 1893 made by Ellen Shand a sum of £200 was settled upon trust, the income to be remitted to the vicar and churchwardens to be applied in gifts of clothing to be distributed annually among the deserving poor just before Christmas. The annual income amounts to £5.

Poor's Money. It is stated in the printed Parliamentary Reports of the Former Commissioners for Inquiring Concerning Charities dated 1836 that £15 was found many years since on the person of a beggar who died by the roadside and the interest of it has always been appropriated by the parish officers for the use of the poor. The charity is now administered by two trustees appointed by the parish council and the yearly income amounting to 15s. 8d. is applied for the benefit of the poor.

TANGMERE

This is a small parish, containing 775 acres of light soil, suitable for corn and sugar beet. In recent years its name has become familiar as a station of the Royal Air Force. The village lies to the east of the church on a road running south from the Chichester-Arundel road. The 'mere' which presumably gave its name to the village and which was still of considerable size at the end of the 18th century has now dwindled to a small pond.

When Caedwalla, King of Wessex, in *MANOR* about 680 gave Pagham [q.v.] to Bishop

Wilfrid he also gave to the bishop's brethren serving God at the church of St. Andrew on the east bank of the harbour called 'Vedringmutha' (Pagham Harbour) the land called Tangmere.¹ This estate Wilfrid subsequently gave, with Pagham, to Archbishop Theodore, and accordingly *TANGMERE* appears in the Domesday Survey among the manors of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the charter which purports to be a copy of the original gift by Caedwalla the estate is called 10 hides (*tributarius*) and it was so assessed at the end of the Confessor's reign, but in 1086,

like other manors of the archbishop, its assessment had been reduced and now stood as 6 hides.² The manor remained in the hands of the archbishops, except during the Interdict, when the estates of the see were seized by King John. At this time, in 1211, William de Milliers claimed, and apparently obtained, the manor of Tangmere as having been given as a marriage portion to his mother Constance,³ to whose identity there seems to be no clue. The next year Stephen Harengot was suing William de Milliers for a knight's fee in Tangmere,⁴ but neither the ground for nor the result of this suit appears. Neither name is found in the list of the archbishop's military tenants in Sussex in 1210;⁵ but there is mention of Richard de Pageham as holding $\frac{1}{2}$ fee. No place is named, but in 1218 Richard sued the archbishop on a writ of mort d'auncestor for 9 hides of land in Tangmere;⁶ in 1221 he gave up his claim to the 9 hides, but received 1 hide, defined as 60 statute acres, to hold of the archbishop as $\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fee.⁷ The details of the constituents of this hide show that Richard's house adjoined land held by Siward de Ulham, and it is possible that it corresponded to the messuage and 100

⁴¹ Ibid. liii, 250.

^{41a} *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xlv, 140.

^{41b} *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xii, 99.

⁴² *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 432.

⁴³ *Anct. Deeds (P.R.O.)*, A. 14200.

⁴⁴ Ibid. A. 15775. This gift was perhaps made when Theobald, between 1143 and 1147, dedicated the church of Lewes Priory: *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxviii, 24.

⁴⁵ *Suss. N. & Q.* ii, 252.

⁴⁶ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 372.

⁴⁷ Ibid. 383.

⁴⁸ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 138.

⁴⁹ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i, 311.

⁵⁰ John Groome of Steyning, who died in 1716, had bought the next turn for his son William, who was presented in 1729: *Add. MS.* 39416A, fol. 14.

⁵¹ *Inst. Bks. (P.R.O.)*.

⁵² *Add. MS.* 39469, fol. 264-70.

¹ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* lxxxvi, 51-7.

² *V.C.H. Suss.*, i, 389.

³ *Pipe R.* 13 John, m. 16.

⁴ *Curia Regis R.* vi, 377.

⁵ *Red Bk. of Exch.* 473.

⁶ *Pipe R.* 2 Hen. III, m. 3; *Rot. Litt. Claus.* i, 404.

⁷ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* ii, 180. Richard still held land here in 1232; *Cal. Pat.* 1225-32, p. 517.

A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

acres of land called Oulham in Tangmere, held by knight service, for which Thomas atte More, donsel of the Earl of Arundel, did homage to the archbishop in 1368.⁸ Thomas was the son of Ralph and Sarra atte More, who in 1346 had settled 'the manor' of Oulham, with some 200 acres in Tangmere and adjacent parishes, on themselves with remainder to Thomas and Agnes his wife and their heirs.⁹ Ralph was the chief taxpayer in this vill in 1332,¹⁰ and his wife was probably the Lady Sarra de Farndon who held the same position in 1327.¹¹ In 1416 William son of Thomas atte More and Thomas Bakere, vicar of Cocking, conveyed to William Robroke and others lands called Owlhamme and Sperlande, late of John Tauke of Chalvescrofte (in Pagham).¹² In 1419 William Robroke accused Richard Hille of Otham and Philippa his wife of forging deeds to disturb his possession of Oulham and Sperland in Tangmere.¹³ The accusation presumably failed, as in 1420 they conveyed a messuage and 200 acres in this parish to William Ryman and Elizabeth his wife.¹⁴ In 1618 the list of freeholders in Tangmere includes Sir Garret Kempe for Sperlandes 'which he holdeth by knyght service', and Mr. Earnley for the Woolhams.¹⁵ No more is known of this estate, except that in 1627 it was transferred, as 'Woolhams', by William Cawley to John Peachey, who died seised thereof in 1636.¹⁶

The archbishop's manor was valued at £14 7s. 3d. in 1291,¹⁷ and in 1535 it was farmed for £25, an additional £1 being received from the sale of wood and £1 2s. 6d. from the issues of the manorial court.¹⁸ In 1542 Tangmere was among the manors surrendered to Henry VIII by Archbishop Cranmer.¹⁹ It was granted in 1556 to the Cardinal Archbishop Reynold Pole,²⁰ but on his death reverted to the crown and early in 1560 was granted to Richard Baker and Sir Richard Sackville.²¹ In 1579 Sir Richard Baker and Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, conveyed the manor to John Morley and Thomas Crompton,²² and since that time Tangmere has descended with Halnaker [q.v.], the present lord of the manor being the Duke of Richmond.

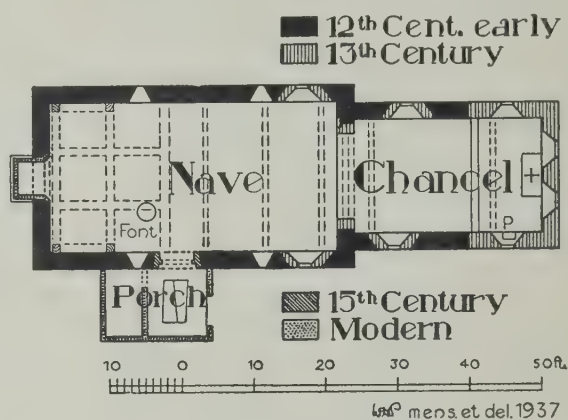
The church of *ST. ANDREW*²³ stands *CHURCH* to the south-west of the village; it consists of chancel, nave with bell-cote, and south porch with fuel store. It is built of flint rubble, plastered, a few reused Roman bricks being visible, especially as lintels over putlog holes; the dressings are of freestone and the roofs of tile, save that the sides and spire of the bell-cote are shingled.

The 11th-century church, which is mentioned in Domesday Book, consisted of the present nave and a chancel; the latter was enlarged to its present dimensions in the 13th century; the bell-cote is of unknown, but ancient, date, the porch and annexe are modern.

In the east wall of the chancel are two lancet windows with external rebates and pointed rear-arches, the internal jambs are moulded. There are two lancets in

both the north and the south walls, having segmental rear-arches; the inner jambs of the eastern window on each side have the same moulding as those in the east wall, those of the western are plain. In the south wall is a trefoil-headed piscina, like the windows of the 13th century. The roof has two tie-beams, and is ceiled with modern boarding in mansard form.

The chancel arch (13th-century) is of two chamfered orders, the outer springing from square responds, the inner carried by a corbel whose moulded abacus is continued on the respond as an impost; the lower part



PLAN OF TANGMERE CHURCH

of the responds was formerly carried forward to make a dwarf wall dividing the chancel from the nave.

In the east wall of the nave, north of the chancel arch, is a niche with semicircular cinquefoiled head, the three uppermost foils being each made a trefoil by sub-cusping; this is probably 15th-century.

The nave is roofed in five bays. In the easternmost there is, on each side, a widely splayed lancet of the 13th century; west of this, also on each side, is a small 12th-century window with round head and concentric splay, having no original provision for glazing. The single stone of the head of the window on the south side is carved, outside, with three figures in low relief; they are now much weathered, but perhaps represent the beheading of the Baptist. In the third bay of the south side is a doorway with two orders of mouldings on jambs and pointed arch, this is of the 15th or late 14th century. In the fourth bay, on each side, is a 12th-century window like those farther east. The fifth bay is occupied by the bell-cote, the framing of which rests on the ground; two pairs of puncheons, each pair braced together by transoms and windbraces, rise to plates at eaves level; here they carry braced tie-beams which, with the next roof tie-beam, carry lengthwise timbers which in turn carry the vertical, braced timbers of the bell-cote itself; a slender spire surmounts the whole. In the west wall is an opening, formerly the west doorway (shown in a drawing of 1795 as having a round head, and as blocked), now leading to a diminutive annexe to the vestry, which is curtained off from the nave. Over the former doorway is a single

⁸ Dallaway, *Rape of Chichester*, 74, citing Reg. Abp. Langham.

⁹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2016.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* x, 246.

¹¹ *Ibid.* 121.

¹² *Cal. Close Hen. V*, i, 348, 361. Thomas atte More of Chalvescrofte was

buried in Bersted church in 1375: Abp. Reg. Sudbury, fol. 78 v.

¹³ *Cal. Pat.* 1416-22, p. 157.

¹⁴ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xxiii, 2885.

¹⁵ Ct. R. (at Chichester).

¹⁶ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), clxxviii, 65.

¹⁷ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 139.

¹⁸ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 139.

¹⁹ *L. and P. Hen. VIII*, xvii, 443 (15).

²⁰ *Cal. Pat.* 1555-7, p. 71.

²¹ *Ibid.* 1558-60, p. 306.

²² *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xx, 428.

²³ *Add. MS.* 39366, fol. 132.

Plan of the VILLAGE of TANGMER.



Scale. a Perches or 22 Yards is 1 Chain, 80 Chains is 1 Mile.
 Chains
 Perches

MAP OF TANGMERE, 1798



Grave

Stone.

TANGMERE.

TANGMERE CHURCH, 1776

13th-century lancet window, and over this a small modern window. The nave roof is ancient, having braced collars between the rafters, staggered purlins, and unmodelled tie-beams.

The porch (modern) has its entrance facing east; on the floor are some 13th-century taper-sided tombstones, much worn, on one of which the outline of a cross is faintly traceable.

The font is of the 12th century, of the shape of a modern flower pot; the cover is of oak, with a central standard and S-shaped volutes, of the 17th century. The slab of the communion table is the ancient altar slab reused. In the chancel is a buffet or cupboard of oak, of late-17th-century date, and perhaps foreign origin. South of the porch is an ancient yew tree, now hollow.

There are three bells;²⁴ one by John Cole (c. 1575), and two with stamps attributed to 'William Founder', of the 15th century.²⁵

The communion plate²⁶ includes a silver cup with conical bowl and arabesque decoration; it is undated but Elizabethan. It has a paten cover. There is another paten, of 1692, given to the church in the following year.

The registers begin in 1539.

There was a church at Tangmere in *ADVOWSON* 1086.²⁷ The church and tithes were given to Lewes Priory before 1121, in which year the church was confirmed to the priory by Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury,²⁸ as were the tithes

by Bishop Ralph of Chichester.²⁹ In the charter of confirmation granted to Lewes by King Stephen the gift is credited to William de Pageham,³⁰ but John de Pageham (probably son of William) confirmed to the monks of Lewes the church of Tangmere, 'which they had long previously held and possessed of the gift of my mother'.³¹ The priory still held the church when Bishop Seffrid (1180-1204) confirmed their possession of it,³² but this is the last reference to their tenure and it must shortly after this have reverted to the see of Canterbury, to which it belonged in 1232.³³ Since then the advowson has descended continuously with the manor, the Duke of Richmond being the present patron.

In 1291 the rectory was valued at £13 6s. 8d.,³⁴ and in 1341 the rector was said to have a messuage and 18 acres of glebe, with rents and services of tenants worth 8s.³⁵ In 1535 the rectory was rated at £13 4s. 8d.³⁶

Arthur Raymond Stilwell Freeland *CHARITIES* by his will dated 9 January 1914 bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens of Tangmere £500, to apply the income towards the maintenance of the churchyard. The annual income amounts to £14 11s. 10d.

Lady Derby. This parish is entitled to participate in the Charity of Mary, Countess Dowager of Derby, to the extent of the appointment of two poor widows or aged maidens of the Church of England to the Alms-houses in the parish of Boxgrove belonging to the Charity.

²⁴ *Suss. Arch. Coll.* xvi, 225.

²⁵ *Ibid.* lvii, 20.

²⁶ *Ibid.* liii, 251, and pl. 21.

²⁷ *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 389.

²⁸ Round, *Anct. Charters* (Pipe R. Soc.

x), 11.

²⁹ *Suss. N. & Q.* i, 50.

³⁰ *Cal. Docs. France*, 510.

³¹ *Suss. Rec. Soc.* xl, 78. The date there given for John's charter (c. 1120) is probably too early.

³² *Suss. N. & Q.* ii, 253.

³³ *Cal. Pat.* 1232-47, p. 21.

³⁴ *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 138.

³⁵ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 359.

³⁶ *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 311.

